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SESSIONAL PAPERS.

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VOL. XLIV.—PART VIII.

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FIRST SESSION

OF THE

THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SESSION 1912.

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No. 2 Estimates—Supplementary for the service of the Province for the year ending 31st October, 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 26th February and 28th March, 1912. *Printed.* Estimates for the year ending 31st October, 1913. Presented to the Legislature, 1st April, 1912. *Printed.*

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No. 4 Report of the Bureau of Mines, for the year 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 15th March, 1912. *Printed.*

No. 5 Report of the Inspector of Division Courts, for the year 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 1st March, 1912. *Printed.*

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No. 9 Report of the Commissioners for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, for the year 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 18th March, 1912. *Printed.*

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No. 22 Report on the Hospitals for Idiots and Epileptics, for the year 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 18th March, 1912. *Printed.*

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No. 26 Report upon Neglected and Dependent Children, for the year 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd March, 1912. *Printed.*

No. 27 Report upon the Operation of the Liquor License Acts, for the year 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1912. *Printed.*

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No. 29 Report of the Agricultural College and Agricultural Farm, for the year 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1912. *Printed.*

No. 30 Report of the Ontario Veterinary College, for the year 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1912. *Printed.*

No. 31 Report of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, for the year 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1912. *Printed.*

No. 32 Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, for the year 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1912. *Printed.*

No. 33 Report of the Fruit Branch of the Department of Agriculture, for the year 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1912. *Printed.*

No. 34 Report of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association, for the year 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1912. *Printed.*

No. 35 Report of the Corn Growers' Association, for the year 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1912. *Printed.*

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No. 36 Report of the Entomological Society of Ontario, for the year 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1912. *Printed.*

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No. 38 Report of the Dairymen's Associations of Ontario, for the year 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1912. *Printed.*

No. 39 Report of the Live Stock Associations of Ontario, for the year 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd February, 1912. *Printed.*

No. 40 Report of the Farmers' Institutes of Ontario, for the year 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd February, 1912. *Printed.*

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No. 43 Report of the Agricultural Societies of Ontario, for the year 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd February, 1912. *Printed.*

No. 44 Report of the Bureau of Industries, for the year 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1912. *Printed.*

No. 45 Report of the Inspectors of Factories, for the year 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1912. *Printed.*

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No. 46 Report of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, for the year ending 31st October, 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd February, 1912. *Printed.*

No. 47 Report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, for the year 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 11th April, 1912. *Printed.*

No. 48 Report of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, for the year 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 11th April, 1912. *Printed.*

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No. 49 Return from the Records of the General Elections in 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 7th February, 1912. *Printed.*

No. 50 Report of the Archivist of Ontario. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1912. *Printed.*

No. 51 Report on the State of the Legislative Library. Presented to the Legislature, 8th February, 1912. *Not Printed.*

No. 52 Report of the Game and Fisheries Commission, for 1909-11. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1912. *Printed.*

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No. 53 Statements of Provincial Auditor under Audit Acts. Presented to the Legislature, 26th March, 1912. *Printed.*

No. 54 Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Fourteenth day of February, 1912, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a Return of copies of—

1. All correspondence which has passed since the 1st day of August, 1908, between the Government of the Province of Ontario or any member thereof or any person on its behalf, and the Government of the Dominion of Canada, or any member thereof or any person on its behalf, in reference to the Boundary between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, through the territory now known as the District of Keewatin.

2. All correspondence which has passed since the 1st day of August, 1908, between the Government of the Province of Ontario or any member thereof or any person on its behalf, and the Government of the Province of Manitoba or any member thereof or any person on its behalf, in reference to the boundary between the Province of Ontario and Manitoba through the territory now known as the District of Keewatin.

3. All other papers in the possession of the Government in reference to the said boundary, including all reports in the possession of the Government in reference to the character and resources of the territory now known as the District of Keewatin. Presented to the Legislature, 20th February, 1912. *Mr. Rowell. Printed for Distribution.*

No. 55 Return to an Order of the House of the Fourteenth day of February, 1912, shewing—

1. What prosecutions have been instituted against parties in Northern Ontario for the illegal sale of liquor in Northern Ontario during the calendar year 1911.

2. The result of such prosecutions.

3. What amount the Government has received during the calendar year 1911 by way of fines imposed for the illegal sale of liquor in Northern Ontario. Presented to the Legislature, 20th February, 1912. *Mr. McDonald. Not Printed.*

No. 56 Copies of Orders-in-Council in accordance with the provisions of s-s. 6 of s. 78 of the Surrogate Courts Act. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd February, 1912. *Not Printed.*

No. 57 Copies of Orders-in-Council and Regulations required by section 27 of the Department of Education Act. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd February, 1912. *Not Printed.*

No. 58 Copy of Questions submitted to the Supreme Court, by the Government of Canada, relative to the *Ne Temere* decree and an Act to amend the Marriage Act. Presented to the Legislature, 27th February, 1912. *Not Printed.*

No. 59 Copy of an Order-in-Council of the Government of Canada, respecting the Boundary Line between Ontario and Manitoba. Presented to the Legislature, 27th February, 1912. *Not Printed.*

No. 60 Report upon Infant Mortality in the Province. (*Not Presented.*)

No. 61 Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd of February, 1912, for a Return of all correspondence from August, 1st, 1911, to date, between the Attorney-General or any official of his Department and any person or persons of the Town of Chesley or elsewhere, respecting the prosecution, conviction and fining of one Charles Subject by Magistrate Montgomery for an infringement of the provisions of the Liquor License Act. Presented to the Legislature, 1st March, 1912. *Mr. McDonald. Not Printed.*

No. 62 Merchant's report on the condition of English-French Schools in the Province. Presented to the Legislature, 6th March, 1912. *Printed for Distribution.*

No. 63 Copy of an Order-in-Council increasing the commutation paid to His Honour A. D. Hardy, Judge of the County Court of Brant. Presented to the Legislature, 13th March, 1912. *Not Printed.*

No. 64 Return to an Order of the House of the Twenty-sixth day of February, 1912, for a Return of copies of: 1. All correspondence between the Government or any member or official thereof or the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission or any member or official thereof and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company or the Grand Trunk Railway or any official of either of them with respect to.

(*a*) The acquisition of running rights over the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway;

(*b*) The leasing, running, or operating of dining, cafe, or buffet cars on the tracks of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

2. All agreements between the Government of Ontario or any department thereof or the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission and any other person or corporation with respect to:

(*a*) The acquisition of running rights over the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway;

(*b*) The leasing, running, or operating of dining, cafe, or buffet cars on the tracks of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. Presented to the Legislature, 19th March, 1912. *Mr. Rowell. Not Printed.*

No. 65 Interim Report on Laws, relating to the liability of employers to make compensation to their employees for injuries received in the course of their employment which are in force in other countries and as to how far such laws are found to work satisfactorily. Presented to the Legislature, 29th March, 1912. *Printed.*

No. 66 Agreement made by and between the Kinleith Paper Company, Limited, of the first part, and His Majesty the King, represented by the Honourable the Treasurer, of the second part, conditioned for the supply of printing paper for the use of the Province. Presented to the Legislature, 20th of March, 1912. *Printed.*

No. 67 Agreement made by and between the Montrose Paper Mills, Limited, of the first part and His Majesty the King, represented by the Honourable the Treasurer, of the second part, conditioned for the supply of printing paper for the use of the Province. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1912. *Printed.*

No. 68 Agreement made by and between the Georgetown Coated Paper Mills, Limited, of the first part, and His Majesty the King, represented by the Honourable the Treasurer, of the second part, conditioned for the supply of printing paper for the use of the Province. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1912. *Printed.*

No. 69 Bulletin of the Ontario Hospitals for the Insane in the interests of Psychiatry. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1912. *Printed for Distribution.*

No. 70 Report on James Bay Survey Explorations, Cochrane to James Bay, June 9th to September 12th, 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1912. *Printed for Distribution.*

No. 71 Report of special investigation into the cause of Typhoid Fever in the Town of Sarnia. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1912. *Printed.*

No. 72 A Return to an Order of the House of the 14th February, 1912, for a Return shewing: 1. All complaints received by the Government since the first day of January, 1911, in reference to the participation of any officers, officials or employees of the Government in political contests or taking part in political matters in this Province.

2. All correspondence arising out of or incidental to such complaints.

3. All correspondence passing between the Government or any Department or Member thereof and any officer, officials, or employees of the Government with reference to the participation of such officers, officials or employees in political contests or taking part in political matters in this Province since the first day of January, 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd March, 1912. *Mr. Mageau. Not Printed.*

No. 73 Statement of the distribution of Revised and Sessional Statutes. Presented to the Legislature, 25th March, 1912. *Not Printed.*

No. 74 Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the 14th February, 1912, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Government of the Province of Ontario or any member thereof, or any person on its behalf, and the Government of the Dominion of Canada, or any member thereof, or any person on its behalf, with reference to the construction of permanent highways in the Province or grants to aid in such construction. Presented to the Legislature, 26th March, 1912. *Mr. Ferguson (Kent). Not Printed.*

No. 75 Return to an Order of the House of the 27th February, 1912, showing:—1. How many barrels of apples were produced in each year in each of the 45 Demonstration Orchards instituted by the Government. 2. What was the sale price *per* barrel of the apples from each of the said Demonstration Orchards. 3. What are the names and qualifications of the several orchard demonstrators now in the employ of the Government. Presented to the Legislature, 26th March, 1912. *Mr. Anderson (Bruce). Not Printed.*

No. 76 Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1912, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between any person and the Government or any member thereof with respect to the construction of a Branch of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway to Elk Lake or further, with memorandum of dates upon which delegations waited upon the Government or any member thereof in support of the construction of the said Branch; also all surveyors' or other reports received by the Government with respect to the feasibility and cost of construction of the said Branch and all other papers or documents bearing upon the question of the construction of the said Branch. Presented to the Legislature, 27th March, 1912. *Mr. Mageau. Not Printed.*

No. 77 Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1912, for a Return shewing: The names of all persons to whom payments have been made in connection with the present Revision of the Statutes, and the total amount paid to each, and the services or other matter in respect of which such payments were made. Presented to the Legislature, 29th March, 1912. *Mr. Proudfoot. Not Printed.*

No. 78 Return to an Order of the House of the 15th March, 1912, for a Return of copies of all correspondence since the first day of January, 1911, between the Minister of Education, the Deputy-Minister of Education or any Official of the Department of Education and any School Trustee, Board of Trustees, or any person in the Township of Springer, with respect to the character of teaching in the Schools of the said Township, with respect to the teaching of French in the said Schools, with respect to the employment of teachers in the said Schools, or with respect to the giving or withholding of grants from the said Schools or any of them. Presented to the Legislature, 1st April, 1912. *Mr. Marshall. Not Printed.*

No. 79 Return to an Order of the House of the 28th day of February, 1911, for a Return shewing: (*a*) The number of sales of timber limits which have taken place in each year since 1905; (*b*) The location and acreage of each limit sold; and (*c*) The name of the purchaser in each case; (*d*) The price paid per acre, or otherwise, in each case; (*e*) The berth, or area of each berth, which had been under permit previous to the sale, with the original date of the permit; (*f*) The area of each berth damaged by fire previous to the sale; (*g*) The berth, or berths, which were virgin territory; (*h*) The reasons which caused each timber sale to be held from 1905 down to date; (*i*) The number of permits to cut timber current in the season of 1904-5; the number of permits to cut timber current in the season of 1910-11. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1912. *Mr. MacKay. Not Printed.*

No. 80 Report of Proceedings of the Twelfth Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1912. *Printed for Distribution.*

No. 81 Report of the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Canadian Hospital Association. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1912. *Printed for Distribution.*

No. 82 Return to an Order of the House of the 14th February, 1912, for a Return of copies of all correspondence passing in the years 1905 and 1906 between the Attorney-General or any officer or official of his Department and Mr. J. W. Curry, K.C., Crown Attorney of the City of Toronto, or his successor, with reference to the prosecution of any alleged combines and all briefs, statements or other documents furnished by Mr. Curry to the Attorney-General or any officer or official of his Department with reference to any of the said alleged combines. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1912. *Mr. Elliott. Not Printed.*

No. 83 Return to an Order of the House of the 9th April, 1912, for a Return of copies of (1) All correspondence between the Government or any Minister or Officer thereof and any person, association, board or organization whatsoever, between the 1st day of July, 1911, and the present date; and also (2) All protests, resolutions, objections or written statements of any kind whatsoever received by the Government or any Minister or Officer thereof, between the said dates with respect to: (*a*) The conduct of one S. J. Dempsey, in his official capacity as Police Magistrate or as Crown Lands Agent; (*b*) The participation of the said S. J. Dempsey in the Federal Election contest in South Renfrew; (*c*) The participation of the said S. J. Dempsey in the Provincial Election contests held in December, 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 12th April, 1912. *Mr. McQueen. Not Printed.*

Feeble-Minded in Ontario

SIXTH REPORT

FOR THE YEAR
1911

BY
HELEN MacMURCHY
TORONTO

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

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TORONTO

SIXTH REPORT

OF THE

FEEBLE-MINDED IN ONTARIO

1911.

To The Hon. W. J. Hanna,
Provincial Secretary.

Sir,—I have the honour to present to you the Sixth Report dealing with the Feeble-minded in Ontario, for it is now over six years since the condition of the Feeble-minded in this Province and the interest aroused by successful modern methods of caring for them in other countries, especially in Great Britain and the United States, rendered it advisable to collect and present information on this subject.

Public Opinion Urgent.

Every year the problem in Ontario has grown more urgent and public opinion stronger on the necessity for permanent care as the only sensible, economical and humane way of dealing with that problem.

This very day when the first page of this report comes to be written stronger evidence than ever before compels every Canadian who sees and hears it to stop and consider.

What Delayed This Report.

When the first report was written material for it was gathered with difficulty and from few sources. Now it comes to pass that with the greatest desire to place this Report promptly before the Hon. the Provincial Secretary, it has been impossible to write it. There was no time to write this Report because sometimes four, sometimes five hours a day are spent in the effort to deal with a few only of the most pressing and dangerous of these cases, and to hear true stories of the Feeble-minded which would not only melt a heart of stone, but in which the cold fact of the cash value to the Province of immediate action smites one in the face.

Hard Cash.

The one difficulty is to get the ear of the people of the Province and get them to know so that the Government might have a mandate from the people to provide the necessary money for such care—money which would be so well invested that the return would far outstrip the legal rate of interest.

WHAT WILL ONTARIO SAY TO THIS?

Take to-day. To-day, in that very Maternity Hospital, where ten years ago and more, I saw, for the first time, a poor neglected, Feeble-minded girl—[a child in mind—a child in understanding—no more able to protect herself than a little girl eight years of age]—bring forth in travail and sorrow a son—[a son all but sure to be feeble-minded himself, and absolutely sure to transmit the taint of feeble-mindedness and so be an expense, a disgrace, and a danger to the community], I have seen that terrible history repeat itself. In that Maternity Hospital it has repeated itself almost every month for these ten years. All these feeble-minded girls were the victims of wickedness the account of which should not, in decency, darken the pages of a Government Report. A poor feeble-minded girl, one of our patients there to-day, was taken this morning to the Police Court. The scene in the Police Court was beyond description, and the case so far as some of the evidence is concerned, unfit for publication, and is not fully given here.

A TORONTO GIRL THE VICTIM.

This girl is 37 years old and came to Toronto when she was 5 years old and has lived here ever since. She was cared for as long as her father and mother were alive. She lost both father and mother within four months of each other. The mother died first. The father died April 1st, 1911. She had a brother, who gave her "a home and a room in his house," and an uncle who also promised to "take care of her." He "took care of" her money instead and has $5.00 of it in his possession at this moment. She made this money by going out to work by the day, for, like so many feeble-minded women, she is a good worker. It takes a good while to save $5.00 going out to work washing and scrubbing in the poorer parts of Toronto. Nobody took care of her. Finally, nine months after her father's death she took refuge in the house of a neighbour across the street from her old home. This woman, like every one else who saw her, recognized her condition, but, unlike every one else who saw her, she had compassion on her. She went with her to the City Hall to get a free Hospital Order for her, and wishing to get a few necessary clothes for her and for her poor baby so soon to be born the kind neighbour appealed to the police to make the uncle disgorge the $5.00. The Inspector of the Morality Department acted at once, and brought to trial to-day that uncle, 55 years old and another gray-haired man 70 years of age.

UNFIT FOR PUBLICATION.

It is their evidence that is unfit for publication. *The uncle admitted that he was responsible for the girl's condition.* The other gray-haired man, from the evidence, is believed to be guilty of the same sin against the poor feeble-minded girl. Both were arrested and committed for trial. And when the poor feeble-minded girl gave her evidence, so pitiful was the sight, that the tears stood in the eyes of the Police Magistrate. She went back to her bed in the Maternity ward of Toronto General Hospital.

OMINOUS FOR ONTARIO.

Beside her, in the same ward, is to-day another feeble-minded girl. If possible her case is more appalling, more revolting, more ominous for Ontario, than the case just described. She is one of two feeble-minded sisters referred to in the Fifth Report (1910, at page 7). Every year since the Second Report on the Feeble-minded was issued in 1907, we have been appealed to by the family and the nearest Justice of the Peace, to take charge of these two feeble-minded sisters. The parents felt that they could not protect them. Not only were they feeble-minded, but they were deaf and dumb. Every year we have had to make them the same reply. Orillia is over-crowded, and Ontario does not care for the feeble-minded.

What Has Happened?

This. In spite of all the care her poor mother and father could take, one of these girls, deaf, dumb and feeble-minded is about to become a mother. Nor can anyone find out who is the criminal. The case was such a bad one that now that the harm we feared has happened, at the request of the family, the Justice of the Peace and the member of the Legislature for that constituency, we have managed to care temporarily for one deaf, dumb, feeble-minded sister in the Haven and for the other in the Maternity Hospital, until they can be removed to Orillia, at present so overcrowded that they cannot possibly be admitted there.

Supreme Folly.

This is the most urgent part of the Feeble-minded problem. It is this Supreme Folly that has produced the over-whelming number of one hundred and fifty thousand feeble-minded persons in England and Wales. It is estimated that about one hundred children are born of feeble-minded women in Ontario every year.

A Poor Policy for Ontario.

Practically speaking every one of these children will be feeble-minded. That is, in the six years since the Hon. the Provincial Secretary first ordered a Report to be made, about 600 feeble-minded persons have been added to the population of this Province. Enough to fill an Institution. Action six years ago would have saved a lot of hard cash and other things more precious than gold. The production of these feeble-minded children could and should have been prevented by merely taking care of these poor women who cannot take care of themselves, and it is a crime for which we are all responsible that they should have become mothers at all. The scientific and economic study of the feeble-minded has proved beyond any doubt that they are always maintained at the public expense in the end. They never do anything to maintain themselves except under constant care. Left to themselves they are the unemployed, the unemployable, the inmates of the Charitable Institutions, the Hospitals, the Havens, the Workhouses, the Casual Wards, the Refuges, the Shelters, the Homes for the Friendless, the Wayfarers Lodges, the Asylums, the Jails, the Prisons, and the Penitentiaries. Six hundred more feeble-minded—and all for nothing. This is the price.

The Price of Delay.

We pay for delay. In the case of these two sisters, the parents begged for help, having done all they could to care for them, saying they feared this very calamity. The Province made no provision for the feeble-minded and the calamity has come. "This sort of thing must be altered," said an Englishman fifty years ago, when he took his son to the outside wall of the workhouse and showed him the village idiot, chained to that workhouse wall. "This sort of thing must be altered. If it is not done in my lifetime, mind you help do it in yours."

MIND YOU HELP DO IT IN YOURS.

Cruelty has been pretty well ended in Ontario, though still we have instances of cruelty to the feeble-minded, mostly because it is not known that they are feeble-minded. We do not treat the feeble-minded with physical cruelty as a rule. But they are terribly neglected. Reader of this Report, mind you help to do something for them in your life-time. We know they need special Institutions and yet we do not provide them. Our only Institution is over-crowded and has besides a tremendous waiting list, which almost every mail received at Orillia augments.

PREVENTIVE POLICY NEEDED.

And we have done nothing towards protecting Society from the Feeble-minded —though we know that if we did, by providing permanent care for the feeble-minded for one generation—say for thirty years even—there would be such a drop in their numbers that soon we should be practically rid of this terrible problem.

STOP THE SUPPLY.

And yet we go on enlarging and adding to our Institutions to take care of the posterity of the feeble-minded. Prevent the posterity of the feeble-minded. We ought to know to protect and care for the feeble-minded. We do it now but we do it in most extravagant, stupid and absurd way. Ask any intelligent man or woman in Ontario who is on the Board of a Charitable Institution and visits it say three times a year. Ask the Governor of your jail, the Police Magistrate, or the Relief Officer. Ask them "Is feeble-mindedness, or is it not, the source of much of the unemployment, much of the destitution, much of the vice and illegitimacy and prostitution, much of the crime of the country?" And they will say what the Poor Law Commission said, what the Divorce Commission is saying, what the Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded said. They will say "Yes." With all their knowledge and experience, with the opinion of every expert in the country before them, with time and means to study it out, that is what they all said—Yes. Then why do we not reach the source and stop the supply?

AN INFLUENTIAL DEPUTATION.

For many years deputations to ask the Government to care for the feeble-minded have come annually to the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, but the deputation which appeared there on March 22nd, 1911, was probably the largest of them all.

The delegation was introduced by his Worship Mayor Geary of Toronto, and the speakers included Mrs. Lyle, of Hamilton; Mrs. Archibald M. Huestis, Toronto; Dr. Charteris, Chatham; J. R. McNeillie, Lindsay; Sheriff Cameron, London, and Mr. J. M. Macdonell, K.C., Kingston.

Among the institutions and bodies represented were the Associated Charities, the Infants' Home, the National Council of Women, the Hamilton and West Algoma

Local Councils, the Salvation Army, the Household Economic Association, Travel Clubs, the Culture Club, and various other interested organizations. The Municipal Committee room at the Legislative buildings was crowded with those earnestly desirous of urging immediate action on the Government.

CANADIAN MORAL AND SOCIAL REFORM COUNCIL.

The Moral and Social Reform Council of Canada at its annual meeting held in St. George's Hall, Toronto, September 26th, 1911, adopted a recommendation in regard to the feeble-minded as follows:

A feeble-minded woman is a source of corruption and peril to the community in which she lives. They are constantly propagating their kind, and so spreading alike their own low-grade mentality and the contagion of vice.

Your Executive would, therefore, recommend that the Council take definite and strong action with the view of pressing the Provincial Government to take action without delay in establishing Institutions or adopting such other measures as will meet the needs of the Provinces in this regard.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

The Salvation Army, like all agencies doing similar work, is struggling with the problem of the feeble-minded. The annual report of "Hope Hall," the Salvation Army Rescue Home in Hamilton says in regard to girls who have been ruined: "Whence do they come? The answer comes all too readily to our lips. We have in view the feeble-minded girls whose lack of character is so often taken advantage of by the unscrupulous?"

When Mrs. Bramwell Booth last visited Canada she referred to this problem, especially in her addresses in Massey Hall, Toronto, on October 15th, 1911, and in Hamilton on October 16th. Mrs. Booth was one of the witnesses before the Royal Commission and recommended to them: (1) That every feeble-minded woman should be registered and cared for. (2) That every feeble-minded woman should be made a ward and placed under the care of a guardian—as the wards in Chancery are.

THE HAVEN.

During the year, the Haven, in Toronto, has carried on its good work and helped materially with the care of the feeble-minded in Ontario. Some of the worst cases mentioned in this Report were admitted and cared for there when we would otherwise have been almost helpless in dealing with them. During the year the former superintendent, Miss Brooking, accepted a similar position at the Alexandria Industrial School and was succeeded by Miss Carson. Miss Brooking is successful in the care of the feeble-minded and will doubtless carry on her good work for them in her new sphere. There are always no small number of feeble-minded girls in the Alexandria Industrial School. They are allowed to go out from it. This is not right.

THE INDUSTRIAL REFUGE.

The Industrial Refuge continues its good work and this year there has been a special campaign fund for it and the kindred Institutions under the same Board, which resulted in adding $25,000 to their funds and it is hoped that the additional accommodation thus provided for the inmates will render available more room for the feeble-minded girls and women, for whom those who know them best are always begging for admission to the Refuge or some similar place.

There have been the usual attempts on the part of ill-advised friends to take the girls away. All such attempts simply lead to disaster. On account of some changes incident to Institution life, a few feeble-minded girls have been admitted during the year. Miss Rankin's treatment of the feeble-minded girls in the Institution is admirable. What is said of the feeble-minded inmates of the Haven and the Refuge may be said of many Charitable Institutions in the Province. All these have feeble-minded inmates. But they have no power to detain them permanently.

ORGANIZATIONS DISCUSS THE PROBLEM.

Few Medical, Psychological, Philanthropic, Social or Religious organizations meet nowadays without finding the subject of the feeble-minded appearing, bidden or unbidden, on the programme.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS IN ENGLAND.

The Church Congress at Cambridge invited a well-known authority, Dr. G. E. Shuttleworth, to give an address on "The Duty of Society towards its Feeble-Minded Children."

In connection with the Church Congress, held at Stoke-on-Trent, under the chairmanship of the Bishop of Lichfield, a discussion was opened by the Dean of St. Paul's on the "Feeble-Minded and the Way in Which they Should be Treated." In his paper, Dr. Inge remarked that the time would come when both the numbers and the quality of new citizens would be recognized as a public concern. The State of the future would refuse to suport masses of degenerate wastrels, who multiplied recklessly. Modern methods of taxation, and the very low death-rate which resulted from improved sanitation and medical science, both made a policy of laissez faire impossible. The multiplication of the unfit would have to be stopped if our civilization was to be saved. (Hear, hear.) What were we to do? Two foolish answers might be dismissed at once, viz.: "Train the feeble-minded till they recover," and "Put them all in a lethal chamber." They could not be cured; in a large majority of cases the affliction was associated with malformation of the brain; and no Christian or civilized country would permit them to be destroyed. Industrial colonies were the best places for them. About 2,000 in each colony would make a workable community, and the cost was minimized if this number, or something like it, was taken as the standard. The inmates should be given such work as they could do, and in many cases they would nearly support themselves.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the British Association in Portsmouth in 1911, a special committee, appointed the previous year, reported on the tests used in the diagnosis of feeble-minded children. Dr. Tredgold, Miss Dendy, Mrs. Burgwin, and others also addressed the Association.

THE MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Medico-Psychological Association has appointed a special committee with the following reference: "To inquire into the propriety of the association framing and tendering to authorities advice on the search for and the definition of mental deficiency which is incompatible with retention in elementary schools, with suggestions for the appropriate treatment of such deficiency, and to consider any other cognate matters. The committee to have power to make inquiries in any direction it may consider to be desirable, and to report to the council, and, if the council approves, to the annual meeting in July, and to co-opt, if it please, other members."

CANADIAN CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

In the Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction, at Hamilton, the care of the feeble-minded occupied an important place and an address along modern and advanced lines was given by Superintendent Downey of Orillia.

THE CANADIAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

At the first annual meeting of the Canadian Public Health Association, at Montreal, one of the officials of this Department was asked to present a paper on the question of the Care and Control of the Feeble-Minded.

THE CONFERENCE ON THE PREVENTION OF DESTITUTION.

During 1911 there was held in London a new and remarkable Conference—a Conference which was a sign of the times. It was the Conference on the Prevention of Destitution. On that noteworthy occasion there were three addresses on the question of the feeble-minded, a question that cannot be omitted and that will not down, whenever questions of grave social significance come up. It is not posible within the proper limits of a Government Report, to make more than a brief reference even to so important matter as this Conference.

ONTARIO REPORTS QUOTED IN LONDON.

But it may be mentioned that the chief speaker on the care of the feeble-minded, Mr. W. H. Dickinson, M.P., quoted from a Report published by this Department. (Second Report on the Feeble-Minded in Ontario, 1907.) Mr. Dickinson, in dealing with the general question said in part:

THE CO-OPERATION OF WOMEN.

The feeble-minded is a person who has come under public notice within a very recent period. Lunatics and idiots have for many years formed part of our recognized social system, and have claimed and obtained their share of attention and even their place on the statute book; but the feeble-minded is only now struggling for his rights. He is hardly yet in sight of the promised land, where, within the limits of his intelligence he may take his share in the work of the world and fulfill the purpose for which he has been created.

The discovery of the feeble-minded by the public is a discovery of the last forty years. It has come about through that revolution in social sentiment which has characterized the last half century and which has led society to recognize at last its responsibilities towards its weakest members. It has been largely due to the entry into municipal work of persons of sympathetic and earnest character, and, in my opinion, it has been especially due to the co-operation of women in that work. With a few exceptions the pioneers of this movement have been women guardians and women educationalists; and, for this simple reason, that in the personal attention that they devoted to the classes under their supervision, they came into actual contact with the evil as it existed and had to set to work to devise a remedy.

Sandlebridge and Monyhull.

Among the other speakers at this Conference was Miss Dendy of Manchester, whose work for and knowledge of the Feeble-Minded is so good and so fruitful, and one of the Poor Law Guardians of Birmingham, Mrs. Vince, who spoke on the Monyhull Colony.

The Feeble-Minded Pauper.

It is very well known that a large number of paupers are feeble-minded, and they are paupers because they are feeble-minded. That is the cause of their papuperism. That is why we have to pay for their support in the Poor-house, in the Work-house, or in the House of Industry or the House of Refuge, or by whatever name that Institution is known where persons are cared for at the public expense. We pay the bill. We have, therefore, some right to regulate the accounts, and to consider the best way of preventing the people from making such failures of their lives, if possible. In other words they should have their rights, and we should have ours. They need to work. We all do. The useless and parasitic life is always an unhappy life and a failure.

The Feeble-Minded Can Work and Earn.

The cost of these people to the community is great. And it is a bad use of the tax-payer's money to use it for the entire support of idle people, who could work and could be taught how to work, and could, under proper protection and supervision earn a good part of their own maintenance.

The House of Refuge not for Feeble-Minded.

This is not done in a House of Refuge. The people who go to a House of Refuge are usually past the time when they can be taught and often past the time when they could work. Inmates at a Home of Refuge are not classified—it is seldom possible to do so. The time to take hold of the Feeble-Minded is not when they reach the House of Refuge and have done nearly all the harm they are capable of, but when they are in the Public School and have all their lives before them—these poor lives which without the interest and the direction of those who are mentally efficient and have good judgment will inevitably be harmful and useless and lead to the House of Refuge or some worse place.

DANGERS OF THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Besides, the Feeble-Minded, and this refers to the Feeble-Minded women especially, cannot be properly protected in a House of Refuge. One of the most revolting cases ever reported to this Department, the details of which are unfit to print, proves this. After this Feeble-Minded woman had been in constant residence in a House of Refuge in Ontario over a year her last child was born and then these revolting details came to light. Experience in England shows how extravagant, stupid, and feckless is the policy of letting Feeble-Minded women go in and out of the Poor-house just as they please, and return year after year to the maternity ward to recruit the army of the Feeble-Minded. They are doing the same thing in Ontario.

DANGER OF DEGENERACY.

When shall we have sense enough to see that it would be "good business" to stop this waste of our money and this pollution of Canadian character. The neglected Feeble-Minded and their children contribute a large degenerate element every year to our Canadian population, that is, to the Canadian National Stock.

A REGISTER REQUIRED.

It would be a step in the right direction to have an accurate and complete register of all Feeble-Minded persons supported in County Houses of Refuge and the place where such persons were born. This register should give not only the name of the individual, but his or her mother's name and the family name of the maternal and the paternal grandmother. This information is of the utmost importance in taking stock of our position as a nation in regard to our Feeble-Minded. We have now comparatively only a few families carrying the taint of Feeble-Mindedness. In the four-fold family name suggested above—father—mother—paternal grandmother—maternal grandmother—probably only one family name carries the taint of Feeble-Mindedness. But even this one step as to getting a register of the Feeble-Minded will shed a flood of light on our position and show us where we are. And we have a right to this information, because we have to pay for the maintenance of this person and we ought to know how many people we have to pay for. These records, of course, would be, as to names and personalities, strictly confidential and accessible only to Government officials in the performance of their duties.

UNFIT FOR CITIZENSHIP.

This reminds us further that it is of but little use to try to keep people who are mentally and physically unfit for citizenship out of the country if we pay no attention to keeping the Canadian national stock fit mentally and physically. It is necessary to refuse entrance to undesirable emigrants, but it is, if possible, more necessary, not to refuse to the Feeble-Minded that protection and care which alone can prevent them from wrecking their own lives and bringing into the world native-born Canadian citizens more Feeble-Minded and unfit in mind and body than they are themselves. What is the use of forbidding the immigration of the mentally and physically defective from abroad if we manufacture them at home?

THE STATE SHOULD CONTROL.

Nor is it sufficient to leave this matter to the overworked, unpaid or under paid, and harassed physician to the House of Refuge who has neither the time nor the training to become an expert in the study of the Feeble-Minded. He is very often not paid at all and to beg this much more of his charity is neither practicable nor possible. Persons who are Feeble-Minded should be under the control of the State, the most should be made of their working powers to maintain them in comfort and the balance, if any, in default of their relatives being able to pay it, should be borne partly by the municipality or municipalities where they and their families have resided and partly by the State.

DETENTION IN WORKHOUSES IN ENGLAND.

The Royal Commission has Statistics showing that in one work-house in England there were 18 Feeble-Minded women and girls who had given birth to 93 illegitimate children, and another in which 16 Feeble-Minded women and girls had given birth to 116 illegitimate children.

STATISTICS IN ONTARIO.

We have not made any systematic attempt to collect statistics in Ontario, except the preliminary work given in the First and Second Reports. Still, even without any systematic effort, statistics have been accumulating in this Department which it is to be feared will one day rival the English figures.

There is one Feeble-Minded woman in the Western part of Ontario who had had at least eight illegitimate children before 1909. Our information about her career was not complete then and is not complete now. These are usually the "Work-house" or "Poor-house" or "House of Refuge" cases.

PERMANENT CONTROL AND DIRECTION.

There is only one thing more objectionable than letting Feeble-Minded persons in as inmates of Poor-houses and that is letting them out. The work-house is not the place for them. They are able to take their places at some branch of industry, more or less skilled and properly organized and so earn from one-half to two-thirds of their living. They can be or rather can be trained to be good laundresses, seamstresses, lacemakers, houseworkers, etc. They can learn to weave. The boys and men can learn farm work, tailoring, shoemaking, carpentering, painting, and other fairly paying and useful occupations. Now none of these are taught or practised at a Poor-house.

PREVENT PAUPERISM IN CANADA.

In fact, Canadians do not want to begin Poor Laws or Poor-houses. There should be homes for the aged and hospitals for the sick and defective mentally or physically, but the rest of us Canadians should live at home and should work. We have good reason to know that the presence of the Feeble-Minded acts against proper discipline in Poor-houses. And then the improper discipline reacts prejudicially on them, and so it has come to pass that a Feeble-Minded maternity patient has come out of one County House of Refuge in Ontario at least, who was not a maternity patient when she went in.

How often has this happened in Ontario? Feeble-minded persons who become inmates of any House of Refuge or other charitable institution in Ontario should be reported as such at once to this Department and should not be discharged from such charitable institution without the direct authority of this Department.

THE FEEBLE-MINDED CHILD.

The most striking difference between work for the Feeble-Minded in 1910 and 1911 is the greater emphasis laid upon the work for Feeble-Minded children. Formerly it was only a few workers, and those the most advanced, who saw that the Feeble-Minded child should be looked for and permanently cared for.

BEGIN IN THE SCHOOLS.

It is now universally agreed that the place to attack this problem is in childhood and school-life. As soon as the child comes to school his mental capacity reveals itself. Indeed, it cannot be hid. The books, articles and reports about Feeble-Minded now refer very largely to children. This is just the opposite of what it was a few years ago, and probably we owe the change at least partly to the Medical Inspection of Schools. The school doctor is the one who knows what to say about the child. Others may blame or punish, and so wear out both themselves and the child, but the school doctor *knows*, and the difficulty disappears. The doctor knows the Feeble-Minded child and knows what should be done with him or her.

ATTITUDE OF THE TEACHING PROFESSION.

Teachers are now beginning to recognize this fact and are bringing it to the attention of the authorities. At the meeting of the National Education Association of the United States at San Francisco in July 13, 1911, the following resolution was passed.

"Realizing the fact that a large percentage of children, whose physical and mental peculiarities require special methods of education, are still to a great extent outside the scope of the compulsory education laws, and that the presence of the exceptional child in our modern civilization constitutes a problem of the greatest import, it is the sense of this association that the compulsory education laws of States and communities should be so amended, developed and extended that they shall apply to all children of school age, without exception, and provide for their training; further, that the laws should recognize the difference between the chronological age of a child and his maturity, and that the school age limit of each individual child should be determined by requiring the child to meet physical and mental tests, even though the child be in years above the age standard; in other words, a child's actual age should be determined by physio-psychological data corresponding to the normal standard for the age limit required by law. All children or persons failing to meet such maturity test at the extreme school age limit should remain under public supervision and control, either until they reach maturity or permanently.

"The same principle should be the guide in determining whether a child is fit to be employed in any occupation. Not when a child is fourteen or sixteen years of age, but when he possesses the maturity of body and mind proper to a normal child of that age should he be released from the guardianship of the State or the community. Child labor laws should be so modified as to meet this requirement."

This is probably the first time that a teaching body of such great numbers and importance has declared itself in favor of permanent care for those who will always be children, i.e., the Feeble-Minded.

RETARDATION.

Retardation, during the last two years, has been somewhat carefully studied in American schools. It was found in an investigation in the schools of New York City that of every 100 retarded pupils, 30 were retarded on account of late entrance and 13 were retarded on account of late entrance and slow progress and 57 were retarded on account of slow progress alone.

NORMAL BUT SLOW.

The large majority of these are normal but slow children, or those who, on account of foreign birth or poor health or not entering school early enough, cannot at present keep up with children of their own age. But all these causes have an appropriate remedy. The child who enters school late will "catch up"; the one who has been absent through ill-health can attend regularly when he is better. Adenoids, enlarged tonsils, tuberculosis, malnutrition, poor sight, poor hearing, poor teeth—all these may be partly or wholly cured or removed.

ABNORMAL—NOT SLOW.

But the mentally defective child, though he can improve, cannot become mentally normal. He remains always mentally defective. That is, he remains always mentally a child. His body grows up to adult size and stature, but his mind does not.

THE HIGH-GRADE FEEBLE-MINDED.

Though the days of his life may be three-score years and ten (but more often not so many), though his body may be six feet tall and broad and strong and heavy in proportion, though he may do more or less useful work, though he may do a great deal of harm, though he may have children, his mind remains the mind of a normal child of twelve years possibly, if he belongs to the highest grade (and most dangerous grade) of mental defectives.

THE IMBECILE.

On the other hand, his mind may, at its best, and with the very best chance of education by expert teachers, remain only the mind of a normal child of six or seven years. That is, he is an imbecile.

THE IDIOT.

Last of all, he may be unable to even guard himself from common physical danger. He cannot manage to learn about fire and flame. He literally does not know enough to come in out of the rain. His mind is the mind of a normal child of two years. Of course the idiot and imbecile often do not come to the schoolroom, though they sometimes do.

THE FEEBLE-MINDED IN SCHOOL.

But many of the high-grade defectives are in our school-rooms. They form probably about one-half of one per cent. (one in 200) of our school population. And the interests of the fit, honest, able-bodied and mentally-effective citizen urgently require that these cases should be discovered at least at school age. Our school registration should be complete and accurate, and compulsory education should be a fact and not a name. We need a school census.

INSTITUTION CASES.

Institution cases should be placed in Institutions as soon as possible, for their own sakes, for the sake of the families, and above all for the sake of the community and the nation.

WHAT THEY DO NOW.

They should not be allowed, as we allow them now, to go on replenishing the earth with mentally defective citizens for the other citizens to support and pay for, work for and take care of, to fill our County Poor Houses, Houses of Industry, Houses of Refuge, Casual Wards, Charitable Institutions, Havens, Homes for the Friendless, Infants' Homes, Maternity Homes, Children's and Society Homes, Girls' Homes, Boys' Homes, Orphans' Homes, Industrial Schools, Alcoholic Retreats, Reformatories, Hospitals, Asylums, Jails, Prisons, Penitentiaries. Every man or woman who helps by taxes or by private contributions to support such Institutions helps to support the Feeble-Minded.

THE GOLDEN RULE AND COMMON SENSE.

The Teacher, the Scientist, the Physician, the Political Economist, the Statesman, the *homo sapiens,* the citizen who thinks, the taxpayer who pays the taxes, the Christian, all say—"As ye would that men should do unto you, do you also to them."

THE CITIZEN'S SUMMARY.

In other words, "I know that the great and primary cause of Feeble-Mindedness is a Feeble-Minded mother or father, or both. I would not want to be born Feeble-minded. We taxpayers should not have to support more Feeble-Minded persons than we can help. I should help to prevent the Feeble-Minded of this generation making dreadful failures of their lives, becoming prostitutes, criminals and the like. I should prevent the Feeble-Minded having children. The only sensible way to do this is to move the State and the Municipality to take permanent care of them in colonies and institutions. Then my children and other Canadians will have few or no Feeble-Minded to care for when they pay the taxes of the next generation. And the Canadian National Stock will not degenerate by such an admixture as in England of 150,000 Feeble-Minded persons."

NOT THE SLOW AND BACKWARD.

Let it be well and clearly known that we are not including in the Feeble-Minded those children or grown persons who are called slow, backward, stupid, dunces (these last two names are unsuitable). Book-learning is not as important as we think it is. A child may learn arithmetic, reading and writing with great difficulty and yet may be quick, resourceful, industrious and independent on the playground and at home, as well as in after life. He may have common sense, which is a higher type of knowledge than the three R's. He may have initiative. He may be able to take care of himself. He may make a success of life, though he was not a special success in the schoolroom.

THE FEEBLE-MINDED NEED PERMANENT CARE.

We are talking of those who will always be helpless dependents on others, who are incapable of "competing on equal terms with their normal fellows, or of managing themselves or their affairs with ordinary prudence." In a word, we are speaking of those who cannot make a success of life on account of their mental defect, and of citizens who should be cared for during life. The Feeble-Minded are the only group of citizens that should be cared for during life. The Hospital patient needs his bed there only while he is ill. The asylum patient needs his bed there only when he is insane. The normal orphan should be made a member of some other home. The criminal is not imprisoned until his guilt is proved, and he should go back to the world as soon as he is a safe citizen, but not before. But the mentally defective cannot manage in the world outside. They need the permanent care and strength of an institution where they are fitted into a place that they can fill well and given useful work that they can do, and are kept from harm and temptation, and prevented from inflicting children worse than themselves on this long-suffering Anglo-Saxon community. That is the only place for them, and if we do not put them in Institutions they will put themselves there sooner or later. It is much cheaper and better every way to find out in our National Schools who these present and future Feeble-Minded are, for we know that this can be done with no mistake (See previous Reports), and take care of them before they have committed their crimes, contaminated their communities, cost thousands of dollars, lost their little capacity for work and usefulness, and contributed greatly to that degeneracy of Canadian National Stock which will as surely overtake us as it has overtaken other countries, if we do not prevent it.

We are not lifting a finger to prevent it. That is the way to make sure that it will happen to us. All we need to do is to sit still.

THE BEST POLICY FOR THE NATION.

This is not an argument for spending money, strength, time and skill on a child who can never be made enough of a man or enough of a woman to repay that time, money, strength and skill. All children are equally the children of the State. The mentally-effective child is the child of the State. The State must do the best for them all. And THIS is the great argument for caring for the Feeble-Minded—that it is the best policy for the Nation. It is well that it happens to be the best policy for the Feeble-Minded too. And it is the cheapest policy—and the most humane. But the last three arguments are as nothing to the first. It is the best policy for the Nation.

CRUELTY *vs.* KINDNESS.

It has taken us a long time to learn that it is extravagace, not economy—cruelty, not kindness—insanity, not wisdom—to give the Feeble-Minded their liberty in order that they may make us PAY, PAY, PAY, for their food, their shelter, their clothes, their folly, their crimes, their children. Now that we *have* learned that, in Heaven's name let us, while we have the chance, put that knowledge to use and prevent payments falling due on us and on our children.

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS.

One of the most striking results of Medical Inspection of Schools has been to bring to light the fact that there are mentally defective children in our Public Schools. As soon as the doctor finds the mentally defective child, the school authority who has sent the doctor into the school is bound to meet this problem and find a solution for it. That solution so far has been the special class and the special school.

BETTER CLASSIFICATION.

So far as the Public School is concerned, it is evident that better classification of our scholars is urgently required. There are those who need what are called in Germany "Auxiliary Classes." For some reason—e.g., long-continued absence, delicacy, foreign birth and parentage, physical disability, whether of the back (Potts' Disease or tuberculosis of the spine) or of the limbs (infantile paralysis, etc.), or of the special senses of sight and hearing—they need special teaching and consideration, and they should have it. Then there are those who are very slow in brain action, very backward and not apt at all at book-learning.

THE SPECIAL CLASSES.

Finally there are those who are really mentally defective—those whom no nutrition, care or training ever make normal. All the others can, if they will, make a success of life. The really mentally defective cannot. They have not the power and nothing can give it to them. What shall be done with them in the Public Schools? The best answer to this question is the establishment of a Special Class. But it had better be said here at once that unless permanent care is to be provided by the Government and the municipalities as part of the scheme for those requiring it, the Special Class had better not be established.

THE FUNCTION OF THE SPECIAL CLASSES.

The real function of the special school is that of a clearing-house. It gives us an opportunity, while helping the mentally-defective children, to study them thoroughly, to observe them and know what ought to be done for them.

In England the age limit for special classes is sixteen years. Special classes cost a lot of money, about three or four times as much as an ordinary class. What has that money been spent for? To improve Feeble-Minded boys and girls so that they are more likely to marry when they are dismissed from school, or at any rate to become parents!

THE WORST THING THAT COULD HAPPEN.

From the point of view of National Welfare, which National Education is supposed to promote, this is the worst thing that could possibly happen to them and to us. Special Schools really increase the evil they are established to cure. To quote the words of the *Medical Officer*, a chief authority on Public Health and National Welfare, in commenting on the Presidential Address of Dr. Willoughby, President of the Society of Medical Officers of Health, " He deplored that one of the unfortunate results of improving a feeble-minded child, whether physically or intellectually, was often to bring it to just such a state that it could merge, imperfectly developed, into the marriage market, with disastrous results for another generation. The gravity of the position is one which cannot be ignored, and we find ourselves in cordial agreement with Dr. Willoughby when he says that the sooner the Government adopts these feeble-minded people altogether and directs their career the better will it be for the public health of the country." The Special Class is certainly an indispensable part of any scheme for the care and control of the Feeble-Minded, but it is only one part of such a scheme, and taken by itself it is about as useful as the work of a laundress who puts the soiled clothes to soak but never washes them, never wrings them out, never hangs them out to dry, never irons them, but just leaves them to soak.

THE SPECIAL CLASS USEFUL.

The Special Class, as such, was also necessary to increase our knowledge of the problem of the Feeble-Minded. But now that Special Classes and their results have been given a fair and good trial, now that we have a large amount of information on how to establish and conduct Special Classes, and know that we can prove that mentally-defective children can be improved and made happier by Special Classes, but cannot be made able to be citizens, we are in a position to agree with Dr. Frank Robinson, Medical Officer of Health of Cambridgeshire, when he says:

" Great care must therefore be exercised in the selection of children who may be expected to derive real benefit from special education provided by this means, and unless the future care and employment of the children can be guaranteed, the expenditure involved cannot be regarded as justifiable."

SPECIAL CLASSES IN ENGLAND.

It is now twenty years since the London School Board decided to establish Special Schools, and almost twenty years since, in March, 1892, the Leicester School Board opened the first Special Class. The Act of 1893 (revised in 1903) followed, which insisted on better provision for the education of defective children, and clearly defined the kind of children suitable for instruction in the special schools—as those children who " not being imbeciles, and not merely dull and backward, are defective, that is to say, they, by reason of mental or physical defect, are incapable of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in the ordinary public elementary schools: but are not incapable—by reason of such defect—of receiving benefit in special classes or schools." Instructions were also issued to Inspectors in 1905 as follows: "Any child of seven years of age, who makes no progress in reading, writing or number, and any child whose attainments are more than two years behind those of the average child of that age, is *prima facie* a case for special schools." Also " children who exhibit unusual peculiarities of temperament and moral perception, or are deficient in energy, will power, self-control, memory, or the sense of discipline and response, probably require special treatment, which cannot be given in the schools for ordinary children."

The Act of 1899 permitted Boards of Education to establish Special Schools.

THIRTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

The Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act of 1899 has now been in operation almost thirteen years, and so we may be able to have some idea of how far it solves the problem of caring for the Feeble-Minded. As pointed out by Mrs. Hume Pinsent and others (Conference of the National Special Schools Union), the Act, no doubt, was of some use, as representing the best legislation at the time.

LIMITATIONS OF THE ACT.

A system of National Schools should provide education for all the children of the Nation. The above Act expressly limits this in two directions, as Mrs. Pinsent points out.

(1) Children who are imbecile are excluded from Special Classes.

(2) Children who are merely dull and backward are also excluded from Special Classes.

Yet it is important to remember that all imbeciles and many idiots are trainable and can learn to do something useful—if it is only picking stones—and all are improvable.

THE ACT OUT OF DATE.

It would seem that those who framed the Act of 1899 expected that mentally defective children could be so improved by training that they might then return to the ordinary classes with normal children. A few children are so returned. It is easy to see that either the children were not mentally-defective at all, but only dull and backward, or else they *were mentally-defective* and should not be replaced in the ordinary class. Mentally-defective children cannot be made normal.

The Act calls for—

(1) Not more than 15 in a class.

(2) Specially-qualified teachers.

(3) Double floor space for each pupil, as compared with the ordinary class.

Each of these adds to the expense of the Special Class, and so, though the Government grant is large, the additional cost to each school authority is almost three times as much as for a child in an ordinary class.

Only one-fifth of the mentally-defective children in England and Wales are in special classes.

THE SPECIAL CLASS CURRICULUM.

Finally, the Special Classes have been trying to teach the wrong things. A few Feeble-Minded, and only a few, can learn to read well enough to give themselves pleasure. Very few can learn enough arithmetic to be of any use. If, then, very few can get any pleasure or profit out of the three R's, why teach them except to the few? The Special Schools should be more like technical or trade schools—should find out what the mentally-defective can do and encourage them to do it.

HISTORY OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

Of the 45,000 mentally-defective children in England and Wales, only 10,253 are on the registers of the Special Classes and the Special Schools. The Act, being only permissive, has not been by any means universally adopted.

Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899.
In 1902 it was adopted by 47 Education Authorities.
In 1906 it was adopted by 78 Education Authorities.
In 1910 it was adopted by 142 Education Authorities.

The total number of Education Authorities in England and Wales is 322. However, in the case of 40 of these schools, two or more authorities contribute to them and send pupils.

The total cost of educating such children in Special Classes in day schools is about £10 to £12 per annum, about three times the cost of educating normal children in the regular classes, and in Residential Schools the cost is from £25 to £35 per annum.

Sir George Newman, M.D., Chief Medical Officer to the Board of Education, states in his Annual Report that four things are mainly needed in dealing properly with this matter:

(1) More accurate and useful *classification*, including the differentiation of the educable from the ineducable, and the appropriate grouping of the children according to the nature of the education from which they may be expected to profit;

(2) A more practical, manual, and industrial *training*, adapted not only to the degree of mental defect, but also to the age, sex and physical capacity and requirements of the child;

(3) More effective and vigilant *after-care*, which shall not consist merely in the collection of statistics, but shall include the careful following up of all cases, rendering assistance in obtaining occupation, promoting the welfare of, and maintaining a connection and interest with, the children who have left school by means of societies, clubs and other friendly associations, with a view to continuing educational influences and preventing degeneration; and

(4) Power to establish and assist residential institutions or colonies for providing *custodial care* for all ineducable feeble-minded children, and such educable feeble-minded children as may require it, including power to provide for such detention as may prove necessary.

The Special Class gives great relief to the regular classes in a school system by removing from the ordinary classroom those who are a continual source of worry, anxiety and overwork to the teacher, who act as a drag on the other children, and who are themselves unhappy and distressed because they cannot get on and are altogether out of place.

SUGGESTIONS FOR A SPECIAL CLASS ROOM.

We are frequently asked the question, 'What kind of a room should be provided for the Special Class in the Public Schools, and how should it be equipped?'

In answering this question it should be remembered that the children who make up a Special Class are peculiar and exceptional children; that the ordinary methods of school are not applicable to them, and that the teacher of these children, being a specialist in her line, must have the equipment which shall enable her, first of all, to make her group happy; secondly, to keep them well occupied, and, thirdly, to train along the line which they can follow.

If the specifications here given seem ideal, it should be remembered that the conditions ought to be ideal for a group of this sort. Of course, it will often be necessary to modify these somewhat to fit the circumstances and conditions existing in the school. But with the ideal before us, the modifications can be made more easily than without it.

First of all, the room should be large, light and airy. These children are often physically, as well as mentally, defective, and every convenience and condition which is conducive to their improvement in health should be complied with.

The plan is for a room for fifteen children. This is more than should be put in one class. Ten would be better. But inasmuch as it is often found necessary to put in as many as fifteen, we have put our estimate on that basis.

A room thirty by forty feet, with a south and east or a south and west exposure would be the most desirable. If possible, windows should reach the floor and swing, so as to make possible an open-air room in all suitable weather.

The walls should be of a neutral tint, such as light buff or green.

Instead of the usual school desks, the room should be fitted with tables and chairs which can be pushed aside to clear the floor for play or exercise. Since the children that are placed in a Special Class are graded by mentality rather than by chronological age or physical height, the tables and chairs should be of varying sizes to fit the different children. Strong, well-made chairs are desirable. They should be of approximately the following heights, three of each: 12 inches, 13½ inches, 15 inches, 16½ inches and eighteen inches. Kindergarten chairs will fit the two smaller sizes; large chairs can be cut down for the medium ones. There should be three each of the following size tables: 22 inches high, 26 x 18 inches top; 24 inches high, 30 x 20 inches top; 26 inches high, 34 x 22 inches top; 28 inches high, 38 x 24 inches top; 30 inches high, 42 x 26 inches top. These may be supplied with rubber tips on the legs if desired. These should be very simply made—plain board top with a batten across each end into which the legs should fit. There should be no boxing, because this would interfere with the arranging of the tables when they are put away. If they are made of the dimensions specified, they may be "nested," the five being placed together, occupying only the space of one, so that the whole fifteen, when not in use, may be put away on one side of the room, occupying only the space of three tables, the smaller ones fitting under the larger ones. The tops should be finished plain, without varnish, as that looks badly when cut or scratched, and the tables should be usable for all sorts of work.

There should be eight work benches of suitable form for the woodworking that is to be done by the children. These should be single work benches, adjustable, and small enough so that they will arrange along the sides of the room where the windows are placed so as to have good light at work.

Around the other two sides of the room should be cases for storing work and materials, 18 inches deep and 4 feet high, with sliding doors. The tops would thus serve for ornaments or exhibiting work, or for plants or anything of that sort which is convenient.

The space between the windows should be filled with blackboards which come down low enough for the smallest children, but also high enough for the teacher's use. Of course, necessary tools for all sorts of work should be provided as desired by the teacher, also material such as lumber, paper, reed and raphia, cloth, yarn, etc., inks, brushes, varnishes, stains, etc.

Adjoining this room there should be a bathroom with a shower bath at least, if not a tub, and also a cloak room. This bathroom might also be made suitable to do laundry work and possibly also what kitchen work may be needed, either for training the children in domestic science or for preparing their own luncheons. If preferred, this kitchen work may be done in the main school room, where there should also be dishes and everything necessary for setting a table. These can be used both for the educational work and for lunches for the children.

There may also be had the equipment for the various other rooms in a home, such as a bed with bedding and other articles of furnishing. If desired, a folding screen may be used, about six feet high, which shall screen off a portion of the main room, thereby making it on occasions either a bedroom, a dining-room, a sitting-room, or whatever room the teacher desires to use in her instruction in household work.

Such books as are necessary may be kept in or on the cupboards, and the tables and chairs will be all that will be needed when anything in the line of book work is going on. A few pieces of gymnastic apparatus, such as a horse, a jumping bar and the like, may be easily kept in the corners of the room: also a gymnasium mat may be utilized to the great joy and advantage of the children.

Some, of course, will prefer to have separate rooms for these different things, carrying on more or less departmental work with such a group. However, it must not be forgotten that these children come from homes that are of the simplest sort, and it is probably not desirable to set before them the ideals of room and space to which they can never attain; so that it is not altogether a disadvantage to have everything in one room, and to make that room now a schoolroom, now a laundry, now a bedroom, and so on.

We make no attempt to suggest details of the things that should be done, because that will depend largely upon circumstances and upon the training of the teacher. If the latter is well trained, she knows better than anyone else what she should have, and her demands should be acceded to as far as possible.

It goes without saying that the children should not spend all of their time in this room or these rooms. There should be an ample playground, and much time should be spent there. It should not be counted as the recess in the usual acceptation of the term, but just as much a part of their training as anything else for them to run and romp and play in the open air during school hours.

With a Special Class in such a room and with the kind of work which such a room implies, there will never be any objection from parents to having their child placed in the Special Class. Indeed, the result will be, as it has already proved in many cases, that parents will ask to have their children removed to this sort of class, and thus will be solved one of the problems which always confronts superintendents and Boards of Education when they contemplate establishing a class for backward pupils."—*The Training School.*

THE EDUCATION OF FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

Seven or eight years of age is usually early enough for the school life of a child to begin. This applies to the Feeble-Minded, as well as to normal children. The only exception in either case is the unhappy one that when the home surroundings are so bad that the child is better and safer at school; then, perhaps, the child ought to be allowed to attend school at five years of age. It is to be remembered, however, that many cases of Feeble-Mindedness cannot be accurately diagnosed till they are eight years of age or older.

The age of the child when he began to walk and talk is a help in the matter of diagnosis. Infinite patience and great teaching are necessary in dealing with the Feeble-Minded child. The normal baby will get on its feet as soon as it is ready and should not be hurried, but the Feeble-Minded must be taught to walk —must be taught to do everything.

THEY CANNOT LEARN AT HOME.

It is of the utmost importance that they should learn to wash, dress and feed themselves. This is almost never learned at home. Ask the poor mother of a Feeble-Minded child if he can put on his own clothes at all, and the almost invariable answer is "No." Not that the child cannot learn. He can. Give him a gigantic upper of a boot with big eyelets you can put your little finger through, and a big lace with a point on, and he will learn to lace it up. But it is such a task to teach the child that the mother thinks (wrongly) it cannot be done. It can. And it does the child a great deal of good.

Manual work of every kind is the important thing to be taught in a Special Class. Reading may be a source of pleasure if the child can learn to read fluently. If not, it should be omitted. Number work only and simple calculation should be taught to those who can learn it.

RESULTS OF SPECIAL CLASSES IN BIRMINGHAM.

In Birmingham, where Special Classes have been carried on for over ten years, a great service has been done to the whole movement by Mrs. Hume Pinsent, Dr. Potts, Dr. Auden and the members of the After Care Committees. They have kept account of 650 cases of children who were in the Special Schools and have been at work since. Some of them have been at work for more than ten years. (Dr. Potts.) *Only eight of the* 650 *who are over twenty years of age are doing any remunerative work at all. Only three out of the* 650 *earn* 15 *shillings a week. Only* 21 *out of the* 650 *earn as much as* 10 *shillings per week.* In other words: Do your best for the Feeble-Minded—and even then they cannot really begin to care for themselves.

The most recent Report of the Birmingham After Care Committee gives a record of 763 cases since 1901. Of these, 173 are at remunerative work—average weekly wage 7s. 3d.—and 210 are lost sight of.

It is to be observed, however, that there are more mentally-defective employed just after leaving school than at any other time. The older they get, the harder it is to get work for them, and so they swell the great army of the unemployable. In the Institution where the work is organized and put to good use it is different.

SHEFFIELD.

Enquiries have been made as to the condition of 24 pupils who have left the Special Classes in Sheffield for the mentally defective. Only 9 of them are able to earn anything:—

15s. per week are earned by one.
6s. " " two.
5s. " " one.
4s. " " two.
3s. " " two.
2s. " " one.

SPECIAL CLASSES IN TORONTO.

The Board of Education in Toronto, which was the first in Canada to establish special classes for mentally-defective children, has now some forty children in four classes held in four different schools. Two teachers have charge of this work and conduct two classes each, in the morning at one school and in the afternoon at another. The parents of these children usually feel that a great deal has been done for their children in these Special Classes. In December, 1911, it was stated that the Board would request the Government to take charge of these cases, as they were really cases for Institution care.

Some educational authorities in Canada are in favour of establishing Special Classes in connection with Normal training-schools for teachers, and there is a growing disposition on the part of the general public to consider the case of the physically or mentally defective boy or girl and give him or her a chance.

FORT WILLIAM.

In September, 1911, the Supervising Principal of the Public Schools of Fort William, having noticed some pupils in the same grade year after year, recommended to the Board of Education a Special Class as an experiment. As in other places it was found that fifteen pupils, which is the maximum number to have in a special class, appeared at once. Some of them simply needed stimulus—they are lazy. Some need more time and patience than the ordinary class teacher can give—they are abnormally slow and so get behind. Some have been away from school and are too old and too large to put into the Sr. I. They will soon "catch up" with individual attention. But some are certainly sub-normal mentally and then the Special Class is the greatest boon of all.

HAMILTON.

Hamilton, in September, 1911, also established a Special Class, which opened with eight pupils at one school in the morning and four pupils at another school in the afternoon. Some of these pupils were apparently not really defective mentally but suffered from severe deafness or some defect in speech, or other disability. Others were no doubt feeble-minded.

There have thus been three cities already in Ontario to take advantage of the Act regarding Special Classes passed by the Legislature in 1911. It is hoped that the grant therein contemplated and other direction and assistance from the Education Department of Ontario may soon result in the establishment of other Special Classes.

CANADIANS TEACHING SPECIAL CLASSES.

It should also be mentioned that several teachers from Ontario are teachers of Special Classes in New York, and probably in other cities of the United States This is another proof of Canadian interest in the case of the Feeble-Minded from an educational point of view.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

The position taken by the Children's Aid Societies in Ontario and by Mr. J. J. Kelso, Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children for Ontario, is that the Children's Aid Society cannot take charge of Feeble-Minded children. Inasmuch as the work of the Society consists largely in finding foster homes for these children, this attitude is a right one and the only right one for the Society to take.

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN SHOULD NOT BE ADOPTED.

It would be a wicked thing to receive from a good family home an application for a child for adoption and abuse the confidence of the foster-parents by placing in that home a child destined to disappoint all their hopes and to harm the other children in that home and community. We must be honest. And the more people trust us the more careful we need to be.

BE CAREFUL.

The fact that we now know more about the Feeble-Minded child means that we must be a great deal more careful about giving out children for adoption. The day is gone by when institutions or societies or individuals can properly give out children for adoption and conceal the family history of these children. Every effort must be made to find out that history, in order to protect the foster-home and to protect the community.

THE LABORATORY A GREAT HELP.

This is a great service that has been done to the world by such institutions as the Training-School of the Feeble-Minded at Vineland, where Superintendent Johnstone, who does his best for all the Feeble-Minded under his care and makes them happy, is no less interested in the question of preventing Feeble-Mindedness. So the laboratory at Vineland under Dr. H. H. Goddard has studied scientifically every inmate.

THE FIELD WORKERS.

The field workers have gone up and down New Jersey and other States, searched records of every sort, interviewed the oldest inhabitants, examined the registers of births, marriages and deaths, searched the tax collectors' books, parish registers, municipal registers, voters' lists, read the books of the County Poor-Houses, even gone over the inscriptions on grave stones to find out family histories for several generations.

WE KNOW THE DANGER.

And so we now *know*, not think, or suppose, that there is a great risk in adopting a child where there is a taint of Feeble-Mindedness in the family tree.

Here is an example given by Dr. Goddard:

AN ATTRACTIVE FEEBLE-MINDED GIRL.

See Emma W. waiting on the table at Vineland. No one but an expert (or some one who has known her for some time as well as a teacher does a pupil in her class) would ever dream that the girl was Feeble-Minded. She was twenty-two years old last February. Her mental age is 10 years. She cannot count 8 plates to set on the table unless she knows each person and can say, one for Mr. N. and one for Mrs. N., one for Miss B., etc., etc. The first piece of information that Dr. Goddard got about that girl was this: "A half-brother and sister are placed out in good families." Here, now, is the genealogical tree of the family, going back to the fifth generation. This girl has seven half brothers and sisters, every one Feeble-Minded.

PLACED OUT IN GOOD HOMES.

Their parents were Feeble-Minded, the grandparents were Feeble-Minded, and so were two great-grandfathers and two great-great-grandfathers. And now what of the "Half-brother and sister placed out in good families." Feeble-mindedness is rarely evident before the age of five, often not till three or four years later. No one but an expert possibly could detect it then. That boy or girl grew up in the "good families," and, at the best, some one falls in love and marries him or her; or, at the worst—it happens every day—there are children, but no marriage, no home. Then begins the tale of shame, and the poor Feeble-Minded mother, truly more sinned against by us than sinning herself, takes refuge in the Home of the Sheltering Arms, or some such Institution. The Infants' Home, the Maternity Hospital, the Haven, the Magdalen Asylum know her only too well. And we have records—fresh records—obtained in this year of grace 1911 of Feeble-Minded women in Ontario having eight and nine children, all illegitimate and all Feeble-Minded. Truly a substantial contribution to the 150,000 that we are coming to if we do not, with all the experience of England and America to learn from, take the obvious and well-proved means, not impossible means at all, to prevent such a calamity.

FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS HEREDITARY.

There is no escape from the taint of Feeble-Mindedness. If it is there it descends. Do men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles? Until they do, we need not expect that mental degeneracy will not descend in the direct line.

CHILDREN'S COURTS AND THE MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILD.

The police-court is not a place for any child, and the movement to establish Children's Courts in Canada was early compared with some other countries and commended itself to Canadians from the first. We need to go a step farther with our Children's Courts. Each child that comes before the Commissioner or Judge of a Juvenile Court has to be studied individually. This is indispensable to the success of the Court's work. And it has led to the discovery that there are some children brought before Children's Courts who are mentally defective.

WHAT THE JUDGE OF THE JUVENILE COURT NEEDS.

There are several cities now where every child coming before the Juvenile Court is examined by an expert and a record and report of the mental efficiency or deficiency of that child is made for the use of the Commission or Judge. Dr. George Auden, in Birmingham, Dr. M. G. Schlapp, in New York, and Dr. William Healy, in Chicago, are all engaged in this work. Philadelphia and Boston have a similar plan in operation. Dr. Healy's work is at present supported by private philanthropy, but it is already regarded as indispensable, and on account of its unique value will undoubtedly be officially established by the authorities.

Dr. Schlapp works in connection with the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and Dr. Auden, in Birmingham, has been officially appointed by the authorities of the Court, and of the City.

A MODERN PLAN.

As to the number of children brought up in a Children's Court who are really mentally defective, the work mentioned above is so new that we must wait until a series of 1,000 consecutive cases or more have been recorded and studied. It is practically a new feature for 1911 of the work of Children's Courts. It will probably be found that from one third to one half of the children sent to the children's courts are subnormal mentally.

WE MUST NOT FALL BEHIND.

Canada cannot afford to be more than a year behind Great Britain and the United States, and it is hoped that in all cities where there is a Children's Court there will soon be an expert to advise the Judge as to whether or not the explanation of the acts of a boy of 15 years is that while his chronological age is 15 years his mental age is only 5 and he acts accordingly.

NO PLACE FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

We are thus driven again to the conclusion that the community should and must, for its own sake, take permanent care and control of the Feeble-Minded. The Judge of the Juvenile Court asks almost every day: "What can I do with this child?" There is no place to send him. The jail is no place for him, and I have no other place to send him."

GOOD ADVICE FROM THE EXPERT.

Dr. Fernald's words, given below, come true in every community. Taking his advice would have saved us all the money spent for certain murder trials in Ontario.

THE JUDGE'S OPINION.

Of one of these Murder trials the Judge said: "The details of the tragedy were the most revolting that I ever listened to—the history of the case showed that he was terribly debased both morally and mentally. The over-sight and control of all feeble-minded persons who break the laws or become a charge upon the public—such a provision has of late years by many striking examples disclosed in the criminal courts been shown to be a public necessity."

DR. FERNALD SAYS:

"Every imbecile, especially the high-grade imbecile, is a potential criminal. needing only the proper environment and opportunities for the development and expression of his criminal tendencies. The life history of the case put under permanent protection and training at an early age is very different from that of the cases which grow up at large in a modern urban community. Nearly all of the cases trained from childhood or youth may be taught habits of industry and comparatively good behaviour, and a large proportion of them settle down to a condition of inhibition of the anti-social traits, and indeed to a condition of ostentatious pride in the virtues which they unwillingly practice."

SAVING MONEY.

It is estimated by a competent authority (quoted by W. Trant in the *University Magazine*) that the cost of saving a child is only 5 per cent. of the cost of punishing a criminal. Saving a Feeble-Minded child will probably yield a larger profit still. And in English law, since the time of Lord Eldon (Wellesley v. Wellesley, 2 Russ. I.: 2 Bligh N.S. 124) the principle that the Crown is the ultimate parent of the child or *parens patriae,* has been recognized. Surely it is time that this principle of English law was applied to the Feeble-Minded, neglected child.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia, Dr. A. H. MacKay, mentions in his Annual Report for the year ending July 31, 1910, and issued in 1911, that the teachers of that Province have reported at least 153 Feeble-Minded children in the schools.

On April 1st. 1911, the *Halifax Herald* published the following circular, addressed by Supervisor MacKay to the teachers of the Public Schools in Halifax:

1. How many pupils have you who are so defective mentally that they receive little or no benefit from the teaching best suited to the majority, and who at the same time are very troublesome, seriously hindering the regular work?

2. How many defectives have you who cannot profit to any considerable extent by your teaching, but who cause little or no trouble?

3. Do you know of any defectives in your district of school age suitable for your grade, who are not attending school? To which of the above classes do they belong?

4. In regard to such defectives, have you any suggestion to make as to what mode of treatment would best serve to make them useful to society or at least self supporting?

The answers from the schools showed the following figures:—

Acadian	4
Alexandra	7
Bloomfield	1
Chebucto	2
College Street	14
Joseph Howe	13
Morris	6
Protestant Orphanage	2
Richmond	18
St. Mary's	2
St. Patrick's Boys	6
St. Patrick's Girls	5
Tower Road	6
Young Street	5

THE OTHER PROVINCES.

Letters are not infrequently received by this Department from other Provinces of Canada, and sometimes from parents who are well-to-do and able to provide financially for the Feeble-Minded son or daughter for whom they beg admittance to the Institution which they often suppose we have already established in Ontario. We can only send them the same answer, disappointing to them, that we have not yet got our Institution.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SCOTLAND.

The only Association providing for the care of the Feeble-Minded in Scotland is the Glasgow Association for the Care of Feeble-Minded Children, which began its work five years ago by providing a small residential school for the care of young girls who are Feeble-Minded. Their numbers have now increased to 46, and although practically all the inmates are paid for at the rate of eight shillings a week, there is a large waiting list, and the directors are constantly being requested to arrange for the admission of Feeble-Minded boys, for whom at present there is no such provision.

PRIVATE EFFORTS.

Though it is perfectly plain that private efforts, such as this, are only "a drop in the bucket," as it were, there can be no question of their great usefulness. In the first place, they save some 46 Feeble-Minded girls, who, if at large, would probably mean 100 or more added to the number of Feeble-Minded in the next generation, and a great deal of expense, harm and crime is saved to the country by keeping 46 safe, earning at least part of their living, and happy. In the second place, such institutions are doing pioneer work. Such residential schools have proved—

(1) That the Feeble-Minded can be cared for at a moderate cost.

(2) That under competent supervision the problems of unemployment, immorality and crime among the Feeble-Minded disappear.

(3) That the Feeble-Minded can earn part of their living.

(4) That the number of the Feeble-Minded can be greatly reduced in the course of one generation.

MORE POWERFUL HANDS.

But this pioneer work shows at once by the very force of numbers as well as lack of legislation that the problem is too large for private work. It must now be taken up by more powerful hands. The state is the only agency that can deal adequately with it.

The numbers alone prove this. The Royal Commission procured evidence to show that one out of 270 of the population was more or less Feeble-Minded and unfit for the duties of citizenship. No greater social service can be done than to find a humane, economical, and permanent way of caring for these permanently unfit citizens who are simply permanent children.

An Extraordinary Change.

As His Majesty's Principal Commissioner in Lunacy says, this is "a fact of immense social importance. The moral consequences become obvious when it is realized that the vast number of defective people mix, without supervision or adequate care, on equal terms with the ordinary population. Lacking in self-control and unable to protect themselves, they readily become the tools and accomplices of vicious people. These Feeble-Minded people swell the ranks of the criminals, crowd the prisons and complicate the question of unemployment. If all the Feeble-Minded were properly looked after, there would probably be an extraordinary change in the prisons, courts and streets. In a matter of this kind it is essential to educate public interest and public sympathy. Without this the movement cannot go much faster, and to cope with the problem it is necessary to go much faster."

Other Institutions.

Two other institutions in Scotland provide for the care of the Feeble-Minded, one at Larbert and one near Dundee. The total number cared for in these institutions together is 520, while the number of Feeble-Minded persons in Scotland is about 11,000 and increasing every year. To such a pass has it come in Scotland, and, unless we take warning by their experience, to such a pass will it come in Canada.

Money Wasted.

In Scotland: "The Parish Councils have the care of the Feeble-Minded not only at school age, but throughout life. It is no uncommon thing for an idiot infant of a few months old to so interfere with the earning capacity of a working-class mother as to reduce her from the ranks of independent labour into pauperism, and in such cases the Parish Council usually makes an allowance to the mother of a few shillings weekly. This sum is intended to provide the mother with sufficient hired help to set her free for other duties, but, as a rule, it goes into the family exchequer and is too often spent without benefit to anybody."

New Zealand.

In New Zealand the problem of the Feeble-Minded has been faced. The Report of the Minister of Education for 1910, received by this Department early in 1911, is one of the most cheering documents available for material for this Report. The extract below is given at length in the hope that it may be not only of interest, but of practical use in Canada:—

Special Schools: Afflicted and Dependent Children.

During the year 1910 the total number belonging to the schools for afflicted and dependent children was on the average 2,586, and the expense to the Government was £51,922. Of this sum, £15,314 represents the outlay in connection with the purchase of property, erection of buildings, and other works. The numbers on the roll and the expenditure on account of the various institutions were as follows:—

—	Number under Control.	Net Cost.
		£
School for the Deaf	97	4,087
Jubilee Institute for the Blind	39	721
Special School for Boys of Feeble Mind	31	7,834
Industrial Schools	2,419	39,280

By the Education Amendment Act which became law in 1909 extended provision is made for the education and training of young persons who are deaf, blind, feeble-minded, or epileptic. They must now come under efficient and suitable instruction at the age of six years, and remain so until they reach twenty-one years, unless previous to that time the Education Department is satisfied that their educational attainments or their proficiency in some art or handicraft or other calling enable them to provide for their future needs without further instruction.

If the near relative of a child so affected does not provide the education required, the Minister of Education may direct that the child be sent to a school where he will have the special instruction suited to his needs, the cost of maintenance and training to be borne by the relatives according to their means and as agreed upon between them and the Minister. In the event of the Minister's direction not being complied with, a Magistrate may order the child's admission to a special school and fix the rate of the maintenance payment. The question whether or not a child is sufficiently affected to warrant his being regarded as coming under these provisions of the Act is determined by his ability to receive proper benefit from ordinary school instruction. If maintenance payments are not duly observed they may be recovered as a debt, or the defaulter may be dealt with under the provisions of the Destitute Persons Act for disobedience of the Court order. Charitable Aid Boards are made responsible in necessitous cases for payment to a limited extent for the maintenance of children in these schools.

PERMANENT CARE.

By order of a Magistrate a young person who is epileptic or feeble-minded may be kept under the guidance and control of a special school beyond the age of twenty-one years if it is considered that he is not fit to guide his own life, or that it is otherwise in the public interest that he should be under institutional oversight. In connection with proceedings of this kind the Magistrate appoints counsel to represent the inmate at the hearing. The period of extended guidance is not to exceed four years in the first instance, but on its expiry it may be renewed from time to time by similar procedure, and thus, when necessary, life-long control is retained. In such cases orders for maintenance against the near relatives may be made.

Parents, school-teachers (either public or private), constables, or officers of charitable or kindred institutions who are aware of the place of residence of blind, deaf, epileptic, or feeble-minded children, and the householder in which such a child lives, must, under a penalty, send notification to the Education Department.

There is, unfortunately, very strong evidence that there are a large number of young people in New Zealand (as in other countries) who by reason of mental defect are unable to properly control their lives, and it is hoped that with the means that the law now allows they will not be permitted to drift towards destitution and criminality, but will be so cared for that they will be able eventually either to maintain themselves respectably or to contribute to their maintenance in suitable institutions according to their various capabilities.

Another important provision in this Act is that giving power for the inspection of orphanages and similar institutions by Inspectors of the Education Department.

Up till now it has been practicable to deal with boys only at the school for the feeble-minded, but plans are now in hand for buildings which would provide for the accommodation of a considerable number of girls.

A Residential School.

This New Zealand School for the Feeble-Minded is situated at Otekaike, Oamaru, on a farm of 352 acres. It was begun in 1908 when the Principal, Mr. George Benstead, was appointed. The appointment was made on the advice of the High Commissioner for the Dominion of New Zealand, the Inspector-General of Schools for New Zealand, and Dr. Shuttleworth, the well-known expert on the Feeble-Minded. The beginning of the school followed the lines now so well understood by those who have made a special study of such work.

Built up Gradually.

That is, it began with a small number, and not with adults, but with children, and the organization proceeded slowly, and according to a well-prepared plan. Four boys were the nucleus of the school. The new buildings will accommodate 70, when they are completed. The maximum number resident on any one day (Report 1910) was 31, and in 1911 there were 47 boys in residence. There are many applications for admission, about 150 cases being thus known to the Principal.

Cost.

The cost of the institution for the past two years was as follows:—

—	1909.			1910.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries	1,102	15	4	1,564	10	8
Maintenance of pupils	647	14	11	1,115	7	6
Maintenance of buildings	243	19	7	239	18	0
Farm and stock	612	19	9	318	8	9
Additional buildings, water-supply, drainage, fencing, etc.	1,602	18	3	4,984	0	8
Sundries	180	6	10	178	19	6
Less—						
Amount collected from parents by way of maintenance contributions	182	2	2	428	16	3
Sundry other recoveries	105	2	11	138	12	6
Net expenditure on the institution	4,103	9	7	7,833	16	4[†]

([†] Including £440 paid from National Endowment revenue.)

The above figures are inserted in the hope that they may be useful for reference. Imbeciles are not admitted, the inmates must be all able to profit by the care and training given, though they are, to quote from a private letter received from Auckland, "defective and abnormal,"

"In the Industrial and Reformatory Schools in the Dominion there are many defective and abnormal children; the training they receive making them, in many instances, good servants and farm labourers; but it does not give them the power of self-control, resource, or judgment, and therefore they are the creatures of their circumstances; doing well, as long as the supervision over them is wise and effective, but falling readily under the stress of temptation, as soon as they are left to themselves.

IT MUST BE DONE.

Mr. Benstead points out in his Annual Report the great necessity, from the point of view of the nation, of taking charge of Feeble-Minded boys—and the even greater necessity of taking charge of Feeble-Minded girls.

They would all learn to contribute towards their own support. Society would be secure from their depredations and the danger of their propagation. Colony life would protect the Feeble-Minded against a certain section of society, and protect society against the Feeble-Minded.

Mr. Benstead also refers to the progress made in manual and industrial training. This is really the key to the situation.

AN EXPLODED THEORY.

There was a time when people thought that children were feeble-minded because they had not been fed properly, had not been trained properly, had been cruelly treated, etc., etc., etc. Some people think so still, but they are far behind the times. No training, no teaching, no skill, no education can develop something which is not there to develop. And the mentally defective are not mentally defective because the brain is undeveloped, but because the normal brain is not there to develop. Yet a great deal can be done to develop even the idiot and the imbecile. A great deal more can be done for the higher grades of the Feeble-Minded. They can even take charge as attendants and helpers of those more feebly gifted still than they themselves are. Mr. Benstead gives a typical case of the improvement that may be secured:

CASE *X*.

"Age as far as can be ascertained, 14 year 3 months, probably older.

"*On Admission*:

"Height, 4 ft. 8 in.

"Weight, 4 stone 1 lb.

"Head-measurement, 18¾ in. (microcephalic type).

"Small for age; thin; not well nourished; senses perfect; forehead narrow, tapers towards vertex; mouth-breather; hands well extended, with incurved little fingers; cannot concentrate attention; self-control very weak, easily led to do wrong; given to self-abuse; dangerous with young children; prone to steal, and will get up at night and steal food from cupboards. Has been boarded out, and in each case has proved too much for his foster-parents, who had evidently lost all control over this lad. Natural result, formation of all bad habits above referred to. Has been left too much to himself for years. Great desire to get away by himself, and imitate the cries and habits of all animals; in this direction his powers of mimicry are perfect. Can read an infant primer; can tell how many pennies in sixpence, also 3 plus 4 = 7. Cannot tell the half of 3, or how many sixpences make 1s., or how many days in a month or year.

"*At End of First Year's Residence*:

"Height, 4 ft. 9 in.

"Weight, 5 stone 4 lb.

"He has improved considerably physically. He is now able to concentrate his attention on any work taken in hand as far as manual occupation is concerned. Memory improving a good deal. His habit of self-abuse is almost cured. From a mere habit of loafing and idleness, he has developed into a fairly good worker. This boy is easily managed, he can be easily led either for good or ill, and consequently, if allowed his liberty, would become the dupe of persons with a stronger will. His reading is improving, and he is always anxious for books to read in recreation-time. His writing is better; his letters home at first dealt entirely with pigs, cows and horses; his interest is now more diverse. Generally speaking, this boy has improved a great deal during his first year of residence here."

And adds: "The boys generally are working very satisfactorily, but it does not follow that they are sufficiently useful to keep themselves by their own exertions. In most instances constant supervision is needed. There is no reason, however, why in process of time some of the young men trained here should not be engaged as permanent members of the staff, where they could make themselves useful in various capacities. It is usually found that their general good conduct and the strict attention they pay to their duties is very gratifying.

"Many of the smaller children who were practically unable to dress and undress themselves are becoming quite useful in the matmaking class. This and other sense-training exercises, such as boot-lacing, bead-threading, button-sewing, clay-modelling, etc., materially improve the deftness of their fingers.

"It goes without saying that the State requires a practical return for the money spent in all its undertakings, and there are probably many who wish to know what the country gains by spending money on the education of afflicted children. The more one looks into the question of the training of mentally defective children, the more apparent it becomes that the State is doing the right thing in providing for the compulsory education of all these children who are educable—*i.e.*, those who, in the hands of the expert, can be taught, by arousing their dormant capabilities, to contribute somewhat towards the cost of their own maintenance, or who can be made sufficiently useful to become self-supporting under kindly guidance in a custodial institution.

"To those of us who are carefully watching the development of the dormant faculties in the children at Otekaike, it is patent that the State will be amply repaid for the money which is being spent here, inasmuch as we are continually developing useful members of our own community who would otherwise remain absolutely useless units, with physical and mental deterioration slowly but surely awaiting them; and because, too, we are lessening the misery of the world, and preventing the increase of the helpless and hopeless section of the Empire."

Mr. Benstead quotes two opinions as to industrial training, as follows:—

Mr. Locke, of Starcross, states: "The training of the pupils continues to develop satisfactorily on the same lines--that is to say, by combining a maximum of manual instruction with a minimum of scholastic work—for it is by this method that the best results are obtained. Important, however, as is the scholastic instruction of the pupils, it is to the manual training we attach the most importance. Some children, owing to mental defect, seem quite incapable of learning ordinary school lessons, and require years of patient effort to enable them to master even the letters of the alphabet, or to count correctly up to twenty. Yet in many instances these same children, if put to a handicraft, will, in much less time, learn to make a pair of boots, a suit of clothes, or a fancy basket. Hence, as soon as it is recognized that a boy will never go beyond spelling monosyllables, or making 0's or x's on a slate, it is evident that further time spent upon his education in the schools will be, to a great extent, wasted, and, if his age and physique permit, he is accordingly taken off schoolwork altogether, and transferred to the manual classes, where frequently he learns to make himself quite useful."

The Superintendent of the Royal Albert Training Institution for the Feeble-Minded, at Lancaster, England, speaking of the reorganization of the school work in the institution on a system based upon their knowledge of the work after forty years, says, "'Mere school instruction, *per se,* is productive of little. Industrial training may, with advantage, go hand in hand with scholastic instruction, but in no case should a boy continue in school who is able to read and write: his place is on the industrial list, learning a trade. The elements of the industrial occupations could be taught in school, leaving the corresponding workshops available for the more advanced pupils. Nothing is better suited for the lower-grade boys than simple outdoor work in the gardens and grounds."

Mr. Benstead says:—

"I entirely agree with these opinions. We are making our manual training and industrial occupations prominent features of our school work.

"In addition to the farm and garden work, in which the boys are beginning to take an intelligent interest, we are now commencing to teach them matmaking, basket-making, sashcord and rope making. Such occupations are very necessary, as we sometimes find boys who can never make any appreciable progress in school, and time spent in the listless contemplation of a blackboard is lost, whereas in the workshops they may eventually do some good work.

"Our teaching staff has been considerably augmented during the past year. I have now a lady teacher and three trades masters for teaching woodwork, mat and basket making, and painting. Several of the boys are doing very good work in painting and decorating the new buildings now being erected at the school. One of the chief points in the treatment is to keep each boy constantly occupied. The beneficial results of this treatment are apparent by noting the improvement in the children, both mentally and physically. The dull and apathetic are roused to activity, the restless and noisy are restored to order, and the more intelligent develop habits of attention and diligence."

AUSTRALIA.

In Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia, much interest is being taken in the question of the care of the Feeble-Minded. In the Report of the Minister of Education for 1909 and 1910 the estimate is given that in Melbourne alone there are probably 600 Feeble-Minded children, and that 10 per cent. of the children in school (6,000) are distinctly backward. It is proposed to establish in Melbourne a school for the backward and Feeble-Minded, with a properly trained staff, and also to re-organize the training of idiots.

THE UNITED STATES.

It is estimated that there are 300,000 Feeble-Minded persons in the United States, or one to every 300 of the population. In England the estimate is one to every 217. In Ireland one to every 175. In Scotland one to every 400.

The burden of the Feeble-Minded has become very great in New York City, and is partly known through the efforts of the Board of Education to provide Special Classes for the instruction of Feeble-Minded children and through the modern scientific methods of the Charities Aid Association, the Associated Charities and the School of Philanthropy and other organizations.

SPECIAL CLASSES IN NEW YORK.

There are in New York 125 ungraded classes, and in these about 2,000 children are taught. Four things may be mentioned in connection with that splendid effort on behalf of the Feeble-Minded children: (1) There are backward and Feeble-Minded children not reported. In 1910, out of a total of 370 schools, 202 reported the names of backward and Feeble-Minded children, and the remainder, 168 schools reported none. It is not possible that there were no Feeble-Minded children in these 168 schools.

(2) The teaching of the public school has been modified in these Special Classes, but it needs to be modified far more. Industrial, not intellectual education is what is needed.

(3) There are many Feeble-Minded children not at school at all.

(4) If there is to be no permanent provision for the care and control of the Feeble-Minded, then it is a serious question whether the Special Class does not do more harm than good.

SOMETHING MUST BE DONE.

These considerations, taken in conjunction with the experience of the Charities Organizations, compelled action. The experience of the Charities Organizations may be summarized in the words of Amos W. Butler, uttered in 1907 at the conference of Charities and Correction:

"Feeble-Mindedness produces more pauperism, degeneracy and crime than any other one force. It touches every form of charitable activity. It is felt in every part of our land. It affects in some way all our people. Its cost is beyond our comprehension It is the unappreciated burden of the unfortunate. It is the burden we are compelled to bear; therefore let us bear it intelligently to the end that the chain of evil may be lessened, the weak cared for, and the future made brighter with hope because of our efforts."

Dr. Moore's Report.

Accordingly the Public Education Association requested Miss Annie Moore, Ph.D., to make an investigation into the condition of the Feeble-Minded in New York City, and later transmitted her report to the State Charities Aid Association with a request that further inquiry be made and some action taken. Accordingly, on April 21, 1911, the State Charities Aid Association organized a Special Committee on Provision for the Feeble-Minded. This committee publishes the report of Dr. Moore. In giving publicity to the data set forth in the report the committee hopes to re-emphasize the fact that the Feeble-Minded are a growing danger and burden to society and that segregation can not only stop their reproduction but can also nearly extinguish their race. The committee proposes to collect further data and through legislation to provide means of completer segregation.

This Committee includes in its membership such experts as Dr. Fernald. Supt. Johnstone. and Miss Farrell, and has as its Secretary Hon. Homer Folks.

The Spirit of the Committee.

The spirit of the Committee may be judged by what Dr. James, the Chairman said at its first meeting.

"The one thing that strikes us most forcibly is that the science of experimental evolution, the study of heredity, has reached such a point that the public can no longer afford to neglect it. In the breeding of stock to get a perfect strain of the living creatures in which we trade and which we use for commercial purposes, no one thinks of disregarding this principle of heredity or transmission of defects and good qualities. It is only when we come to human beings that, as a rule, we have neglected to take it into account. It seems that there is work enough for this committee to do then, to bring this matter to the attention of the public."

Prof. C. B. Davenport, Director of the Carnegie Station for experimental evolution and Secretary of the American Breeders' Association says:

"Although the cost would be large at the start, I believe the state would be entirely justified in undertaking the segregation, throughout the whole productive period, of the feeble-minded below a certain grade. There is no question, also, that boards of managers of state institutions for the feeble-minded should have increased powers of detention. If the state were to segregate its feeble-minded, were to examine for mental defects all immigrants settling in New York state and were to deport those found to be defective, there would be a constantly diminishing attendance at state institutions for the feeble-minded, and at the end of thirty years there would be practically no use for such institutions. Two or three small ones only would be necessary. The state could then sell its property, and retire the bonds issued for the purpose of providing adequate care for its feeble-minded.

I believe that the state should undertake a study of the strains of feeble-mindedness in the state outside of New York city. Those best acquainted with the problem know that there are breeding-spots of defectives in certain places around Lake George, the Ramapo, the Catskill and Adirondack Mountains, as well as at other points. The state owes it to itself in its work toward feeble-minded folk, to know the location of these sources of preventing further reproduction of defectives."

A CONVINCING REPORT.

Dr. Moore's report is convincing. It consists of a study of Feeble-Minded individuals at large in New York, and includes seven different classes of such persons, as follows:

Feeble-minded persons supported by charity.
Feeble-minded women of child bearing age.
Families burdened by feeble-minded children.
Feeble-minded immigrants not deported.
Feeble-minded persons guilty of arson.
Feeble-minded children in the Public Schools.
Feeble-minded persons discharged from Institutions.

Dr. Moore simply writes short records of a few cases under each heading, together with a brief introduction.

JUST LIKE ONTARIO.

But for the difference of initials, or some other non-significant particulars, these histories might stand for the ones recorded in the Five Reports on the Feeble-minded in Ontario already issued by this Department. The problem of the Feeble-Minded is the same everywhere.

A TYPICAL CASE.

As the examining physician of Elmira prison puts it "A typical case of a person of inferior mentality who is a continual and heavy expense to the community." How long shall we go on bearing this "continual and heavy expense?" It can be avoided, not only with benefit to us, but with benefit to the "typical case."

MUNICIPALITIES TAKE THE INITIATIVE.

It is to be observed that municipalities are beginning to take the initiative in thinking about the Feeble-Minded and requesting State aid and legislation for them. The City of Berlin in 1911, (Vide Lancet, 1911), determined to establish an office for the after-care of patients discharged from the asylums, and also for Feeble-Minded persons "unfit for the struggle of life." Workers for the Feeble-Minded are working together more and more every year, and learning more from each other, and one of the signs of this is the fact that those who hold extreme views are modifying these.

MODIFIED VIEWS.

Thus, there were those who insisted on Institution treatment for every Feeble-Minded person. There were on the other hand, those who took the view that the feeble-minded might be placed out in homes, after the model of the plan followed in the famous colony of Gheel in Belgium. The better view (and the Report of the Royal Commission supports this) is that all really feeble-minded persons should be under permanent protection and care, and supervision. With few exceptions, this means Institution care. But there are a few exceptions. There are Feeble-Minded persons so nearly normal and in such an almost ideal home environment, that so long as regular reports of such Feeble-Minded persons are received and he or she is frequently visited by some official representing the Government, in order to make sure that he or she is properly employed, the community is protected against any danger of offspring being born to such Feeble-Minded person. This is doubtless what is being done in Berlin to some extent.

ST. LOUIS.

The City of St. Louis appointed a commission to report on Delinquent, Dependent and Defective Children, and also to report on the best plan of removing and reorganizing the Industrial School. The Commission was appointed in July, 1910, and reported in March, 1911. The most important conclusion stated in regard to Feeble-Minded children is "That the care of these children is properly a State function."

PHILADELPHIA.

The City of Philadelphia ordered an investigation into the number of backward children in the schools. This was undertaken by a Committee, of whom Dr. Walter Cornell was one, and the work of the Committee has extended over more than a year, its report being received early in 1911. The excellence of the report is unquestioned and the description of a number of cases is given in detail. Its conclusion is well given in the following words of the report.

"The most important need, and the one to which the whole investigation clearly points is that for the Institutional custody and training of the Feeble-Minded girls and boys of the Public School."

The City of Philadelphia recently purchased a property of 135 acres, overlooking the Delaware River, as a Home for Feeble-Minded Children.

LIVERPOOL.

One of the first homes for Feeble-Minded girls in England is in Liverpool, begun in 1893, by the Liverpool Ladies' Association for the Care and Training of Girls, as a "Home for higher-grade feeble-minded young women." In 1898 a second Home was opened. "Both Homes are mainly supported by the earnings of the inmates, whose occupation is laundry work and house work; and it is now desired to extend the undertaking by a third Home, which, while being run upon the same self-supporting principles, will, it is hoped, be even more beneficial to its inmates than the Association's other two Homes have been. In this new Home, which the Association intend very shortly to open, horticulture is to be taken instead of laundry work. A property has been acquired, Dovecot, Pilch Lane, Knotty Ash, consisting of about ten acres, with good dwelling-house. There will be accommodation for 50 girls, and the staff will consist of a matron and necessary helpers. The special aim of the scheme is the development of the girls, physically and mentally, by means of outdoor horticultural training—namely, in gardening, bee, poultry and pig keeping, in addition to indoor industrial occupation. It is probable that work in the open air will have as beneficial an effect upon girls as it has been proved to have upon boys; and "Dovecot" will be the first school for feeble-minded girls which puts outdoor occupation as the chief object of their education. Girls are to be admitted between 12 and 14 years of age (or in some cases younger), they must be of a high grade, and free from epilepsy and tuberculosis. The charge for their maintenance will be £26 per annum. This new departure in the care and training of feeble-minded girls is highly commended by educational experts, and its progress and development will be watched with much interest by all who have studied the problems connected with the care and control of the feeble-minded.

THE NEW YORK STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Educational Authorities and Associations are beginning to be deeply concerned about Feeble-Minded children. Two invitations were received this year, by one of the officials of this Department from the United States. One of these was to speak on the subject of the Feeble-Minded at the 66th Annual Meeting of the New York State Teachers' Association and Affiliated Associations, the members of which met to the number of 2,000 at Albany and after a good deal of consideration passed the following Resolution in the Section of Sub-normal and Backward Children, under the presidency of Miss Elizabeth E. Farrell, Inspector of Ungraded Classes in New York City:

RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is recommended by the Sub-Normal and Backward Children Section that the following Resolution be passed:

(1) That all children of school age be registered in schools.

(2) That provision be made in the Normal Schools and Training Schools, and Training Classes in this State, for the presentation to the student body of the special problem of sub-normal children.

(3) As the State is already committed to the theory of permanent custodial care of defectives, that adequate accommodation be provided for these cases in special institutions and that their commitment be required to these institutions in order that they may be given the best training and care, and that they may be prevented from obstructing the work of normal children.

(4) That the immediate construction and completion of Letchworth village, and the Training School for Boys be urged.

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL CLINIC.

Clinical psychology is a meeting place for the teachers and the physicians, who are experts on the Feeble-Minded child. The University here can be of essential help to the primary school and thus strengthen both the lowest and the highest parts of the educational system. It is not to be forgotten that the study of Feeble-Minded children has taught us a great deal about mental processes in normal children.

Dr. Lightner Widmer, of the University of Pennsylvania, was the first to take up this work.

He began in 1889, when his attention was drawn to a boy who suffered from retardation through speech defect. In 1896 he opened the Psychological Clinic of the University of Pennsylvania and received his first case, a bad speller. Since that time Witmer's work has continued uninterruptedly and has grown apace, so that three hours daily are now (since 1909) devoted to the examination of children. These children come not only from the public and private schools and juvenile courts of Philadelphia, but from adjacent cities and adjoining States. Through the medium of correspondence, teachers and parents throughout the State of Pennsylvania may receive advice, and members of the staff are prepared to address teachers and school directors in any section of the State. Witmer's work embraces a physical, psychological and sociological examination, in which a number of experts co-operate —a psychologist, neurologist, dentist, oculist, nose and throat specialist and social worker. The social worker makes a first-hand examination of the child's home conditions, renders aid in the mitigation of bad environmental influences, and by means of "follow-up work" sees that the treatment prescribed for the child is carried out. Not only does the clinic address itself to diagnosis, but an orthogenic home school, or "hospital school," has been established for medical and pedagogical treatment. This is a combined home, hospital and training school, where the child is provided with proper food, baths, outdoor exercise, sleep, medical attention, discipline, motor training and intellectual drill in the rudiments of the school fundamentals. This school also serves as a school of observation and a clinic for further diagnosis.—Wallin in *The Journal of Educational Bychology.*

Professor Witmer also edits the "Psychological Clinic," a monthly magazine devoted to this work.

Other Universities beginning the same work are the Universities of New York, Washington, Pittsburg, Minnesota, Iowa, Clark University, Columbia University and Cornell University. More important, in some respects than any of these, are the laboratories beginning to be established at the most progressive Institutions for the care of the feeble-minded, such as the Lincoln State School and Colony of Illinois (Dr. E. B. Huey) and especially the laboratory at the Training School for Feeble-Minded Children at Vineland, New Jersey, (Dr. H. H. Goddard).

Four American Universities now make some provision for the study of abnormal and Feeble-Minded children. Columbia University, Clark University, The University of New York, The University of Pennsylvania. The Training Schools for Teachers in New York are making the study and teaching of these children. one of the requisites for their diploma.

A Lasting Memorial.

A great gift, perhaps the first of its kind, was made in 1911 for the benefit of the Feeble-Minded, to the Regents of the University of Washington, at Seattle and gratefully accepted by them. It was given in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Gatzert of Seattle, by Mrs. Gatzert's two brothers Sigmund and Abraham Schwabacher of San Francisco. The sum given was $30,000.00.

The deed of gift provides that the income of the fund "shall be used to maintain a bureau of child-welfare, . . . the work of said bureau to consist in the promotion in various ways of education for the better care and treatment of children suffering from defects either physical or mental, especially such defective children as can, in spite of their defects, attend schools of some sort and benefit by some form of school education and training."

The benefits of the Foundation are to be extended as widely as possible through the State; the plan will probably be for the specialist in charge to spend a considerable part of his time visiting centres throughout the State to give aid and counsel to the local school authorities in establishing and conducting work for defective children in their schools. Such work is already being done in several of the leading cities.

The manner of bestowal of this gift is an interesting illustration of what Mr. Dickinson (vide p. 10) said at the Conference for the Prevention of Destitution about the co-operation of women. The Gatzert memorial fund of $30,000.00 was provided some years and was awaiting designation when the daughter of Mr. Abraham Schwabacher, Mrs. Nathan Eckstein, became interested in the question of the needs of defective children. It was through Mrs. Eckstein's influence that this gift was given to them and not for other purposes.

THE FEEBLE-MINDED CRIMINAL.

Criminals and tramps make a great army. *The World To-day* says that the criminals of the United States cost that country $3,500,000.00 per day. The criminal is certainly the most expensive of all national luxuries, and there is no doubt that the great criminal army is partly made up of mental defectives, who might and who ought to have been placed, BEFORE they become criminals, in an institution where they would have done no harm, no thefts or murders, and done some good in the world.

What a lot of money our Finance Ministers would have for things we need if we no longer had to foot the awful criminal bill for what we do not need.

HOW MANY CRIMINALS ARE FEEBLE-MINDED?

While we do not always find that observers agree on the exact percentage of criminals found to be Feeble-Minded, no observer doubts for a moment that there is a considerable proportion of criminals who are Feeble-Minded. Thus statements vary from "10 per cent. of all criminals are Feeble-Minded," to statements that the permanent care and control of the Feeble-Minded "would put an end to two-thirds of all the crime in the community." Statements by other practical judges point to about 25 per cent. of delinquents being feeble-minded.

TWO TESTS BY DR. GODDARD.

Two results of tests by Dr. Goddard of Vineland, are striking. Twelve persons who had been sent by the courts to the State Hospital for the Insane to be examined in order to determine whether or not they were responsible, were tested by Dr. Goddard as to their Feeble-Mindedness. Their chronological ages varied from eleven to fifty years. Two of them were cases of insanity. The other ten were all feeble-minded, and their real ages were not 11 to 50 years, but were 8 to 10 years. None of the ten persons had a mental age of over 10 years old.

The second test was with 56 of the best girls from a girls' reformatory who were out on probation. Their chronological ages were from 14 to 20. Four of them were not feeble-minded the rest, 52, were feeble-minded and their real mental age was from 8 to 12 years.

THE NEW JERSEY REFORMATORY.

Dr. Frank Moore, the superintendent of the New Jersey Reformatory, Rahway, N.J., has during the last 18 months examined every new inmate on entrance and found 46 per cent. of them to be mentally sub-normal.

THE JUVENILE COURT IN NEW YORK.

Dr. Schlapp reports that of 108 children sent to him because the court thought they might be defective, 30 were actually found to be feeble-minded. Dr. Healy found 140 out of 620 cases of youthful "repeaters" distinctly subnormal mentally.

MASSACHUSETTS.

In January, 1911, the Government of the State of Massachusetts received the Report of the Commission appointed in April, 1910 to investigate the question of the increase of criminals, mental defectives, epileptics, degenerates and allied classes. The Commission consisted of Dr. Fernald and four other gentlemen. This Report states that "The juvenile offender is often mentally defective." "There has been a rapidly increasing demand for custodial care of helpless idiots, and of Feeble-Minded women of the child bearing age."

"The modern community demands protection from the newly understood menace of irresponsible Feeble-Minded persons at large." The population of Massachusetts (average for 1905-1909) is 3,185,048. The Commission considers it probable that there is a total of 6700 Feeble-Minded in the State and adds:

THE HIGH-GRADE FEEBLE-MINDED.

"It is known that the so-called high-grade imbecile is especially dangerous to society because of his irresponsibility and criminal propensities. It is now generally understood that feeble-mindedness is often the direct result of the hereditary transmission of mental defect; that the feeble-minded female is very likely to bear children, and that these children are almost certain to be defective, criminal or permanently dependent in some way. To segregate the feeble-minded is to cut off one of the most prolific sources of crime, degeneracy and pauperism.

"The testimony of charity and social workers, or prison and reformatory officials and of court and probation officers, given before the commission, strongly emphasized the frequency and importance of slight mental defect or actual feeble-mindedness as a factor in the causation of pauperism, crime and other social problems.

"The charity and social workers testified that many of the immoral and diseased girls found in rescue homes and shelters, and placing-out societies are mentally defective, and absolutely incapable of reform or self-support. There are many feeble-minded women in almshouses and houses of correction. Many of the parents whom the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children are prosecuting for abuse of helpless offspring are mentally defective. Many of the juvenile delinquents and dependents, and adult criminals, have one or both parents who are feeble-minded."

A FEW FAMILIES ONLY.

The Commission observed and were impressed by the fact that these persons belong to a relatively small number of families and that the forms of defect were interchangeable, as it were, the form of defect has varied from generation to generation, alcoholics in one generation, paupers or criminals in the next, possibly insanity or mental defect in the next, etc.

The following cases known to the Commission graphically illustrate the kinship of these degenerative tendencies. A juvenile offender has a mentally defective mother and a drunken father; a feeble-minded girl has an insane father and a sister who is a prostitute; an habitual criminal has two daughters who are feeble-minded, and a son who is a criminal; a married pair who have always been helped by the town have one son who is decent and self-supporting, a feeble-minded son and daughter, an insane daughter, and a son who has been convicted of crime. The mother of this family is mentally defective and the father is drunken.

These cases well illustrate the tendency of degeneracy to express itself in different ways in the same family. Crime, insanity, mental defect, epilepsy, pauperism and drunkenness, the conditions of degeneracy which this commission is considering, are largely perpetuated by the transmission of defect and disease from degenerate or diseased parents. The State has already taken measures to prevent the birth of defectives and degenerates by adopting th policy of custodial care of the feeble-minded, epileptic and insane, especially of women of the child-bearing age. The State cannot afford to allow women of this class to remain at large."

OTHER STATES.

Besides these important Commissions and Reports action has been taken in three other States, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Washington. In North Carolina a law was passed establishing a school and a home for the Feeble-Minded, $60,000 bond issue.

In Pennsylvania a commission was appointed to take into consideration the number and status of the feeble-minded and epileptic persons in the commonwealth and the increase of such persons, and to report to the general assembly at its next session a plan or plans for the segregation, care and treatment of such defectives.

In Washington two new modern fire-proofed buildings have been erected at the State School for Feeble-Minded at Medical Lake, also new boiler house and shops.

VINELAND.

By permission of the Hon. the Provincial Secretary, part of September, 1911, was spent in residence and working in the laboratory at the Training School for Feeble-Minded at Vineland, New Jersey. The occasion was a course of instruction given to physicians interested in Feeble-Minded children. It is the first time, so far as we know, that such a course has been given anywhere, though the same Institution has had a course for the teachers of Special Classes for two or three years.

The physicians' course included practical instruction in certain aspects of the Medical Inspection of Schools, with reference to Feeble-Minded children and others. A fee of twenty dollars was charged, which included residence in the Institution. Six lectures per day were given by the Superintendent, Professor E. R. Johnston, Dr. Goddard, Director of the Research Laboratory, Dr. Walter Cornell of the University of Pennsylvania, and other members of the staff.

Ten physicians were present for the course—four from New Jersey, two from Ohio, two from Virginia, and two from Michigan.

The Institution has about twenty buildings, situated on two hundred and fifty acres of ground laid out in farms, gardens, groves, lawns, etc. Besides supplying all the food for four hundred inmates and the one hundred members of the staff, there were sold last year from the farm, products worth $800.00. There are eleven departments, each with a head responsible to the Superintendent. Some of these departments are—Farming, Dairying, Poultry-Keeping, Carpentering, Painting, Electrical Work, Tailoring, Laundry Work, Sewing, Mending, Steward's Department, Laboratory, etc., etc.

The Laboratory, under Dr. Goddard, does work of great importance. From Dr. Goddard and his researches all his fellow-workers in different fields have received great help and stimulus in various paths. His results will be of lasting benefit.

The greatest product, however, at this and all other Industrial Colonies is happiness. The institution where they are understood and where they "fit in" is really the only place where the Feeble-Minded may lead anything like a happy and useful life.

The Vineland Training School takes care of four hundred people who cannot take care of themselves, and whose families cannot take care of them. It trains

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THE TRAINING SCHOOL AT VINELAND, N.J.

DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH.

Mental Age.	Industrial Classification.			Binet Classification.			
				Sex.		Total.	
				Male.	Female.		
Under 1 year	(a) Helpless. (b) Can walk. (c) With voluntary regard	Low	Idiot	10	4	14	
1 year	Feeds self. Eats everything	Middle		11	12	23	
2 years	Eats discriminatingly	High		37	16	53	90
3 years	No work. Plays a little	Low	Imbecile	32	15	47	
4 years	Tries to help	Low		21	11	32	
5 years	Only simplest tasks	Middle		30	7	37	
6 years	Tasks of short duration. Washes dishes	High		33	13	46	
7 years	Little errands in the house. Dusts	High		38	20	58	220
8 years	Errands. Light work. Makes beds	Low	Moron	42	11	53	
9 years	Heavier work. Scrubs. Mends. Lays bricks. Cares for bath-room	Low		15	7	22	
10 years	Good institution helpers. Routine work	Middle		19	11	30	
11 years	Fairly complicated work with only occasional oversight	High		7	1	8	
12 years	Uses machinery. Can care for animals. No supervision. Cannot plan	High		4	1	5	118
			Total	299	129	428	428

them wholly or in part in nearly all cases to attend to their personal wants and to contribute a little, or much, to their own support; and it makes them happy, protects them from harm, and protects the community from the harm, expense and disgrace, that they would and did cause, before they came there, and it stops the evil instead of carrying it on to unknown and increasing generations.

THE LABORATORY WORK.

These are great things to do. But there is a most important thing done at Vineland. Its unique contribution to the world is that it strives, in the laboratory and elsewhere, to face the whole problem of the Feeble-Minded in relation to the State, and to contribute something to the solution of the problem. This is being worked out in the two departments called Field Work and Psychological Research.

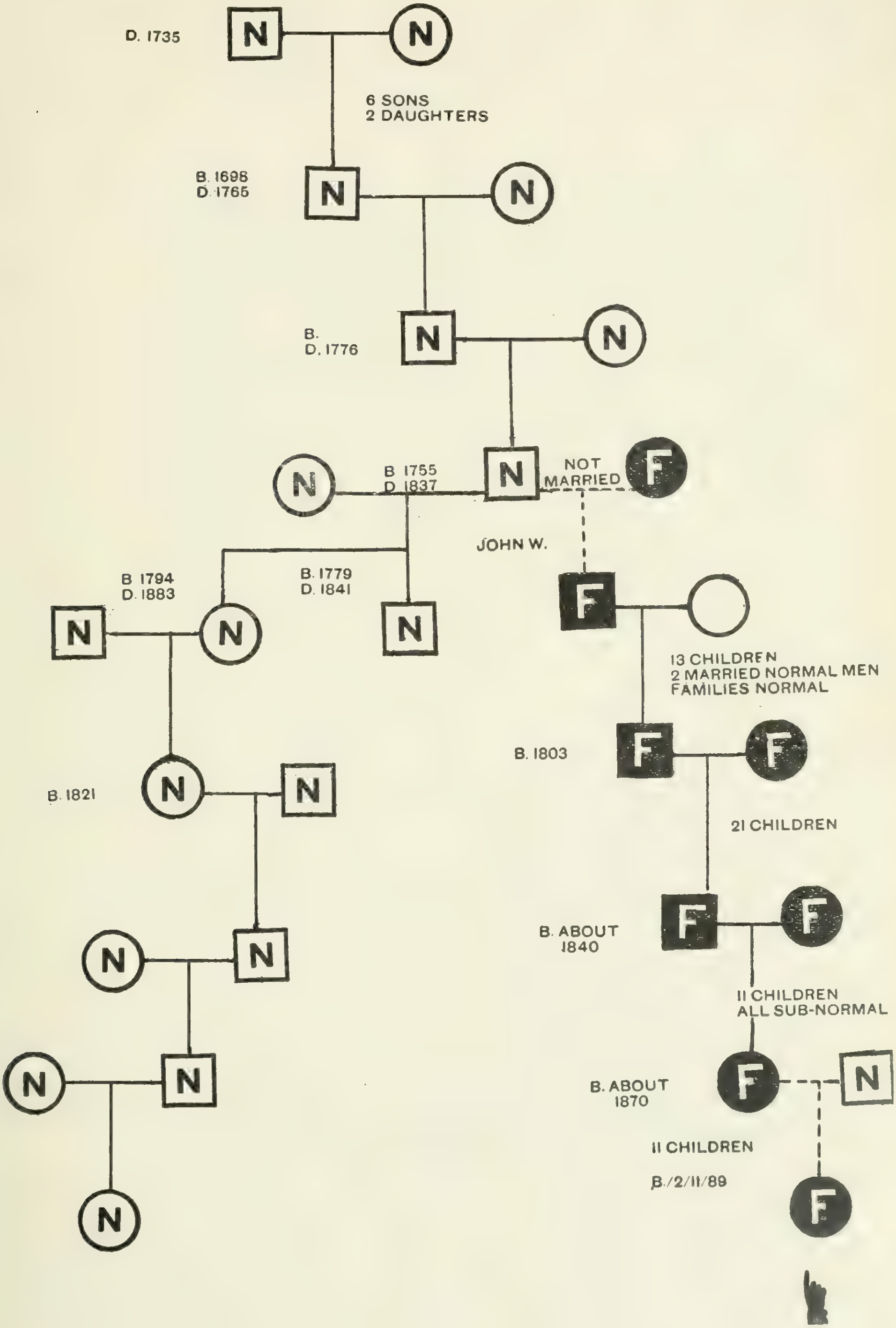
The Psychological Research is carried on in the laboratory by Dr. Goddard and his assistants, who avail themselves of every means to study the children and test their mental ability, by using scientific machines, and every other known aid and thus form an estimate of their capabilities. Dr. Goddard has applied and developed the newer scientific methods, such as the tests found suitable by himself and those suggested by Binet, Simon, Healy, Huey and others, and so arrives at the "Mental Age" of the child. The value of this system of mental testing of the inmates of Vineland is at once observable. The foregoing classification of the 428 residents of the Institution who have been tested will illustrate this.

FIELD WORKER.

Prof. Johnston and Dr. Goddard have also developed in connection with the Laboratory a number of Field Workers. We all know how hard it is to get reliable information about the family history from relatives of a feeble-minded child. Almost invariably they will assure one that feeble-mindedness was never heard of before in their family. Fearful that admission to the Institution will be refused, they maintain this position. But when the child is safely admitted, and getting on well, then the Field Worker, experienced, tactful, sympathetic and yet not to be deceived, goes to the home. Such is the standing and reputation of the Training School in New Jersey that the mere mention of Vineland opens the doors of the home. The Field Worker has made a special study of the case of Mary or John, and can tell the home people how he is, what he talks about, who his companions are, what he likes to eat, what he says about home, etc., etc., and what a good boy he is. This is eagerly listened to.

THE FAMILY HISTORY.

Now is the favorable moment. She gets all the family history without any trouble. Little by little she jots down in her note book all that is known about the family for generations back, and when finally they get to the limit of their own knowledge, then they can nearly always remember some "oldest inhabitant" who can carry the tale still farther back. Then she goes to the county clerk, the registry, the tax collector's office, the records for the county, even to the cemetery to read the gravestones and so a great genealogical tree is built up and the story


D. 1735
N
N
6 SONS
2 DAUGHTERS
B. 1698
D. 1765
N
N
B.
D. 1776
N
N
N
B 1755
D 1837
N
NOT
MARRIED
F
JOHN W.
B 1794
D. 1883
B. 1779
D. 1841
N
N
N
F
13 CHILDREN
2 MARRIED NORMAL MEN
FAMILIES NORMAL
B. 1803
F
F
B. 1821
N
N
21 CHILDREN
N
N
B. ABOUT
1840
F
F
11 CHILDREN
ALL SUB-NORMAL
N
N
B. ABOUT
1870
F
N
11 CHILDREN
B./2/11/89
F
N

is before us, and we can see where the polluted Feeble-Minded stream of life joined the clear and normal one and what it looked like afterwards.

Two illustrative cases from Dr. Goddard's laboratory are, by permission, given

A REMARKABLE HISTORY.

The hand in the chart points to the black circle enclosing an F, which represents the girl Emma W., now in the institution.

She is the great-great-great grandaughter of John W., the great-grandson of the original Charles W.

This John W. married a good woman, highly respectable and intelligent.

But before that marriage he sowed his wild oats and they are growing still, one hundred and thirty years afterwards.

The son so born to him of a feeble-minded woman was feeble-minded. The Field Worker in the course of about two years' work traced out about 1100 descendants of John W. and his lawful wife, *and more than* 1146 *descendants* of that John W. and the feeble-minded woman.

Of that number 581 are unknown.

Of the 565 that are known and traced 262 were feeble-minded. Truly a strong case for the Mendelian laws!

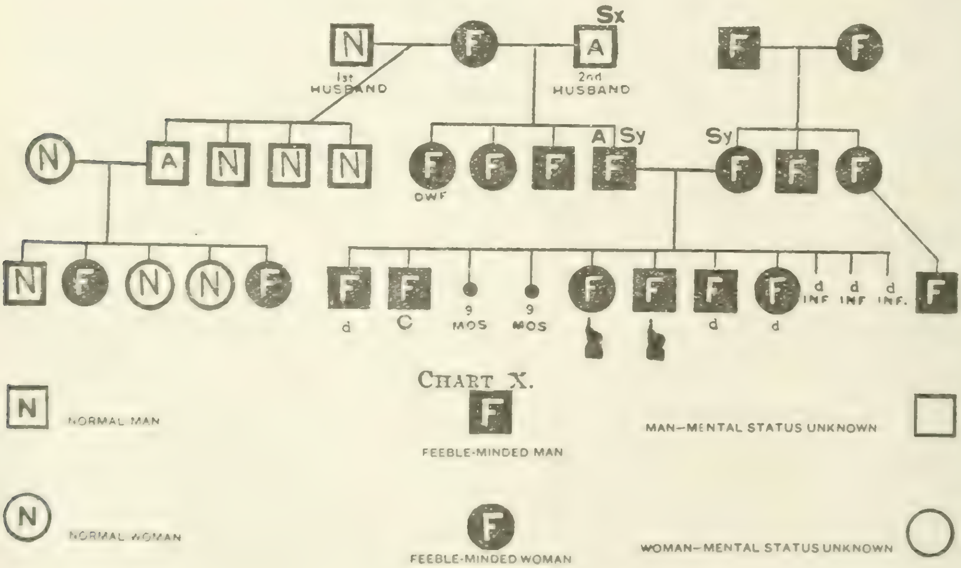
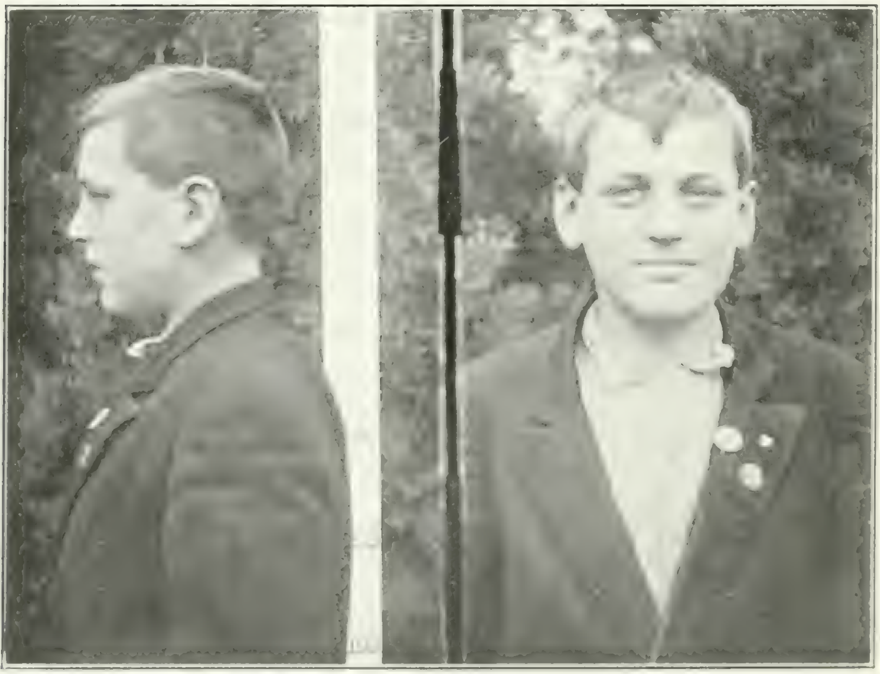


CHART X.

Chart X shows the descendants of a feeble-minded woman who was married twice. Her first husband was normal. There were four normal children, one of whom is alcoholic. This alcoholic son married a normal woman and produced two feeble-minded and three normal children. This is another instance of the defect skipping a generation, being transmitted by the grandmother through the father.

Emma W.



The second marriage of this feeble-minded woman was with an alcoholic and immoral man. The result was four feeble-minded children. One of these became alcoholic and syphilitic and married a feeble-minded woman. She was one of three imbecile children born of two imbecile parents. The result here could, of course, be nothing but defectives. There were two still-born, and three that died in infancy. Six others lived to be determined feeble-minded. One of these was a criminal. Two are in the institution at Vineland. The mother's sister also has a feeble-minded son.

Of these two at the Institution at Vineland, the daughter is now 22 years old. Her mental age is 7 years. But she can work in the laundry and help to care for the little children in the college. The son is 18 years, but his mental age is ten years. He is very "trainable" and is a pretty good farm worker. He drives a team.

HEREDITY.

Studies in heredity as well as in sociology tell unmistakably that the only Christian and civilized policy as regards the Feeble-Minded is to protect and permanently care for them. Never before has such attention been given to this matter. The principles of science are now taught, believed and obeyed, in the home, the school, the market-place and by every class in the community. Why then do we delay to follow them in a matter affecting National welfare so closely? It is not as if there were any doubt that Feeble-Mindedness is hereditary. No one, medical or not medical, who has worked with the Feeble-Minded doubts it at all. It has been actually proved in 82 per cent. of all the cases of Feeble-Mindedness examined (Tredgold) and it must be remembered that an apparently normal or almost normal child of a Feeble-Minded parent may transmit the mental defect to the next generation. The tendency to mental defect is there.

HOW DOES IT HAPPEN?

"It is often asked, if mental defect is due to heredity, how does it happen that only some and not all of the offspring are affected? The answer is simple. As I have pointed out, what is transmitted is a *tendency* to instability and imperfect structure. If this tendency is slight and the environment is no way adverse, it may remain latent; on the other hand, should there occur any grave fault in the surroundings, any marked ill-health of the mother during pregnancy, any birth injury, or any serious disease during the early months of life, then even a slight tendency may be sufficient to determine a profound degree of defect. In this way it occasionally happens that one member of the generation is an idiot, whilst the others are very slightly neurotic or even apparently normal. With a still more pronounced neuropathic inheritance we still get differences in the offspring; in such cases, however, although there may be only one or two children suffering from marked defect, the remainder are very seldom normal. They usually suffer from some one or other of the conditions I have described.

When the progenitors are themselves mentally defective the results are even still more pronounced. I have never yet seen the child of a single defective parent who was up to the normal standard of mental vigour, whilst the children resulting from two defective parents are, in my experience, always markedly abnormal and often idiotic. In fact, mental defect is not only inherited, it is transmissible.

There are many other interesting points concerning the relationship of mental defect to heredity which might be dealt with did space permit. Unfortunately it does not, and I must end by briefly drawing attention to the practical bearing of this matter.

All the signs of the times point to the fact that we have amongst us to-day an increasing number of individuals who are not up to the average standard of moral, mental, and physical vigour. Individuals who are not only utterly incapable of furthering human progress, but are even incapable of subsisting by their own efforts; who must be helped by the Poor Law, by old age pensions, by State insurance, or by private philanthropy. The presence of this class is beginning to be seriously felt. To some extent the cause may be external and economic, but we have to remember that on the whole the economic conditions are no worse but better to-day that at many former periods, so that this cannot be the chief cause. I belive the real cause of the presence of this parasitic class is not external, but internal, that it is due to a germinal impairment, and that no little of it springs from the manner in which the the hereditarily tainted, the feeble-minded, the insane, the epileptic, the habitual criminals, and paupers, and other degenerate creatures are allowed to propagate without let or hindrance. The vigour of the nation is being gradually undermined, its character in the aggregate is falling to a lower plane, and its strength is being sapped at its very root by admixture with these degenerate stocks. If national degeneracy is to be averted the breeding of the degenerate must cease; if national progress is to take place we must go even further and do more to encourage the breeding of our best. It is this which is the object of Eugenics."—*Tredgold.*

SEVEN TO FOUR.

Another very serious fact is that, to quote the English figures, the average number of children in families whose children attend the ordinary public elementary schools is about four, whereas in the families whose children attend the Special Schools the average number of children is 7.3. How long will the four children be able to maintain the 7.3? What will the nation be like then?

FARM COLONIES.

One of the most firmly established facts about the care of the Feeble-Minded is that they can be placed to the greatest advantage in a Farm Colony. The Institution should be as far as possible self-contained—should grow its own food—do its own work—assist materially in building the necessary houses, even make its own pavements and weave the cloth for the inmates' clothes, and raise produce and make things for sale. So it achieves success and happiness.

This is done now at practically every progressive and modern Institution for the Feeble-Minded. It is done at Vineland, New Jersey, Sandlebridge and Starcross in England and Waverley in Massachusetts. It is the right way.

A FARM COLONY IN KENT.

A new farm colony has been opened this year in England.

The National Association for promoting the Welfare of the Feeble-Minded has opened a new farm colony at Hildenborough, Kent. Here defective children of either sex (in most cases the offspring of defective parents) are rescued from the dangers of the street, the prison, or the workhouse, brought up in clean and healthy surroundings, and taught to labour with their hands. It has been found that though many of these children can neither read nor write, and indeed are totally incapable of acquring the ordinary rudiments of education, they show a certain amount of aptitude for manual labour. At Hildenborough, therefore, they are given every chance of learning something that will enable them, if not to support themselves, at least to keep them from swelling the already overcrowded ranks of the unemployable. So far the experiment has been singularly successful. The Farm Colony, which was built to accommodate 50 boys and 50 girls, was opened by H.R.H. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein on the afternoon of July 11th, 1911. Her Royal Highness was presented with purses containing subscriptions amounting to £400 towards the maintenance of the new establishment.

The farm land comprises 171 acres and on it will be placed eventually an industrial village community where agricultural and dairy work, poultry and bee-keeping, basket-work, carpentry, etc., etc., will be carried on. All the inhabitants, except the attendants needed for supervision and direction will be Feeble-Minded.

SANDLEBRIDGE.

In England a society which has solved the problem of the care and control of the Feeble-Minded and provided for no small number of them permanently in an Institution whose work is a benefit to the whole nation, is the Lancashire and Cheshire Society for the Permanent Care of the Feeble-Minded, founded in 1898, which began its Institution with fifteen little boys, at Sandlebridge, and has had under its care 284 children, many of whom are now grown up, and 232 of whom are still under its care. Miss Dendy, the founder and Hon. Secretary of the Society thus refers to its work.

LIFE-LONG CARE.

We made up our minds in Manchester to try what a life-long continuous system of care would do for these poor brethren of ours. We considered their condition very carefully before we began, and came to the conclusion that since weakness of will-power was the defect that was common to all Feeble-Minded persons, that since it is because of this defect that they are always in trouble, always suffering themselves and a cause of suffering in others, the only rational plan was to place them in such circumstances that all the influences to which they are subject are good, instead of leaving them in circumstances which ensure that all the influences about them are evil. It seemed to us that, since it is so easy to persuade the Feeble-Minded to anything, we might as well try to persuade him to enjoy life in an industrial colony where everything should be arranged for his happiness and well-being. We were quite determined that we should have no loafers in our colony; except a boy or girl was ill, he or she must be occupied every day and all day long. With such people, it is only by a continuance of wholesome occupation that bad habits can be avoided. We knew beforehand that it is very difficult to reclaim people who have become the victims of evil circumstances, and therefore, as it was only possible to care for a limited number, we determined to begin with children and grow our colonists up. It meant a long and patient waiting; but, from the beginning, we never let our children or ourselves lose sight of what was to be the ultimate reward of their labour and ours. It was to be that they should stay on as workers where they had been trained as school children. That was held out to them until it became an ambition with them to be allowed to leave school and go to work. It is really surprising how well our theories have worked out; acting upon the supposition that the Feeble-Minded have no plans but such as are made for them, and that they are exceedingly susceptible to their surroundings, we have succeeded in building up a colony of 230 boys and girls and men and women, not one of whom would leave us of their own choice. Not many do leave us, as will be seen when it is remembered that all must come to us before the age of 13, and that we now have seventy over the age of 16, thirty of whom are between the ages of 18 and 23. Our school still goes on, of course, preparing our scholars for the after-care which we provide for them. With the utmost contentment they pass from the schoolroom to the farmer or the gardener, the plumber or the carpenter, to the sewing teacher or the laundry matron, all of whom patiently carry on the teaching which has been well begun. The result is that our colonists do a good deal towards their own support. Each year sees them more capable because each year adds to their little store of experience. It is very slow work: the inefficient muscles must be trained; the wandering eye learn to dwell upon its work; the slow, inert body must be strengthened and made more active. It can be done. Boys and girls now bring in a substantial sum towards their own maintenance. It is, however, to the other side of the picture that we must turn in order to realise the whole of what we are doing. Where would our children be if they were not with us? Almost all would be in the hands of the law, as paupers or criminals; not one could have a full and happy life. Almost all of these who have reached early manhood and womanhood would be parents, and we should be building special schools to accommodate their offspring.

STARCROSS.

Another excellent and successful school is the Training Institution for the Feeble-Minded at Starcross. Here we have the same pressure for admission, the same crying need for making the control of all the inmates permanent, and the same firm demand for legislation. As the Chairman of the Board says:—

"In view of this growing popular demand no Government can long refuse to take the necessary steps to deal with the subject, and it is therefore probable that something may soon be done to remedy the existing state of affairs, and to provide the accommodation so urgently needed."

DERBYSHIRE.

Other Counties in England are considering doing the same thing. In Derbyshire, the School Medical Inspectors have made records of 135 mentally defective children in their schools. Dr. Barwise, the County Medical Officer, points out that every year over 50 of these children reach the limit of school age and go out into the world, and "It is impossible to gauge the harm they do." A new asylum is about to be built in Derbyshire, and Dr. Barwise says that land should be acquired adjoining the proposed new asylum, and that two school colonies be established there. The boys should be taught gardening, farm work, basket work and simple woodwork. The girls laundry work, bread making, simple cooking, rug making and basket work. When properly trained, the majority of these children would become self-supporting *while they remained in an institution*. The colonies could be under the medical supervision of the asylum superintendent and his assistants, and the cost of administration would be thereby reduced. Dr. Barwise very properly points out that apart from the immediate harm done by these children being at large, their segregation is needed with the object of preventing their increasing in numbers. This is evident from the fact that the average number of persons in a normal family at the last census in Derbyshire was 4.9, while in the homes from which the mental defectives come it was 6.6.

YORKSHIRE.

Yorkshire is moving in the same direction and raising the funds to establish a farm colony for the Feeble-Minded.

Subject to the consent of the Local Government Board, the Ecclesall Bierlow Guardians have voted 100 guineas to the Yorkshire Association for the Permanent Care of the Feeble-Minded towards the fund which is being raised for the establishment of a farm colony for the Feeble-Minded.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The same policy is being carried out all over the world. In New Hampshire, for example, this is the statement in the Annual Report of the School for the Feeble-Minded:

New Hampshire, to-day, in the constantly increasing numbers of Feeble-Minded, epileptics, and defectives is reaping the natural reward of years of neglect and indifference to the fact that these classes were allowed to live unrestrained in the community, ignorant and vicious, reproducing their kind with or without legal marriage bonds. If the State even at this late day will take hold of the matter and insist on the segregation of all Feeble-Minded persons under State supervision and care, society will be safe-guarded and the future will see a marked diminution in the numbers of Feeble-Minded. There will not be found then in this institution family groups of two, three and four children, all bearing the stigma of Feeble-Mindedness. During the past year five children from one family of nine, all of whom were below par, have been committed to this institution. The Trustees desire to call to the attention of the Legislature that if the State is to maintain these Feeble-Minded in the best and most economical way, it is essential that more land should be acquired for farming purposes.

LIVERPOOL.

Cities are doing the same thing. One of the earliest attempts to help the Feeble-Minded was that by the "Liverpool Ladies' Association." *The Liverpool Courier* says (August, 1911): The most pathetic figure in the world is that of the young girl of Feeble-Mind. She stands in mental darkness at the beginning of her life. She sees neither the joys nor the dangers of life. The road of happiness also, which all children hope to tread does not exist for her. There is, on the contrary, exceptional hazard in her life, and unless she is safeguarded she may unknowingly be plunged into the abyss—with grievous consequences for herself and for the nation.

For these reasons the sympathy of the people of this city should be most warmly extended to the latest development of the work of the Liverpool Ladies' Association for the Care and Training of Girls. This is the establishment of a

Horticultural School, at Knotty Ash, for Feeble-Minded girls. It is the first institution of the kind in England. A large residence, standing in quiet and pleasant grounds, has been acquired at a rental of £150 a year. Here it is intended to house, protect, and so far as possible educate forty Feeble-Minded girls.

Birmingham.

Birmingham did the same thing in 1908, when three Boards of Poor Law Guardians of Birmingham. Aston and King's Norton established the well-known and successful Monyhull colony.

In Order to Succeed.

It may be added that it is necessary for the success of a colony that it should be on a comparatively large scale and deal with a large number of inmates. This gives it the necessary flexibility and variety of organization on the one hand. and on the other, enables the management to take care of and make happy a large number of inmates, thus adding to the economy as well as the success of the management.

He Finds a Place.

The boy who can only pick stones can find a place here. And those who cannot even learn to talk may turn out to be very valuable workers as plough-boys. farm helpers, cleaners, etc., etc. They are often good boys to take care of animals. In the colony school the object in preparing the boys and girls for work in the colony should always be kept in view. and the large numbers permit of a classification and division of labour which is essential to the happiness and the good organization of the colony. making it a real home and as nearly like life in the outside world as may be.

To Do What They Can Do.

The idea is to train the Feeble-Minded to do. not what they cannot do. but what they can do. Reading, writing, and arithmetic are what the Feeble-Minded cannot do. Therefore do not try to teach these things. To pick stones. to mind a machine. to polish, to clean. to mend. to care for animals, to set the table. to wash dishes. to wake the others, these are some of the things they can do. Teach them these. This girl has a splendid memory. Use it. There are many household tasks recurring weekly, daily, hourly, that need her memory This boy can learn a plumber's work. He will always be needed in the colony.

Darenth Colony and Schools.

This is one of the largest Institutions in Great Britain, its inmates numbering 2,000. Formerly it was regarded simply as an asylum. In 1904 an effort was made to reorganize it into an Industrial Colony and Training School. This, it may be easily understood, was no easy matter, but it has been done. There are now some 500 inmates in the training school and 1,166 in the Industrial Colony. all of whom do useful work such as needle work, repairs, housework, making brushes, rugs, mattresses, bags, envelopes and labels, gardening, knitting, basket work, weaving, tailoring, dressmaking, upholstering, chair-caning, wood-chopping, tin-plate working, carpentering, shoemaking, bookbinding and printing.

Ready for a Trade.

In the schools every effort is made to prepare the children for learning useful trades, and when the child goes from the school to the colony his school record helps him to find the work he likes. Sometimes an inmate tries eight or nine different shops in the colony before he finds one where he likes the work and can do it.

Legislation.

All reforms have much the same history. First somebody sees the need and sets out on the long road of informing and influencing public opinion on the subject.

Second, that public opinion is brought to bear upon the law-makers.

Third, the Reform becomes law, and is carried out. All three stages are often in progress simultaneously. In regard to the protection and care of the Feeble-Minded, the most advanced and patriotic citizens among us have long passed the first stage. The second stage has been in active progress in Ontario for ten years and more.

The First Act in Canada.

The third stage began in Ontario when the Hon. Dr. Pyne, Minister of Education, introduced Bill No. 200, 3rd Session, 12th Legislature, I. George V., 1911. An Act respecting Special Classes.

First Reading, March 10, 1911.

Second Reading, March 13th, 1911.

Third Reading, March 20, 1911.

This Act gives power to the Board of Education, or Public School Trustees, or Separate School Trustees, in any city to cause a Register to be made of all children who are backward or abnormally slow in learning, or who from physical or mental causes require special training and education. It also prescribes for their admission to such classes, for the Medical Inspection and course of study, and for the apportionment of all sums of money appropriated as a special grant therefor.

Public opinion is undoubtedly in favor of this Act. *The Hamilton Spectator* (March 11, 1911), for example, refers to it as,

Wise and Necessary.

Hon. Dr. Pyne has introduced a measure in the legislature which is of considerable importance to school boards throughout the province, dealing as it does with the cases of defective and backward children. It is generally admitted that our public school system does not adapt itself to the special needs of this particular class.

This new legislation should be generally welcomed. For some months now the Hamilton board of education has been conducting just such a class, and there is need for the formation of another. Representations have been made to the Department by the Hamilton board along the lines suggested in Dr. Pyne's bill, and with its passage the way will be opened for a more general carrying on of this very necessary work, upon a basis that will divide responsibility fairly between the municipality and the state. There is no large centre lacking its full share of children of this type. That their needs are now to receive special consideration is additional evidence that the Whitney government is not slow to assume its responsibility when that responsibility is made clear to it.

WHO ARE THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

In some countries (vide seq.) a definition of Feeble-Minded persons, has been embodied in one or more statutes. This is a help in dealing with them and may soon render it advisable to define the powers of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council as to the detention of such persons, and their removal if necessary from Charitable Institutions and prisons to some other more suitable place of detention.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

The National Council of Women of Canada, the first public body to advocate the care of the Feeble-Minded, have adopted as part of their platform that:

(1) Immediate provision shall be made by the Provincial Government for the adequate segregation and care of the feeble-minded of the Province.

(2) Separate classes for Feeble-Minded children should be made compulsory in connection with public schools.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The State of New Hampshire has recently amended the *Act to provide for the Care and Education of Feeble-Minded Children,* as follows:

SECTION 1. The state shall establish and maintain a school for the care and education of the idiotic and feeble-minded, between three and twenty-one years of age, which shall be known as the New Hampshire School for the Feeble-Minded Children. All children supported by towns or counties in the state, who in the judgment of the selectmen of towns or county commissioners of the county or State Board of Charities are capable of being benefited by school instruction, shall be committed to this institution. Provision shall also be made for the detention, care and custody of feeble-minded girls, who are inmates of the school, after they reach the age of twenty-one, if in the judgment of the board of trustees their segregation seems to be for the best interests of the community.

MINNESOTA.

The following is an extract from the Statutes of Minnesota:

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota.

SECTION 1. That section 1914 of the Revised Laws of 1905, be, and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

1914. All feeble-minded persons, resident of the state, who, in the opinion of the superintendent of said school are of suitable age and capacity to receive instruction in said school and whose defects prevent them from receiving proper training in the public schools, may be admitted, under such conditions and regulations as said board shall prescribe. The person legally responsible for the support of any person so admitted, shall pay annually to the superintendent of said institution a sum not exceeding forty dollars, to be fixed by the board, but if the person so liable be unable to pay such sum, of which inability the certificate of the Judge of Probate of the county from which said person is admitted, shall be prima facie evidence, it is hereby made a charge upon the county, and upon the presentation of a certificate to the superintendent of said institution certified to by the secretary of the board of control to the auditor of said county, that such indigent person is a regular and proper inmate of such institution, and of the sum so fixed by the board as a condition of admission, said auditor shall immediately remit to the superintendent of said institution the sum so fixed, and a like amount annually thereafter, so long as such person remains an inmate of said institution; said superintendent shall transmit the funds so received to the state treasurer to be credited to the proper funds of said institution as required by law in the case of other current receipts.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The State of Massachusetts has a similar enactment:

SECTION 12. If upon application in writing, a Judge of Probate finds that a person is a proper subject for said school for the feeble-minded, he may commit him thereto by an order of commitment directed to the trustees thereof, accompanied by the certificate of a physician who is a graduate of a legally organized medical college and who has practised three years in this Commonwealth, that such person is a proper subject for said institution.

SECTION 13. A person who intends to apply for the commitment of a feeble-minded person under the provisions of the preceding section shall first give notice in writing of such intention to the overseers of the poor of the city or town in which such feeble-minded person resides; but if such feeble-minded person resides in Boston, such notice shall be given to the institution's registrar instead of the overseers of the poor. Satisfactory evidence that such notice has been given shall be produced to the judge and shall accompany the order of commitment.

SECTION 17. The charges for the support of each inmate in the custodial department of said school shall be three dollars and twenty-five cents a week, and shall be paid quarterly. Such charges for those not having known settlements in the Commonwealth shall be paid by the Commonwealth, and may afterwards be recovered by the treasurer and receiver general of the Commonwealth of such inmates, if of sufficient ability, or of any person or kindred bound by law to maintain them, or of the place of their settlement, if subsequently ascertained; for those having known settlements in this Commonwealth, either by the persons bound to pay or by the municipality in which such inmates have their settlement, unless security to the satisfaction of the trustees is given for such support. If any person or municipality refuses or neglects to pay such charges, or such amounts as may be charged and due for the removal of any inmate whom the trustees are authorized by law to remove, the treasurer may recover the same to the use of the school as provided in section seventy-nine of chapter eighty-seven of the Revised Laws.

RHODE ISLAND.

Legislation of a more satisfactory character still has been passed by the State of Rhode Island:

An Act for the Establishment, Maintenance, Management and Control of the Rhode Island School for the Feeble-Minded.

SECTION 3. In said school shall be maintained a school department for the instruction and education of feeble-minded persons who are within school age, or who are in the judgment of said board capable of being benefited by school instruction; and a custodial department for the care and custody of feeble-minded persons beyond school age, or who are not capable of being benefited by school instruction.

Section 6 provides that where complaint is made that any person within the District is feeble-minded so as to require restraint for his own welfare, or for the welfare of the public, such person shall be brought before the district court for examination and if the court "shall adjudge such complaint to be true, it shall, unless some provision for the adequate restraint of such person satisfactory to said court shall be made, commit such person by warrant under its hand and seal to the Rhode Island School for the Feeble-Minded, there to be detained until in the judgment of such district court or in the judgment of the board of trustees of the Rhode Island School for the Feeble-Minded such person shall be no longer under the necessity of restraint."

A CENTURY AGO.

It was in 1808 that County Justices in England were first empowered to establish County Lunatic Asylums. It has taken a little more than a century to get similar legislation to secure the rights of the Feeble-Minded, and they are not yet secured. Still it is unthinkable that much more time will elapse before this is done.

ENGLISH DEPUTATIONS.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

The Government has received many deputations on the subject of which the following is a good example, both in the requests of the deputation which fairly represent public opinion on the subject, and in the reply of the Home Secretary, which indicates that Legislation is already prepared. The deputation urged that the promised legislation with regard to the care of the feeble-minded should provide: (1), power of compulsory committal or detention in certified residential schools or other training establishments, institutions, or colonies of feeble-minded children when necessary; (2), adequate Government grants for such residential schools and training institutions; (3), that the Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899, be made compulsory instead of permissive as at present; (4) the extension of the age up to which feeble-minded children can legally be detained on a further renewable certificate; (5), that it be rendered obligatory on county councils to provide suitable homes, institutions, or colonies for the reception of mental defectives after training.

THE HOME SECRETARY'S PROMISE.

Mr. McKenna said that the Bill which he was going to bring in required a good deal of pressure behind it before it could be passed through Parliament, and he was pleased to receive that deputation and to hear their views. Such a measure as was proposed could not be passed without provision for the money required. There would have to be provided a large number of homes in addition to those already in existence, and there were no means of increasing the number except by financial assistance from the State and local authorities. He hoped the local authorities would be willing to bear their share of the expense, as the treatment of the feeble-minded in national homes must lead to a reduction in the Poor rate. He would do his best to secure adequate money from the Exchequer, but he must rely upon the members of the deputation doing their best to secure adequate contributions from the local authorities also. He agreed that no doubt, ultimately, permanent segregation would prove to be the only remedy. They could now, at any rate, upon lines which they knew from experience to be satisfactory, ensure to these unhappy persons a certain amount of usefulness and happiness in comparison with the lives which they had to live at present. He assured the deputation of the sympathy of the Home Office with their wishes.

Mr. C. N. Nicholson, M.P., in thanking Mr. McKenna for receiving the deputation, said that there was no doubt that the local authorities would favourably receive the Home Secretary's remarks with regard to the sharing of the cost of the scheme which had been proposed to him. The deputation then withdrew.

THE COUNTY OF CHESTER.

The County Councils of England have largely expressed their views as to the urgent need for legislation. The County Palatine of Chester, for instance, has acted by passing the following resolutions, sending them under date of August 17th, 1911, to the Government, Members of Parliament, and all County Councils:

(*a*) That in view of the fact that three years have elapsed since the Report of the Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-Minded was issued; that the evils attendant on the present system owing to the want of powers of control and segregation are if anything increasing; that race deterioration is consequently threatened, and vast expense incurred which might be avoided, this Council urges the Government to promptly undertake remedial legislation which is long overdue and should be no longer delayed.

(*b*) That copies of the foregoing Order be sent to all the County Councils, the Prime Minister, the President of the Local Government Board, and the Members of Parliament for the County.

WILTSHIRE.

Preparations of a practical character are also being made to deal with the matter by combining Local Authorities. "At the Devizes Board of Guardians meeting last month there was a long discussion on a motion by the Mayor (Mr. R. H. Caird), who moved, That application be made to the Local Government Board to issue an order combining any or all unions situated within the administrative county of Wiltshire, and constituting a joint committee under the provision of Section 8 of the Poor Law Act, 1879, for the purpose of providing and maintaining an institution for the maintenance and treatment of persons chargeable to the poor rates who are certified under Section 24 or 25 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, or who are epileptics or feeble-minded, but not certified as lunatics. There was some opposition on the ground of expense. Eventually the resolution was agreed to by a large majority."

LONDON.

The London County Council has dealt with the matter as follows, by reports from its Education Committee, Finance Committee and General Purposes Committee, and finally by unanimous resolution from the whole Council:

The Education Committee submitted proposals with regard to the report of the Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-Minded in so far as it dealt with mentally defective children. Experience gained of the working of special schools for the mentally defective was convincing as to the undesirability of withdrawing such children from public control on their attaining the age of sixteen years. Legislation was urgently needed to enable the Council to make provision for children lacking in moral sense, especially elder girls, who were considered unfit for ordinary or special schools. If provision were made only for the latter, accommodation would be required immediately for at least thirty, and might have to be found eventually for 100. The cost for building would be about $150 a child, and for maintenance 10s. a week, an average contribution of 1s. being obtained from parents. The Council had permissive powers to provide institutions for mentally defective children up to the age of 16, but it had no powers to send the children to, or retain them in, such institutions against the will of their parents. Until there was legislation to enable the Council to make provision for such children at least up to the age of 21 years the Committee could not recommend any steps in that direction. It was desirable to send a deputation to the Home Secretary offering to place at his disposal the experience gained by the Council in dealing with mentally defective children in its special schools, and urging that action should be taken, provided it was made quite clear that the Council adhered to the views stated in its resolutions of December 13th last that any further duties placed on the Council in this connection should be accompanied by an appropriate grant from the Imperial Exchequer.

On this report, the Finance Committee expressed considerable doubt whether the Education Committee had not underestimated the number of children for whom provision would have to be made, and strongly deprecated any proposal which would have the effect of placing upon the Council, as local education authority, any further responsibility in respect of feeble-minded children, or of placing upon the Council, in any capacity, such enhanced responsibilities, except under the conditions contemplated by the Council's resolutions of December 13th, 1910—namely, the substantial provision of Exchequer contributions. The General Purposes Committee, reporting concurrently, thought that legislation with regard to persons lacking in moral sense should not be restricted, as the Education Committee suggested, to those under 21 years of age, but should cover all such persons irrespective of age. The Committee submitted the following resolution, which the Council unanimously adopted:

"That it is desirable that legislation should be promoted on the whole question of the care and control of the feeble-minded, and particularly to confer on the Council authority to make provision for persons lacking in moral sense, in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission; and that the Home Secretary be asked to receive a deputation on the subject."

THE DEPUTATION FROM LONDON.

This deputation duly appeared before the Home Secretary in November, 1911, and received a reply which is more encouraging than ever before. The substance of what the Rt. Hon. Mr. McKenna said is as follows:

Mr. McKenna stated that both he and the President of the Board of Education were deeply interested in the subject, and in securing a remedy very much on the lines asked for by the Council for the evils described by the deputation; that he had in draft an Inebriates Bill, and also the heads of a bill for dealing with the feeble-minded, both of which he trusted would become law in the next session of Parliament, and that in the last-named bill, which would be compulsory and not adoptive, provision would be made for the care after the age of 16 of feeble-minded children and for the care of imbeciles; and, further, the Home Office were in entire agreement with the Council's contention for the establishment of a central authority.

BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.

Boards of Guardians everywhere are feeling the pressure of the problem of the Feeble-Minded.

The Horsham Board of Guardians are circularizing the various unions in the country as to their views on the following resolution which they have passed, and which has been sent to the Home Secretary and the President of the Local Government Board: "The Board of Guardians of the Horsham Union are strongly of opinion that an appreciable amount of the suffering and pauperism of the present day can be traced to causes which have their origin in the absence of proper provision for the control, care and maintenance of the feeble-minded. They are agreed in thinking that all grades of mentally-defective persons, whether idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded, epileptics, or confirmed inebriates, should be removed out of the Poor Law altogether, and that it should be possible to place them under the care of one central authority, which should be entrusted with large powers for the general supervision, protection, and control, and for the regulation of the provision made for the accommodation, maintenance and treatment of all persons so afflicted. They believe that by means of more extended powers of control, adequate provision for care and maintenance, together with uniformity of treatment throughout the country, much lasting good will result, and they would respectfully but earnestly urge the Government to undertake legislation without delay which will provide a suitable remedy for a state of affairs which all are agreed is deplorable, but which all alike are now powerless to avert."

HALIFAX.

One of the best statements of the case is that passed as a resolution by the Town Council of Halifax:

"In the belief that the absence of control of the adult feeble-minded is a contributory factor of great importance in relation to crime, to immorality and to the problem of unemployment, and belieping furthermore that this lack of control, because of the greater fecundity of the feeble-minded, seriously reduces the mean average of the health, the intelligence, the morality and the physique of the race, this council earnestly begs his Majesty's Government to place in the hands of some authority, subject to such safeguards as may be thought advisable. the permanent control of these unfortunates. That the above resolution be forwarded to the Prime Minister, the President of the Board of Education, President of the Local Government Board, Boards of Guardians and the Education Committees of all County Boroughs and County Councils in the country, accompanied by a wish for their support." This resolution is being adopted by public bodies all over the kingdom.

THE BILL IS PREPARED.

Mr. Winston Churchill, then Secretary of State for the Home Department, stated twice, during 1911, in the House of Commons, in answer to enquiries, that he proposed to introduce next session (1912) a Bill in regard to the Feeble-Minded, and that such a Bill was in preparation.

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Houston, M.P., asked whether the Home Secretary was aware that a medical man had stated in a lecture at Liverpool that he knew of sixteen feeble-minded women who had become collectively the mothers of over one hundred illegitimate children, and whether with the object of preventing degeneracy from the propagation of imbecile weakly and diseased children he would introduce legislation to segregate imbecile males and females and those suffering from incurable transmittable and hereditary diseases.—Mr Churchill answered that he had no knowledge of the lecture referred to; but the considerations mentioned in the question had frequently been brought before him, and he was deeply impressed with their importance. The scope of the Bill in preparation would not extend beyond mental deficiency and possibly epilepsy.

Within this month (December, 1911) the Government has repeated its promise of legislation.

CARE OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

The Home Secretary, in reply to a question by Mr. Morton, said that he intended next session to introduce legislation dealing with the care of the feeble-minded.

Two Feeble-Minded Girls at Vineland.

Two Feeble-Minded Girls at a Charitable Institution in Ontario.
By our present law they must be placed out. Will you help to protect them?

FEEBLE-MINDED GIRLS IN ONTARIO.

Once discharged from that Institution, these two Feeble-Minded Ontario girls are in great danger. This Department hears every day of just such girls and their fall. Forethought, business sense, economy, sound financial principles, decency, patriotism, kindness, Christianity, all urge us to protect them from wrong.

The wrong is not against them alone. It is also a wrong against our country and our children, who have to bear the unbearable burden of their children. It is a crime against Canada.

The exceeding bitter cry of the wronged Feeble-Minded woman is a silent cry.

She does not know how great the sin against her is. We do.

She cannot protect herself against her great wrongs. We can.

And if we do it not, at our hands will God require it.

SUMMARY.

(1) There are not less than 2,000 Idiots, Imbeciles and Feeble-Minded persons in Ontario, and probably there are 4,000. The Orillia Institution can take care of about 800. The rest was ignored.

(2) The Feeble-Minded cost us a great deal of money because we ignore them and have not considered their case.

(3) We can save at least half this money.

(4) The Feeble-Minded are increasing with alarming rapidity, and more rapidly than normal people.

(5) A Register of Feeble-Minded persons, especially of Feeble-Minded children, is needed in Ontario and should be prepared forthwith.

(6) Legislation enabling the Province to protect, care for and control the Feeble-Minded is needed.

(7) Institution care is the only way to deal with the Feeble-Minded. Farm Colonies with Industrial and Agricultural Training and Employment are most successful. The cost of these should be partly borne by the municipalities.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
HELEN MACMURCHY.

FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

Hospitals and Charities, Etc.

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER,

1911

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
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PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,

TORONTO, DEC. 1ST, 1911.

To His Honour Sir JOHN MORISON GIBSON, *Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, a Colonel in the Militia of Canada, etc., etc., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I beg to submit herewith the Forty-second Annual Report upon the Hospitals, Refuges, etc., of Ontario, being for the official year ending September 30th, 1911.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's obedient servant,

W. J. HANNA,

Provincial Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, NOV. 15TH, 1911.

SIR,— I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Forty-second Annual Report upon the Hospitals, Refuges, etc., for the official year ending September 30th, 1911.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. W. BRUCE SMITH,

Inspector.

THE HONOURABLE W. J. HANNA, M.P.P.,
Secretary of the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

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Hospitals, Refuges and Orphanages

In presenting the forty-second annual report on the Public Hospitals, Refuges and Orphanages for the year ending September 30th, 1911, I beg to state that there are at present in Ontario:—

79 Hospitals.
36 Refuges.
31 Orphanages.
3 Homes for Incurables.
2 Convalescent Homes.
2 Magdalen Asylums.
29 County Houses of Refuge.
6 Sanatoria for Consumptives.

These have received official visits of inspection during the year, and those entitled to Government aid in accordance with the statute have shared in the grants voted by the Legislature for Hospitals and Charities.

THE HOSPITALS.

The records of the year indicate the continued success and progress of the Hospitals of Ontario:

Number of patients in the hospitals, October 1st, 1910	3,756
Number of patients admitted during the year	51,177
Number of births in the hospitals during the year	3,165
Total number under treatment during the year	58,098

The above figures do not include those who received medicine and treatment as outdoor patients.

Number of deaths during the year	3,529
Percentage of deaths to number under treatment	6.07
Total number of days' stay in the hospitals	1,279,175

Provincial grant to hospitals	$180,822 90
Amount received from all sources	1,607,518 62
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	213,245 56
Total expenditure for hospitals (including capital account, $456,177.26)	2,049,797 39
Average cost for each patient per day	1.30
Percentage of Provincial grant to total maintenance expenditure	.117

PROVINCIAL AID TO HOSPITALS.

1. A Provincial grant is made for all patients in a hospital during the first ten years of its existence at the rate of twenty cents per day, irrespective of what sum is contributed by the patients themselves.

2. After a hospital has been in existence for ten years the grant is paid only for patients for whose maintenance $4.90 per week or less is contributed.

3. In all cases the limit is 120 days, and if patients remain in the hospital longer than that period the refuge rate of seven cents per day is allowed.

4. Children over one year and under twelve years are allowed for at the rate of seven cents per day.

5. No allowance is made for infants under one year of age.

Aid to Sanatoria for Consumptives.

1. A grant of $4,000 on the erection and satisfactory equipment of the necessary buildings.

2. A grant of three dollars per week for the maintenance of each patient for whose support four dollars and ninety cents per week or less is contributed. These grants to be in consideration of proper accommodation being provided and only to assist in the maintenance of patients coming from the Province of Ontario.

There has for several years been a gradual increase in the total expenditure for the support and maintenance of the hospitals of Ontario. During the past year there was a larger number of patients under treatment than ever before, and the total expenditure was $2,049,797.39, of which $156,177.26 was on capital account. These expenditures prove that the work the hospitals are doing is appreciated by the public. A new hospital has been opened during the year at Petrolea, and additions to buildings and equipment at the older hospitals have enlarged the accommodation and provided improved facilities for the care of the sick. The number of patients admitted during the past year was 51,177, an increase of over 3,654 as compared with the previous year.

The Year's Work.

The past year has been one of exceptional progress in connection with the hospitals of Ontario. There has been a larger expenditure for building than ever before. The necessity of having fire-proof construction, as far as possible, is more than ever before recognized. Many hospitals have completed additions which greatly improve as well as increase their accommodation and safety. These improved facilities for the care of the sick in different parts of the Province are striking evidence of the fact that the local hospital is regarded as a necessity, and the day is past when it is necessary to send the sick, requiring medical or surgical care, far from home. The town hospitals of Ontario are certainly worthy of commendation and reflect credit on the philanthropic spirit which has brought about such conditions. The number of patients under treatment during the year, 58,098, is larger than ever before. The total expenditure for capital account and for maintenance, $2,049,797.39, demonstrates clearly that the work being done by the hospitals is appreciated by the public, and that the system of management, independent of municipal control, which so largely prevails in Ontario, is the best method yet devised for these institutions. In nearly every town and city there are local boards, the members of which have been most faithful and earnest in their efforts. Joined to these has been the invaluable assistance which the ladies' auxiliary in many instances furnished. The creditable condition which so many of the local hospitals of Ontario are in to-day is largely due to the self-sacrificing, faithful work of the women who have become interested in this work.

The medical and surgical equipment of some of our town hospitals is superior to that found in many city institutions. The work that is done in some of the smaller hospitals of Ontario is proportionately equal in results and efficiency to that done anywhere. In two town hospitals located in different parts of Ontario, I found records showing over one hundred operations for abdominal section without a single death. The establishment of a hospital in a community invariably encourages the introduction of the best methods of research and treatment which modern science can suggest. The local hospital becomes a centre from which beneficial and up-lifting influences radiate. No town in Ontario would permit the doors of its local hospital to be closed, although in many instances it has required earnest effort and practical benevolence to bring the financial receipts up to the level of the expenditures.

The new hospital opened during the year at Petrolea is known as the "Charlotte Eleanor Englehart Hospital," and was the generous gift of J. L. Englehart, Esq. It is splendidly equipped and is surrounded by grounds that are not only most attractive but afford advantages for open air treatment enjoyed by few hospitals. Although opened less than a year the number of patients under treatment has been so large that already plans have been prepared for an addition.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of the American Hospital Association, held in New York in September, was the largest gathering of the kind ever before held and was strikingly illustrative of the progress being made in hospital work. A large Canadian delegation was present. The whole object of the Association is the promotion of efficiency and economy in hospital management.

Only live, practical topics pertaining to hospital management and suggestions for improving efficiency found a place on the programme. Adjoining the large hall in which the convention was held a non-commercial exhibit was made of hospital appliances invented, improved or arranged by hospital workers. The educational advantages of such an exhibit were great and not only illustrated the improvements recently introduced, but demonstrated the fact that in the scientific methods for efficiency in caring for hospital patients marked advances are being made.

The Canadian delegates were pleased to hear the president, in his opening address, recommend for general adoption the cost system of accounting for all hospital supplies. This is the system introduced four years ago in Ontario by the Provincial Secretary, in connection with the hospitals for insane in this Province. The success of this method of cost accounting has now received the highest commendation from those who have been interested in watching its utility. The cost system of accounting enables an accurate check to be kept on all expenditures and is most valuable in making a comparison of maintenance costs in different hospitals. The spread sheets from the Ontario hospitals for the insane were eagerly taken possession of and regarded as an instructive exhibit, illustrating hospital progress in economics.

The improvements in hospital architecture were fully discussed, and illustrated by lantern slides and exhibits. The tendency was shown to study and improve everything likely to be of labor-saving in administration and at the same time bring the greatest comfort to the patients. The absolute necessity of providing balcony accommodation so that the beds of at least one-half the patients in a hospital can be wheeled out in the open air was freely admitted. The consensus of opinion seemed to favor the erection of wide steel verandahs in preference to having outdoor accommodation provided by roof gardens. Many of the new verandahs on hospitals now have prism glass floors.

The question of hospital social service was an interesting topic of discussion. The importance of caring for the convalescing patient in a hospital is more recognized now than ever before. The field for useful work by the social worker in visiting the convalescing patient and affording him assistance either by securing removal to a convalescent home in the country or by making his own home surroundings conducive to permanent recovery was commented upon.

"After the hospital—what?" became a live topic, and the social work being done in different places was explained in an interesting manner. Many hospitals have boards of hospital visitors for the purpose of looking after patients on their discharge. The economic results of looking after discharged patients, teaching them how to live so as to avoid sickness, were in some instances shown to be both remarkable and worthy of receiving fuller attention.

The question of hospital support and economics came in for general discussion, introduced by some prominent hospital trustees. The comparison of cost of maintenance in Canadian and American institutions was certainly favorable to the former. The per capita cost for maintenance in a Canadian hospital is so much less than in a similar American institution that many inquiries were made in reference to the precautions taken to prevent over-expenditure. It was so generally conceded that in economics of administration Canada leads that someone said: "I believe that there is more value taken out of every dollar contributed for hospitals up in Canada than in any other country."

Some of the problems in the dietary department of hospitals were fully discussed. More and more hospitals are coming to recognize the importance of haveing specially trained dieticians, charged not only with the responsibility of selecting and preparing food, but also of teaching the nurses in training the principles of dietary and food values. One superintendent brought out figures to show the economic saving that had been effected and the wastes prevented by having a competent dietician in charge of the food supplies of a hospital.

The questions, "How may Administrative Research help Hospitals?" and "Hospital Organization in Relation to Education and Research," were fully dealt with. The last-named subject was vigorously handled by Dr. Abraham Flexner, who named several medical colleges which, in his judgment, should be put out of business. His fearless arraignment created quite a sensation, and when he named the medical colleges which should be shut up and their students denied hospital facilities, some sharp exceptions were taken. This incident shows that the day is fast passing for the proprietary medical schools, only a few years ago so numerous in the United States.

TORONTO HOSPITALS.

There is satisfactory evidence that the accommodation afforded for the care of the sick in Toronto hospitals is very soon to be greatly improved. The buildings of the new Toronto General Hospital have so far advanced as to indicate that at the close of another year patients can be admitted to the institution, which when completed should be one of the best equipped on the American continent. The new Western with its splendid spacious public wards, each having 24 beds, will when finished in a few months do credit to those who have with commendable zeal and loyalty brought about these improvements. The large addition to St. Michael's will increase the accommodation and add many material comforts to that hospital, which on account of its down-town location must always be a centre for active work. The proposed additions to the Hospital for Sick Chidren and to

Grace, promise to bring Toronto's accommodation for sick to a standard never previously attained. With a population of 400,000 and ever increasing, even with the larger accommodation to be afforded, the hospitals of Toronto will probably find that the demands of this growing city have not yet been provided for.

HOSPITALS DISCRIMINATING AGAINST CERTAIN CASES.

There were some complaints made during the year, particularly in the City of Toronto, regarding refusals to admit patients suffering from certain diseases. The Isolation Hospitals, under the direction of the Boards of Health, provide for cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, and small pox. Patients with consumption, erysipelas, measles, mumps or delirium tremens, have in several instances been refused admission. The question arises, has a general hospital, receiving public aid, a right to refuse patients suffering from any of the above named diseases? One example may be cited: A young man, a clerk, boarding in a private family, with several children, was quite ill with mumps. The physician when called in suggested immediate removal, but on applying for the admission of his patient was refused at four hospitals. The only reason given for refusing to admit the patient was, "We do not take cases of mumps." Something is surely wrong when such conditions prevail. Every general hospital should be provided with emergency isolated wards, so that provision could be made for admitting patients suffering from any disease except the communicable ones. No public hospital should have the right to deny admission to certain cases, merely because they may require special care and attention. With the rules which are now generally understood to prevent the communicability of disease, there should not be the hesitation so much complained of. Care must be taken not to lose sight of the mission of the general hospital. When hospitals reach the stage when only selected cases are taken, the time will come when hospital grants from public funds should be withdrawn. The public will not support discrimination of the sort complained of, and the sooner every general hospital appreciates that fact the higher will become the estimate in which the hospital will be held by the people.

At the last annual meeting of the Ontario Medical Association, a resolution was carried unanimously expressing the opinion that no general hospital should refuse to admit and care for patients having tuberculosis, and further that Government aid should be withheld from those hospitals which declined to receive such patients. Such a resolution coming from an organization, embracing in its membership representative medical men from all parts of the Province, is certainly indicative of the conviction that altogether too much has been feared from the presence of a consumptive in a hospital. When no other provision has been made in the community it is wrong to refuse to admit tubercular cases to a general hospital. With the knowledge that we now have of the life history and habits of the tubercle bacillus and with proper observance of simple precautions regarding the care of the sputum and excreta, the consumptive patient can safely be taken into a general hospital, without fear of the disease spreading. It is absolutely necessary that tubercular patients shall be kept in a separate ward, that the food left over after meals shall not be returned to the diet kitchen, and that the laundry of such patients shall be carefully sterilized before being sent out for washing. With the now well-understood precautions it would be perfectly proper for every hospital to set aside a well aired ward for the reception of tubercular cases. Any hospital which turns a poor consumptive from its doors, if there is no other place provided for him in the community, should be deprived forthwith of a share in the Government grant. The chronic cases should and must be cared for. Hitherto there has been altogether too much dread of the poor consumptive who, under discipline and management, is not by any means the menace that we have heard so much about. The only way in which consumption can be eradicated from Ontario is by local effort, and in such a movement the local hospital should be the leader. On nearly every hospital site in Ontario there is room for a shack with a wide verandah and such a building might be erected and made comfortable for the chronic cases now so often sadly neglected.

SANATORIA FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

During the past year 1,284 patients were admitted to the local Sanatoria for consumptives. When that number is compared with the total number of cases which are known to exist in Ontario, it will readily be seen that only a small percentage of patients suffering from tuberculosis are receiving hospital care. More and more it is becoming apparent that it is desirable to have more local sanatoria established in different parts of the Province. The consumptives of each county, or group of counties, should have separate provision made for them where they can be cared for near their homes, and be occasionally visited by their own physicians. The work already done in this respect at St. Catharines, London, Hamilton, Ottawa, Gravenhurst, and Toronto, is an example which other districts should follow. Windsor, Kingston, and Waterloo County have decided to establish sanatoria during the coming year. In some places the idea has prevailed that in establishing local sanatoria it would be necessary to copy the usual methods of hospital construction, and the question of expense has stood in the way. Expensive and ornate constructions should not be thought of in preparing plans for the housing of consumptive patients. The one aim should be to provide for a maximum amount of pure air at a minimum expense in architectural outlay. A frame building with wide verandahs and a few shacks comfortably fitted up would surely be an investment that every county in Ontario could profitably make. The many instances that we have in Ontario where consumption has been cured is assuring evidence that should justify the establishment of municipal sanatoria, especially when the Government grant is liberal. The districts in Germany, England and Scotland that have had sanatoria established for several years demonstrate the fact that these institutions are never a menace to the community where they are located. On the other hand, it is clearly shown that there is less tuberculosis in the immediate neighborhood of the institutions than there was previous to their establishment. We know that Gravenhurst has not suffered in any sense by having the two hospitals for consumptives so convenient thereto. This country is gradually awakening to the proper methods of dealing with the white plague and the next decade will no doubt bring about greatly increased sanitarium facilities for the proper care of the consumptive individual. The establishment of these local institutions will not only effect a cure, or improvement, in patients under their shelter, but one of their great missions will be to teach a proper mode of life to the community in general and to the consumptive in particular. They will spread the gospel of a life in pure air as the only proper mode of life for every human being.

On account of the efforts made to educate the public regarding the nature of tuberculosis and the successful means which may be adopted for its prevention, the death rate in Ontario is year by year growing less.

This splendid result must be ascribed to the efforts made by the Provincial

Board of Health to bring its Exhibit with its striking educational features before the people, to the introduction of a suitable text book in our schools, as well as the dissemination of suitable literature, to the work of the local sanatoria with their dispensaries, and visiting nurses, and to the fact that the people of Ontario are more than ever appreciating the fact that healthy homes and pure air are the great essential necessities to rid this country of the disease.

The following figures which were gathered with every effort to secure accuracy, were presented at the last International Tuberculosis Exhibition:—

Annual deaths from tuberculosis,	Austria,	350	per 100,000	population.
" "	Servia,	275	"	"
" "	Ireland,	215	"	"
" "	Norway,	276	"	"
" "	Germany,	185	"	"
" "	U.S.	167	"	"
" "	England,	121	"	"
" "	Ontario	102	"	"

COUNTY HOUSES OF REFUGE.

There are now 29 Houses of Refuge in Ontario and two are at present in course of construction, one in Wentworth County and the other in the united Counties of Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry. These will be completed during the current year and are being erected on modern approved plans. During the past year the average number of inmates in the county Houses of Refuge was 1,644. Nearly all these institutions are well conducted and the inmates provided with comfortable homes. Those counties which hesitated for many years before complying with the statute, which compels each county to provide a home for its indigents, now recognize their local institutions are a necessity and that in making provision for the old people, a humane step has been taken. There are many Houses of Refuge in Ontario that do credit to the counties which have erected and are maintaining them. There are a few instances, however, where there is an apparent tendency on the part of the county councils to neglect the duty of keeping up the necessary repairs and improvements needful for the comfort of the old people committed to these institutions. The comfort of the inmates so much depends upon the management. The statute enacts that the Provincial Inspector shall make such recommendations and suggestions in regard to the management as he deems best. There are a few Houses of Refuge at which no amount of suggestions or recommendadations seems to produce the desired results. In such the conditions prevailing are sometimes found most uncomfortable. For example, during the year in visiting a House of Refuge in one of the most wealthy counties in Ontario, I found that for months the slate roof had been leaking in many places, so badly that the inmates were forced to get up if a rain storm occurred in the night and move their beds to avoid the discomforts occasioned by the water coming in. Repeated complaints had been made to the County Council, but no heed was paid. Gradually what had once been a splendid building was injured, to say nothing of the discomfort occasioned to the poor old people who were inmates. In that same House of Refuge one room in the basement has to serve the purpose of a sitting room, a smoking room and a dining room. In such an institution insanitary conditions might well be expected, with evidence of neglect on every hand. No House of Refuge maintained by public funds should be conducted in such a manner. The conditions prevailing must be apparent to every visitor, but for some reason or other nothing is done. Statutory enactment might with advantage be given, to enable the Department to prescribe a uniform system for the whole Province in the management of these homes. In the Hospitals for the Insane the Department prescribes the number of nurses and attendants for each institution in accordance with the number of patients being cared for. Until that is done it seems little improvement can be expected in the very few counties in Ontario that have disregarded reasonable recommendations and suggestions for improvements.

In all but three or four counties in Ontario the Houses of Refuge are supported by municipal rates from the whole county, instead of taking advantage of that clause in the Municipal Act which permits levying a rate of $1.50 per week on each separate municipality in the county, for every inmate sent from such municipality to the institution. When each township is taxed according to the inmates sent, attention has repeatedly been directed to the efforts made to escape liability and often a poor old man or woman is transferred from one municipality to another, for the sole purpose of avoiding the expense that would occur. In one county I found two old people in gaol, where one of them had been kept for several years. The only explanation offered was that it was "cheaper for our village to keep him in gaol than to pay $1.50 per week to keep him in the House of Refuge." In the large majority of the counties of Ontario the local tax has been discarded and the House of Refuge is maintained by a county rate. By this method the poor are better cared for and municipalities do not use questionable methods to avoid responsibility.

The Necessity for Organized Charity.

The necessity of having in every city and large town a system of organized charity is more than ever realized. Too often there is a serious over-lapping in our local charities, which might be avoided with great economic advantages. The folly of having three or four charitable institutions all doing the same work in a community, but under separate executive management and occupying expensive properties, is now acknowledged. The difficulty in adjusting these matters seems to rest with the separate and district organizations controlling these charities. These prejudices against consolidation and centralization of effort should, however, be given up and those interested in the work be brought to see the advantages likely to accrue from systematic organization. Over-lapping in practical application of charitable funds is likely before long to be completely corrected. How much better instead of having half a dozen Children's Homes in the city like Toronto, that there should be a Children's Village established on a large farm outside the city, with cottage buildings, schools, etc., and all the advantages of country air and living. How much better it would be if all the City Refuges for old people were centralized in one community and moved to the country, and the old people permitted to spend the evening hours of their lives in the wholesome surroundings which a rural location would afford. All these changes will gradually come, notwithstanding the reluctance on the part of some excellent people to give up their pet charity in favor of centralization.

Indiscriminate relief giving undoubtedly is a more potent factor in creating and perpetuating pauperism than anything else carried on in the name of charity. Every city and large town should have a charity organization society, and every applicant for aid be referred thereto. This is advocated not to save money, but to save human character. Every individual seeking relief should be carefully examined. Every organized charity must have an efficient corps of visitors able to give wise and practical advice and help to encourage the dependent to regain his or her independence. Relief should only be given with a view to ultimately putting those helped beyond the need of relief. There are many different questions, however, connected with the administration of relief in particular cases, and probably no definite rules can be formulated which will cover every case that may arise. Family conditions are so different that in many respects we must rely upon the judgment of the visitor as they consider each individual case. Private is much to be preferred to public outdoor relief. Every effort should be made to avoid the necessity of public distribution of food. All these have a tendency to pauperize. It would be much better to investigate and help privately. We must never allow the conditions prevailing in the Old Country to obtain here. This can only be prevented by having an organized charity organization in every large community.

Such a local society would seek to give the poor in every city and town every possible opportunity to rise out of their poverty and seek to find adequate relief for those who have no power to rise. It would offer a helping hand, but it will not carry those who can walk. It would investigate and, as the result of such inquiry, seek to eradicate the causes which breed poverty. Such a society would through its organized system form plans for the families seeking relief and see that those plans were carried out, if such could be done without unkindness. Family after family would thus be set upon its feet or else made comfortable and happy in its necessary poverty—or uncomfortable if its poverty was voluntary. It takes wisdom to mend broken lives. There is more importance in the quality of relief than in the quantity. More harm has been done in charity by the failure to give enough than by all the indiscriminate alms ever given. Nevertheless, it is true that relief is the most dangerous and lazy form of charity when bestowed without systematic inquiry. "He gives not best who gives most, but he gives most who gives best."

The trained charity worker sees a greater need than that of material relief. The uneducated, inexperienced worker only sees in charity that which feeds and clothes the body. Someone asks what is the difference between ordinary relief societies and an organized charity association. The one is for material relief; the other seeks to remove the cause for the relief, and to prevent overlapping and duplication and to set into motion agencies for teaching and bettering the condition of the poor; first, by encouragement, and second, if need be, by compulsion. Another difference —one plan is for the physical man only; the other is for the whole man.

Charity workers have no right to bring men, women and children together under the guise of industrial or religious training and point to them as being poor. The poor have burdens enough. The Christian sympathy in some places seems to have become much perverted in its dealings with poor children. The orphanages and homes must be kept filled in order to show the public the great work they are doing; while, on the other hand, many of those little ones might with advantage be provided with homes. The best institution is a poor substitute for the home. Hundreds of children are brought to Canada every year and given out for adoption, while for some reason our own orphanages and homes decline to have their numbers reduced. Properly organized charity would prevent all such anomalies.

We must put ourselves in the places of the poor and thereby become able to dispense justice as well as charity. The business side of charity work must be emphasized, but the heart must always throb in sympathy with him whose life is that of woe, sorrow and crime.

A successful local organized charitable organization must have:

1. An executive committee composed of some of the best and most influential people in the place.

2. It must have an executive head with business ability, patience and intense love for work.

3. It must insist on better care of our neglected children by parents and guardians.

4. It must have a large number of friendly visitors who can and will spend a part of their daily lives for the personal benefit of those who need them.

5. It in some way must come closer to the people and not be content to deal with only those who apply for assistance.

CITY REFUGES RECEIVING GOVERNMENT AID.

There are 41 City Refuges and Homes in Ontario receiving government aid. The total population during the past year in these institutions was 5,992. The total annual expenditure for the maintenance of the Refuges for the past year was $102,839.35. Towards this expenditure the Government contributed $83,932.09, to be divided among the institutions at the rate of seven cents per day, as provided for by the Charity Aid Act, according to the length of residence of inmates, the balance of the expenditure being contributed by subscriptions, bequests, municipal grants, etc. These Refuges have all been regularly visited and inspected according to statute and suggestions made in some instances for their improvement. The principal reason for criticism arose from the tendency in many of these institutions to overcrowding the dormitories so that the proper amount of air space was not provided for each inmate. The regulation demanding that in every dormitory there must be a space of at least two feet between each bed and that each sleeping apartment shall be properly ventilated is now fairly observed. In each dormitory or ward at least eight hundred cubic feet of air space must be allowed and provided for each bed or occupant, and no more beds or occupants shall be permitted than are thus provided for. Provision should be made, by a proper system of ventilation, to have a complete change of air every hour in all the rooms where the inmates are congregated. The system of inspection now records the capacity of each institution and any attempt at overcrowding can be readily detected and corrected. All these Refuges would be much better located in the country and the sentiment is gradually growing in that direction.

While we are gratified with the evidences of philanthropy that provides homes for the aged and infirm, care must be taken that we do not fall into the mistake which has been created in some countries and build up a system that encourages thriftlessness and consequently pauperism. Only those who are incapacitated by the infirmities of age should seek assistance. England to-day is struggling under the tremendous burden of its work-house system, not so much on account of its enormous cost as on account of its undermining influence on British character, breeding as it does a population of spiritless paupers. Pauperism is a condition created by indiscriminate charity. This we must seek to avoid. The management of our city Refuges have a great task in working out plans that will avoid creating conditions in this country that have proved harmful in Great Britain.

It is gratifying to note that there has been considerable improvement in the facilities for fire protection at these Refuges. Too great caution cannot be taken to have constantly at hand not only simple and effective means for checking a fire but also a recognized and well understood system for the quick removal of the inmates if danger should threaten. Those in charge of these Refuges have in nearly every instance cheerfully complied with the suggestions that have been given, and it is pleasing to record many observed incidents indicating faithful and conscientious devotion to duty in caring for the old and infirm committed to their care.

ORPHANAGES.

During the year 31 Orphanages in Ontario have received Government aid. These institutions had a total population of 4,980 children. The total expenditure for the maintenance of these charities during the year was $195,929.22. The Government grant to assist in meeting that expenditure was, at the rate of two cents per day, $17,643.56, the balance being contributed by private donations, municipal grants, etc. An official visit of inspection has been paid to each of these institutions. Last year attention was called to the overcrowding found in many of the Orphanages; especially in the dormitories too many children were crowded together, and in some the lavatory facilities were found very deficient. It is gratifying to note marked improvement in these respects. The number of children now in the Orphanages of Ontario does not increase. This is a hopeful sign. The best institution is a poor substitute for the home. The Children's Aid Societies throughout Ontario have more applications for children for adoption than can be supplied, and it seems peculiar that so many children should be kept in Orphanages who might be adopted into comfortable homes. Nearly all the institutions for the care of children in Ontario are well managed, but at best the life of a child therein is deprived of that broadening development that comes from intercourse with outside children. The environment in childhood has a potent influence in moulding character. No matter how kindly cared for they may be in these institutions there is lacking some of the elements that make for rugged upbuilding of character. We are yearly providing in Canada comfortable homes for hundreds of children brought out from the Orphanages of Great Britain while keeping so many of our own native born young Canadians housed in our own institutions. The majority of people taking English children express a preference for Canadian born, but for some reason their wishes cannot be complied with. The fault lies, I am convinced, not nearly so much with the people in charge of our Orphanages as with the persons who commit children to these institutions with the expressed understanding that they must be kept there and not given out for adoption into private homes. I have expressed the opinion that the rules governing the admission of all inmates should be changed so as to permit the management of all our Orphanages after a child has remained a certain period to decide in regard to his removal for adoption. An Orphanage should be located in the country if possible where the children might have the advantages of pure air and wholesome food. The mistake of locating in a crowded city is apparent, and the deficiency in playgrounds at some of our city homes compels keeping indoors of children who should spend the greater part of each day in the open air.

The domestic management of the Orphanages of Ontario is carefully and prudently looked after, and little if any criticism has been necessary. The funds contributed for the maintenance of these institutions are expended most carefully and their financial returns compare most favorably with those of similiar charities in other countries.

R. W. BRUCE SMITH,
Inspector.

TABLE I.—Showing the general movements in each hospital separately.

Hospitals.	Location.	Dormitory capacity in beds.	Number remaining under treatment on 1st Oct., 1910.	Number admitted during the year ending 30th Sept., 1911.	Number of births in hospital during the year.	Total no. under treatment during the year ending 30th Sept. 1911.	Number discharged during the year.	Number who died during the year.	Number remaining under treatment on 30th Sept., 1911.
General Hospital	Toronto	400	359	5,337	284	5,980	5,267	379	334
Grace Hospital	"	121	115	1,554	281	1,950	1,763	107	80
Hospital for Sick Children	"	200	145	1,094	....	1,239	958	139	142
St. Michael's Hospital	"	240	184	2,784	290	3,258	2,860	227	171
Western Hospital	"	126	113	1,760	128	2,001	1,735	157	109
The Orthopedic Hospital	"	60	23	272	....	295	270	2	23
City Hospital	Hamilton	305	180	2,994	172	3,346	2,946	263	137
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	60	33	609	....	642	578	31	33
Mountain Sanatorium	"	63	40	139	....	179	131	3	45
General Hospital	Kingston	184	74	1,697	50	1,821	1,675	81	65
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	150	73	1,468	22	1,563	1,439	53	71
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	140	93	2,013	1	2,107	1,889	113	105
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	235	118	2,001	....	2,119	1,920	98	101
Misericordia Maternity Hospital	"	165	36	228	199	463	349	30	84
Maternity Hospital	"	16	21	352	329	702	670	11	21
St. Luke's General Hospital	"	85	61	1,240	....	1,301	1,195	49	57
Lady Grey Sanatorium	"	38	23	130	....	153	89	38	26
General Hospital	London	280	114	2,002	188	2,304	2,033	151	120
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	80	57	816	94	967	880	38	49
Queen Alexandra Sanatorium	"	38	19	63	....	82	65	1	16
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines	50	37	538	54	629	543	53	33
Consumptive Sanatorium	"	15	7	14	....	21	10	4	7
General Hospital	Galt	38	27	343	10	380	333	33	14
General Hospital	Guelph	90	65	1,019	84	1,168	1,049	56	63
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	68	37	597	9	643	588	14	41
General Hospital	Pembroke	105	37	585	....	622	563	32	27
The Cottage Hospital	"	30	19	257	16	292	268	8	16
General Hospital	Mattawa	40	24	213	....	237	209	14	14
J. H. Stratford Hospital	Brantford	72	62	606	45	713	606	54	53
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	100	77	884	28	989	890	44	55
Railway and Marine Hospital	"	50	34	590	22	646	585	39	22
General Hospital	Belleville	75	25	566	26	617	556	31	30
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	Brockville	80	50	995	35	1,080	993	37	50
General Hospital	"	60	47	591	33	671	596	37	38
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	50	19	260	22	301	252	21	28
Nicholl's Hospital	Peterborough	50	25	628	20	673	611	34	28
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	40	30	574	26	630	576	24	30
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor	116	27	706	11	744	651	56	37
St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham	47	36	579	71	686	618	36	32
General Hospital	"	85	36	618	59	713	632	41	40
General Hospital	Stratford	65	16	452	18	486	422	26	38
Amasa Wood Hospital	St. Thomas	47	21	380	47	448	390	37	21
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	51	23	467	40	530	480	21	29
St. Joseph's Hospital	Sudbury	125	73	825	5	903	769	53	81
Woodstock Hospital	Woodstock	35	25	330	26	381	329	29	23
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital	Berlin	35	24	381	25	430	383	33	14
General Hospital	Sarnia	48	30	419	55	504	440	28	36
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	70	32	298	41	371	328	16	27
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Cornwall	105	30	599	....	629	567	25	37
General Hospital	"	50	32	374	20	426	373	27	26
Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium	Gravenhurst	100	59	159	....	218	174	8	36
Muskoka Free Hosp. for Consumptives	"	......	145	288	....	433	267	12	154
General Hospital	Kenora	50	12	315	12	339	299	19	21
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	60	19	220	12	251	206	22	23
General Hospital	Sault Ste. Marie	164	64	785	19	868	738	67	63
Victoria General Hospital	Renfrew	14	14	156	1	171	149	11	11
Victorian General Hospital	Thessalon	20	5	141	4	150	135	11	4
Ross Memorial Hospital	Lindsay	50	29	412	9	450	397	25	28
John McKellar Memorial Hospital	Fort William	120	65	1,041	34	1,140	1,014	61	65
General Hospital	Walkerton	27	13	121	13	147	131	9	7
Queen Victoria Hospital.	North Bay	45	24	306	15	345	303	17	25
General Hospital	Midland	13	7	155	9	171	159	8	4
St. Francis' Hospital	Smith's Falls	31	22	388	19	429	388	16	25
King Edward Sanatorium	Weston	37	22	64	....	86	34	35	17
Free Hospital for Consumptives	"	67	98	167	....	265	108	72	85
Victorian Hospital	Almonte	14	4	112	6	122	107	7	8
General Hospital	Niagara Falls	29	8	309	15	332	288	30	14
General Hospital	Wingham	20	5	105	12	122	109	6	7
General and Marine Hospital	Goderich	14	13	71	12	96	76	10	10
Lady Minto Hospital	New Liskeard	25	18	232	10	260	210	28	22
Royal Alexandra Hospital	Fergus	75	27	248	9	284	246	19	19
General Hospital	Parry Sound	40	12	143	5	160	137	15	8
General Hospital	Orillia	30	24	319	28	371	323	27	21
General Hospital	Welland	30	13	206	13	232	208	8	16
General Hospital	Ingersoll	17	7	145	4	156	137	10	9
General Hospital	Kincardine	23	3	74	7	84	68	8	8
Cottage Hospital	Cobourg	16	9	102	5	116	103	9	4
General Hospital	Oshawa	22	14	148	6	168	138	19	11
Charlotte Eleanor Englehart Hospital	Petrolea	16	93	4	....	97	81	6	10
Totals for 1911		......	3,756	51,177	3,165	58,098	51,055	3,529	3,514
Totals for 1910		......	3,418	47,523	2,751	53,692	46,645	3,344	3,703

TABLE II.—Showing the collective stay in days of the adult and infant patients; also the average length of time each patient was under treatment.

Hospitals.	Location.	Number of patients, including infants born.	Collective stay of infants under one year of age.	Collective stay of adult patients.	Total collective stay of adults and infants.	Average stay of each patient, including infants.
General Hospital	Toronto	5,980	3,815	126,536	130,351	21.8
Grace Hospital	"	1,950	3,748	32,299	36,047	18.5
Hospital for Sick Children	"	1,239	2,771	55,548	58,319	47.0
St. Michael's Hospital	"	3,258	3,610	61,530	65,140	20.0
Western Hospital	"	2,001	1,792	38,444	40,236	20.1
The Orthopedic Hospital	"	295	4	7,275	7,279	24.6
City Hospital	Hamilton	3,346	2,803	61,077	63,880	19.1
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	642	....	11,299	11,299	17.6
Mountain Sanatorium	"	179	....	19,871	19,871	111.0
General Hospital	Kingston	1,821	340	29,521	29,861	16.4
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	1,563	401	31,479	31,880	20.4
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	2,107	801	37,363	38,164	18.1
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	2,119	92	40,760	40,852	19.2
Misericordia Maternity Hospital	"	463	8,094	13,544	21,638	46.7
Maternity Hospital	"	702	4,227	4,722	8,949	12.7
St. Luke's General Hospital	"	1,301	281	20,337	20,618	15.8
Lady Grey Sanatorium	"	153	....	10,568	10,568	69.0
General Hospital	London	2,304	2,677	44,857	47,534	20.6
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	968	1,212	18,447	19,659	20.3
Queen Alexandra Sanatorium	"	82	....	7,249	7,249	88,4
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines,	629	721	11,663	12,384	19.7
Consumptive Sanatorium	"	21	....	2,620	2,620	125.0
Galt Hospital	Galt	380	261	6,621	6,882	18.1
General Hospital	Guelph	1,168	870	23,154	24,024	20.6
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	643	232	13,468	13,700	21.3
General Hospital	Pembroke	622	....	14,839	14,839	23.9
The Cottage Hospital	"	292	234	5,408	5,642	19.3
General Hospital	Mattawa	237	....	4,283	4,283	18.0
J. H. Stratford Hospital	Brantford	713	464	14,801	15,265	21.4
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	989	382	17,763	18,145	18.3
Railway and Marine Hospital	" "	646	313	10,083	10,396	16.0
Belleville Hospital	Belleville	617	373	8,722	9,095	14.7
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	Brockville	1,080	609	15,053	15,662	14.8
General Hospital	"	671	527	14,426	14,953	22.3
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	301	404	7,162	7,566	25,1
Nicholl's Hospital	Peterborough	673	298	8,607	8,905	13.2
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	630	330	8,617	8,947	14.2
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor	744	220	12,196	12,416	16.7
St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham	686	976	10,119	11,095	16.2
General Hospital	"	713	968	11,094	12,062	16.9
General Hospital	Stratford	486	402	7,913	8,315	17.1
Amasa Wood Hospital	St. Thomas	448	515	6,563	7,078	15.8
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	530	560	7,124	7,684	14.5
St. Joseph's Hospital	Sudbury	903	198	16,075	16,273	18.0
Woodstock Hospital	Woodstock	381	258	7,244	7,502	19.7
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital	Berlin	430	491	8,801	9,292	21.6
General Hospital	Sarnia	504	739	6,150	6,889	13.7
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	371	564	6,634	7,198	19.4
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Cornwall	629	....	12,777	12,777	20.3
General Hospital	"	426	172	9,451	9,623	21.6
Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium	Gravenhurst	218	....	19,998	19,998	91.7
Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives	"	433	....	52,983	52,983	122.3
General Hospital	Kenora	339	316	5,975	6,291	18.5
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	251	297	6,618	6,915	27.5
General Hospital	Sault Ste. Marie	868	325	15,429	15,754	18.1
Victoria General Hospital	Renfrew	171	41	3,642	3,683	21.5
Victorian General Hospital	Thessalon	150	45	2,777	2,822	18.8
Ross Memorial Hospital	Lindsay	450	111	8,730	8,841	19.6
John McKellar Memorial Hospital	Fort William	1,140	557	15,719	16,276	14.3
General Hospital	Walkerton	147	240	3,435	3,675	25.0
Queen Victoria Hospital	North Bay	345	157	5,400	5,557	16.1
General Hospital	Midland	171	160	1,955	2,115	12.4
St. Francis' Hospital	Smith's Falls	429	496	6,348	6,844	16.0
King Edward Sanatorium	Weston	86	....	48,577	48,577	138.4
Free Hospital for Consumptives	"	265	....			
Victorian Hospital	Almonte	122	69	2,727	2,796	22.9
General Hospital	Niagara Falls	332	204	4,396	4,600	13.8
General Hospital	Wingham	122	152	1,799	1,951	16.0
General and Marine Hospital	Goderich	96	95	2,384	2,479	25.8
Lady Minto Hospital	New Liskeard	260	165	4,281	4,446	17.1
Royal Alexandra Hospital	Fergus	284	704	6,323	7,027	24.7
General Hospital	Parry Sound	160	88	2,468	2,556	16.0
General Hospital	Orillia	371	316	6,130	6,446	17.4
General Hospital	Welland	232	173	3,972	4,145	17.9
General Hospital	Ingersoll	156	52	2,484	2,536	16.3
General Hospital	Kincardine	84	55	1,460	1,515	18.0
Cottage Hospital	Cobourg	116	66	1,649	1,715	14 8
General Hospital	Oshawa	168	135	3,901	4,036	24.0
Charlotte Eleanor Englehart Hospital	Petrolea	97	54	1,636	1,690	17.4
Totals for 1911		58,099	53,822	1,225,353	1,279,175	22.0
Totals for 1910		53,692	43,858	1,135,161	1,179,019	21.9

TABLE III.—Showing the deductions which have to be made from the collective stay of patients for the protracted residence of incurables, lying-in cases, etc. For persons coming within these classes only seven cents per day is allowed.

Hospitals.	Location.	Collective days' stay, exclusive of infants under one year of age.	Deduct for incurables and lying-in cases, for which only Refuge rate is allowed, also deduct the days' stay of patients who paid over $4.90 per week.	No. of days' stay for which hospital allowance is made.
General Hospital	Toronto	126,536	39,272	87,264
Grace Hospital	"	32,299	12,796	19,503
Hospital for Sick Children	"	58,319	788	57,531
St. Michael's Hospital	"	61,530	11,164	50,366
Western Hospital	"	38,444	19,150	19,294
The Orthopedic Hospital	"	7,275	6,401	874
City Hospital	Hamilton	61,077	22,767	38,310
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	11,299	4,147	7,152
Mountain Sanatorium	"	19,871	....	19,871
General Hospital	Kingston	29,521	12,281	17,240
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	31,479	9,838	21,641
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	37,363	20,351	17,012
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	40,760	16,582	24,178
Misericordia Maternity Hospital	"	13,744	8,676	5,068
Maternity Hospital	"	4,722	3,127	1,595
St. Luke's General Hospital	"	20,337	12,305	8,032
Lady Grey Sanatorium	"	10,568	....	10,568
General Hospital	London	44,857	22,267	22,590
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	18,447	12,165	6,282
Queen Alexandra Sanatorium	"	7,249	....	7,249
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines	11,663	6,309	5,354
Consumptive Sanatorium	"	2,620	....	2,620
Galt Hospital	Galt	6,621	2,670	3,951
General Hospital	Guelph	23,154	4,303	18,851
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	13,468	4,663	8,805
General Hospital	Pembroke	14,839	3,723	11,116
The Cottage Hospital	"	5,408	139	5,269
General Hospital	Mattawa	4,283	167	4,116
J. H. Stratford Hospital	Brantford	14,801	4,093	10,708
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	17,763	6,342	11,421
Railway and Marine Hospital	"	10,083	501	9,582
Belleville Hospital	Belleville	8,722	3,323	5,399
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	Brockville	15,053	7,971	7,082
General Hospital	"	14,426	8,076	6,350
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	7,162	4,039	3,123
Nicholl's Hospital	Peterborough	10,587	2,386	8,201
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	8,617	3,308	5,309
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor	12,196	7,642	4,554
St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham	10,119	3,722	6,397
General Hospital	"	11,094	7,094	4,000
General Hospital	Stratford	7,913	4,368	3,545
Amasa Wood Hospital	St. Thomas	6,563	3,959	2,604
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	7,124	2,767	4,357
St. Joseph's Hospital	Sudbury	16,075	2,376	13,699
Woodstock Hospital	Woodstock	7,244	3,900	3,344
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital	Berlin	8,801	4,792	4,009
General Hospital	Sarnia	6,150	4,056	2,094
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	6,634	1,857	4,777
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Cornwall	12,777	1,437	11,340
General Hospital	"	9,451	3,502	5,949
Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium	Gravenhurst	19,998	....	19,998
Muskoka Free Hosp. for Consumptives	"	51,464	....	51,464
General Hospital	Kenora	5,975	3,580	2,395
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	6,618	1,937	4,681
General Hospital	Sault Ste. Marie	15,429	7,732	7,697
Victoria General Hospital	Renfrew	3,642	174	3,468
Victorian General Hospital	Thessalon	2,777	634	2,143
Ross Memorial Hospital	Lindsay	8,730	587	8,143
John McKellar Memorial Hospital	Fort William	15,719	767	14,952
General Hospital	Walkerton	3,435	181	3,254
Queen Victoria Hospital	North Bay	5,400	155	5,245
General Hospital	Midland	1,955	22	1,933
St. Francis' Hospital	Smith's Falls	6,348	488	5,860
King Edward Sanatorium Free Hospital for Consumptives	Weston "	18,577	....	18,577
Victorian Hospital	Almonte	2,727	159	2,568
General Hospital	Niagara Falls	4,396	119	4,277
General Hospital	Wingham	1,799	33	1,766
General and Marine Hospital	Goderich	2,384	824	1,560
Lady Minto Hospital	New Liskeard	4,281	96	4,185
Royal Alexandra Hospital	Fergus	6,323	815	5,508
General Hospital	Parry Sound	2,468	161	2,307
General Hospital	Orillia	6,130	354	5,776
General Hospital	Welland	3,972	346	3,626
General Hospital	Ingersoll	2,484	....	2,484
General Hospital	Kincardine	1,460	265	1,195
Cottage Hospital	Cobourg	1,649	105	1,544
General Hospital	Oshawa	3,901	295	3,606
Charlotte Eleanor Englehart Hospital	Petrolea	1,636	15	1,621
Totals for 1914		1,228,785	367,276	861,509
Totals for 1913		1,135,988	340,326	795,662

TABLE IV.—Relative to income of Hospitals.

Hospitals.	Location.	Amount received from municipalities as a grant and for patients' maintenance.	Amount received from patients for board.	Amount received as income from property or investments belonging to hospital.	Subscriptions and donations of private individuals and incidental receipts.	Total receipts from all sources other than the Government grant.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
General Hospital	Toronto	41,971 90	84,121 48	34,648 85	8,697 16	169,439 39
Grace Hospital	"	7,547 40	31,984 68	2,839 46	16,106 53	58,478 07
Hospital for Sick Children	"	22,568 35	5,863 39	2,998 00	40,218 47	71,648 21
St. Michael's Hospital	"	20,211 41	32,224 35	....	3,286 90	55,722 66
Western Hospital	"	8,707 30	31,747 51	....	745 01	41,199 82
The Orthopedic Hospital	"	....	8,328 45	184 84	19 00	8,532 29
City Hospital	Hamilton	23,773 26	40,834 23	....	241 05	64,848 54
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	....	10,553 62	....	596 50	11,150 12
General Hospital	Kingston	6,055 00	18,763 15	....	3,866 95	28,685 10
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	1,800 00	9,191 04	....	5,576 97	16,568 01
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	11,849 30	30,935 80	3,224 50	5,206 82	51,216 42
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	10,758 73	28,870 77	....	4,298 86	43,928 36
Misericordia Maternity Hospital	"	400 00	2,148 87	....	6,850 96	9,399 83
Maternity Hospital	"	400 00	9,761 15	....	1,785 91	11,947 06
St. Luke's General Hospital	"	5,658 90	22,410 78	200 00	5,415 95	33,685 63
General Hospital	London	38,682 95	33,241 67	207 16	1,738 23	73,870 01
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	....	19,797 09	....	....	19,797 09
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines	2,700 00	9,988 25	76 74	58 00	12,822 99
Galt Hospital	Galt	3,200 00	6,081 49	....	408 79	9,690 28
General Hospital	Guelph	2,862 45	18,497 47	....	1,842 87	23,202 79
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	1,404 30	10,038 64	....	546 20	11,989 14
General Hospital	Pembroke	200 00	6,236 47	....	1,222 25	7,658 72
The Cottage Hospital	"	200 00	2,833 85	....	1,466 98	4,500 83
General Hospital	Mattawa	....	2,125 00	....	....	2,125 00
J. H. Stratford Hospital	Brantford	6,750 00	8,805 57	3,428 36	145 85	20,755 08
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	1,500 00	10,945 16	....	3,099 38	15,544 54
Belleville Hospital	Belleville	1,000 00	9,114 70	98 00	746 72	10,959 42
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	Brockville	945 00	12,183 65	60 00	3,404 03	16,592 68
General Hospital	"	1,080 00	13,003 09	1,780 67	1,770 31	17,634 07
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	1,350 00	6,213 30	....	42 64	7,605 94
Nicholl's Hospital	Peterborough	....	8,407 01	13,025 44	107 00	21,539 45
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	....	6,137 69	....	1,101 97	7,239 66
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor	1,071 26	7,019 14	....	2,360 63	10,451 03
St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham	151 02	5,635 10	....	1,384 78	7,170 90
General Hospital	"	....	12,816 93	....	370 00	13,186 93
General Hospital	Stratford	2,250 00	7,478 99	98 51	317 10	10,144 60
Amasa Wood Hospital	St. Thomas	5,500 00	7,395 52	....	1,755 43	14,650 95
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	1,175 00	7,233 97	....	718 33	9,127 30
St. Joseph's Hospital	Sudbury	....	9,787 28	....	4,041 00	13,828 28
Woodstock Hospital	Woodstock	1,967 88	6,172 45	1,188 88	80 50	9,409 71
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital	Berlin	3,800 00	5,915 23	....	2,869 83	12,585 06
General Hospital	Sarnia	2,000 00	9,774 59	180 00	2,383 38	14,337 97
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	825 00	5,826 90	....	702 07	7,353 97
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Cornwall	650 00	2,585 60	....	4,489 79	7,725 39
General Hospital	"	730 00	4,124 11	....	5,879 66	10,733 77
Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium	Gravenhurst	....	36,061 26	....	2,301 40	38,362 66
Muskoka Free Hospital for Cons	"	13,664 29	4,441 44	....	22,927 55	41,033 28
General Hospital	Kenora	....	2,775 72	....	4,063 83	6,839 55
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	....	4,418 10	....	1,864 13	6,282 23
General Hospital	Sault Ste. Marie	280 00	13,440 65	....	1,248 54	14,969 19
Victoria General Hospital	Renfrew	900 00	2,819 98	....	66 00	3,785 98
Victorian General Hospital	Thessalon	65 00	2,498 42	....	440 86	3,004 28
Ross Memorial Hospital	Lindsay	1,750 00	6,419 25	987 34	1,166 66	10,323 25
John McKellar Memorial Hospital	Fort William	2,819 66	18,056 69	....	4,940 24	25,816 59
General Hospital	Walkerton	1,700 00	2,973 02	68 19	670 18	5,411 39
Queen Victoria Hospital	North Bay	500 00	4,734 31	....	1,450 49	6,684 80
General Hospital	Midland	875 00	2,236 06	....	655 02	3,766 08
St. Francis' Hospital	Smith's Falls	300 00	4,160 25	....	991 16	5,451 41
King Edward Sanatorium	Weston	19,329 90	5,245 50	....	6,323 66	30,899 06
Free Hospital for Consumptives	"					
Mountain Sanatorium	Hamilton	5,422 44	5,178 73	432 39	169 59	11,203 15
Victorian Hospital	Almonte	410 00	1,849 57	364 83	1,074 49	3,698 89
General Hospital	Niagara Falls	1,450 00	5,209 17	....	105 00	6,764 17
General Hospital	Wingham	400 00	3,147 15	....	286 96	3,834 11
General and Marine Hospital	Goderich	700 00	2,154 72	....	227 24	3,081 96
Lady Minto Hospital	New Liskeard	250 00	4,994 57	....	2,070 75	7,315 32
Royal Alexandra Hospital	Fergus	1,173 08	7,503 66	....	68 25	8,744 99
General Hospital	Parry Sound	....	2,650 37	....	838 66	3,489 03
General Hospital	Orillia	1,000 00	6,259 89	....	1,214 85	8,474 74
General Hospital	Welland	2,500 00	4,707 55	....	1,848 00	9,055 55
Railway and Marine Hospital	Port Arthur	24 50	10,303 34	....	2,594 28	12,922 12
General Hospital	Ingersoll	2,000 00	2,808 00	....	1,527 94	6,335 94
General Hospital	Kincardine	200 00	1,804 45	1,350 00	806 79	4,161 24
Cottage Hospital	Cobourg	200 00	1,903 00	....	991 77	3,094 77
General Hospital	Oshawa	1,000 00	4,572 70	....	255 87	5,828 57
Consumptive Sanatorium	St. Catharines	1,140 00	219 00	....	245 59	1,604 59
Lady Grey Sanatorium	Ottawa	13,877 82	1,209 14	....	....	15,086 96
Queen Alexandra Sanatorium	London	576 00	2,538 10	2,000 00	1,085 50	6,199 60
Charlotte Eleanor Englehart Hos.	Petrolea	800 00	2,319 61	89 50	903 40	4,112 51
Totals for 1911	....	319,004 10	821,768 55	69,531 66	213,391 41	1,428,321 02
Totals for 1910	....	304,654 68	731,425 95	55,146 88	211,873 29	1,303,100 80

TABLE V.—Showing the basis on which statutory aid is granted.

Hospitals.	Location.	Collective days' stay upon which Hospital grants are based.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Refuge rate is based.	Computation of 7 cents per day, being Refuge rate for improper cases for Hospital treatment.	Amount of grant for proper Hospital cases.	Amount payable to each Hospital from appropriation by the Legislature.
				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
General Hospital	Toronto	87,264	8,429	590 03	17,452 80	18,042 83
Grace Hospital	"	19,503	579	40 53	3,900 60	3,941 13
Hospital for Sick Children	"	57,531	....	....	11,506 20	11,506 20
St. Michael's Hospital	"	50,366	1,088	76 16	10,073 20	10,149 36
Western Hospital	"	19,294	2,699	188 93	3,858 80	4,048 73
The Orthopedic Hospital	"	874	479	33 53	174 80	208 33
City Hospital	Hamilton	38,310	9,985	698 95	7,662 00	8,360 95
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	7,152	411	28 77	1,430 40	1,459 17
Mountain Sanatorium	"	....	....	....	....	....
General Hospital	Kingston	17,240	4,945	346 15	3,448 00	3,794 15
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	21,641	5,010	350 70	4,328 20	4,678 90
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	17,012	4,778	334 46	3,402 40	3,736 86
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	24,178	6,004	420 28	4,835 60	5,255 88
Misericordia Maternity Hospital	"	5,068	7,204	504 28	1,013 60	1,517 88
Maternity Hospital	"	1,595	35	2 45	319 00	321 45
St. Luke's General Hospital	"	8,032	1,462	102 34	1,606 40	1,708 74
Lady Grey Sanatorium	"	....	....	....	....	....
General Hospital	London	22,590	7,256	507 92	4,518 00	5,025 92
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	6,282	207	14 49	1,256 40	1,270 89
Queen Alexandra Sanatorium	"	....	....	....	....	....
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines	5,354	1,127	78 89	1,070 80	1,149 69
Consumptive Sanatorium	"	....	....	....	....	....
General Hospital	Galt	3,951	562	39 34	790 20	829 54
General Hospital	Guelph	18,851	1,447	101 29	3,770 20	3,871 49
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	8,805	312	21 84	1,761 00	1,782 84
General Hospital	Pembroke	11,116	541	37 87	2,223 20	2,261 07
The Cottage Hospital	"	5,269	139	9 73	1,053 80	1,063 53
General Hospital	Mattawa	4,116	61	4 27	823 20	827 47
J. H. Stratford Hospital	Brantford	10,708	1,738	121 66	2,141 60	2,263 26
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	11.421	618	43 26	2,284 20	2.327 46
Railway and Marine Hospital	"	9,582	501	35 07	1,916 40	1,951 47
General Hospital	Belleville	5,399	277	19 39	1,079 80	1.099 19
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	Brockville	7,082	1,478	103 46	1,416 40	1,519 86
General Hospital	"	6,350	1,606	112 42	1,270 00	1,382 42
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	3,123	130	9 10	624 60	633 70
Nicholl's Hospital	Peterborough	8,201	406	28 42	1,640 20	1,668 62
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	5,309	430	30 10	1,061 80	1,091 90
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor	4,554	354	24 78	910 80	935 58
St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham	6,397	490	34 30	1,279 40	1,313 70
General Hospital	"	4,000	417	29 19	800 00	829 19
General Hospital	Stratford	3,545	157	10 99	709 00	719 99
Amasa Wood Hospital	St. Thomas	2,604	267	18 69	520 80	539 49
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	4,357	141	9 87	871 40	881 27
St. Joseph's Hospital	Sudbury	13,699	369	25 83	2,739 80	2,765 63
General Hospital	Woodstock	3,344	110	7 70	668 80	676 50
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital	Berlin	4,009	2,251	157 57	801 80	958 37
General Hospital	Sarnia	2,094	177	12 39	418 80	431 19
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	4,777	158	11 06	955 40	966 46
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Cornwall	11,340	386	27 02	2,268 00	2,295 02
General Hospital	"	5,949	1,408	98 56	1,189 80	1,288 36
Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium	Gravenhurst	....	....	....	....	....
Muskoka Free Hospital for Cons	"	....	....	....	....	....
General Hospital	Kenora	2,395	1,130	79 10	479 00	558 10
St Joseph's Hospital	"	4,681	1,937	135 59	936 20	1,071 79
General Hospital	Sault Ste. Marie	7,697	475	33 25	1.539 40	1,572 65
Victoria General Hospital	Renfrew	3,468	174	12 18	693 60	705 78
Victorian General Hospital	Thessalon	2,143	94	6 58	428 60	435 18
Ross Memorial Hospital	Lindsay	8,143	587	41 09	1,628 60	1,669 69
John McKellar Memorial Hospital	Fort William	14,952	767	53 69	2,990 40	3,044 09
General Hospital	Walkerton	3,254	181	12 67	650 80	663 47
Queen Victoria Hospital.	North Bay	5,245	155	10 85	1,049 00	1,059 85
General Hospital	Midland	1,933	22	1 54	386 60	388 14
St Francis' Hospital	Smith's Falls	5,860	488	34 16	1,172 00	1,206 16
King Edward Sanatorium	Weston	....	....	....	....	....
Free Hospital for Consumptives.	"	....	....	....	....	....
Victorian Hospital	Almonte	2,568	159	11 13	513 60	524 73
General Hospital	Niagara Falls	4,277	119	8 33	855 40	863 73
General Hospital	Wingham	1,766	33	2 31	353 20	355 51
General and Marine Hospital	Goderich	1,560	824	57 68	312 00	369 68
Lady Minto Hospital	New Liskeard	4,185	96	6 72	837 00	843 72
Royal Alexandra Hospital	Fergus	5,508	815	57 05	1,101 60	1,158 65
General Hospital	Parry Sound	2,307	161	11 27	461 40	472 67
General Hospital	Orillia	5,776	354	24 78	1,155 20	1,179 98
General Hospital	Welland	3,626	346	24 22	725 20	749 42
General Hospital	Ingersoll	2,484	....	....	496 80	496 80
General Hospital	Kincardine	1,195	265	18 55	239 00	257 55
Cottage Hospital	Cobourg	1,544	105	7 35	308 80	316 15
General Hospital	Oshawa	3,636	265	18 55	727 20	745 75
Charlotte Eleanor Englehart Hos.	Petrolea	1,621	15	1 05	324 20	325 25
Totals for 1911		701,062	88,196	6,173 72	140,212 40	146,386 12
Totals for 1910		667,548	87,168	6,101 76	133,509 60	139,611 36

TABLE VI.—Showing the cost of maintaining the Hospitals, also the average daily cost per patient, etc.

Hospitals.	Location.	Collective days' stay, exclusive of infants under one year of age.	Cost of dietaries.	Salaries, fuel, light, medicine, bedding and all other expenditure on maintenance account.	Total expenditure for maintenance.	Average cost of each patient per day.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
General Hospital	Toronto	126,536	61,849 29	129,028 93	190,878 22	1.50
Grace Hospital	"	32,299	15,264 43	28,451 89	43,716 32	1.35
Hospital for Sick Children	"	58,319	18,112 38	75,829 89	93,942 27	1.61
St. Michael's Hospital	"	61,530	29,187 04	37,189 80	66,376 84	1.06
Western Hospital	"	38,444	12,679 84	24,405 74	37,085 58	.96
The Orthopedic Hospital	"	7,275	2,639 71	6,577 84	9,217 55	1.28
City Hospital	Hamilton	61,077	26,547 81	50,590 58	77,138 32	1.26
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	11,299	4,822 71	7,678 47	12,501 18	1.10
Mountain Sanatorium	"	19,871	7,167 34	13,565 92	20,733 26	1.04
General Hospital	Kingston	29,521	12,132 64	20,334 76	32,467 40	1.09
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	31,479	9,535 38	11,915 40	21,450 78	.68
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	37,363	16,599 46	36,344 82	52,944 28	1.41
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	40,760	15,159 41	22,521 90	37,681 31	1.01
Misericordia Maternity Hospital	"	13,744	4,757 76	9,160 11	13,917 87	1.01
Maternity Hospital	"	4,722	2,637 82	6,131 39	8,769 21	1.85
St. Luke's General Hospital	"	20,337	12,205 59	22,430 03	34,635 62	1.65
Lady Grey Sanatorium	"	10,568	6,061 00	11.194 10	17,255 10	1.63
General Hospital	London	44,857	23,878 07	53,850 14	77,728 21	1.73
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	18,447	8,216 77	12,619 58	20,836 35	1.13
Queen Alexandra Sanatorium	"	7,249	2,943 43	8,811 50	11,754 93	1.62
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines	11,663	4,755 45	8,695 93	13,451 38	1.15
Consumptive Sanatorium	"	2,620	1,054 56	1,462 47	2,517 03	.96
General Hospital	Galt	6,621	2,928 85	7,393 73	10,322 58	1.51
General Hospital	Guelph	23,154	8,356 68	20,357 68	28,714 36	1.24
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	13,468	6,406 23	7,149 91	13,556 14	1.00
General Hospital	Pembroke	14,839	4,263 64	6,659 56	10,923 20	.70
The Cottage Hospital	"	5,408	1,563 26	3,939 38	5,502 64	1.01
General Hospital	Mattawa	4,283	1,875 33	3,949 03	5,824 36	1.36
J. H. Stratford Hospital	Brantford	14,801	3,197 83	13,755 40	16,953 23	1.14
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	17,763	5,819 32	13,763 61	19,582 93	1.10
Railway and Marine Hospital	"	10,083	3,909 55	10,467 37	14,376 92	1.42
General Hospital	Belleville	8,722	3,063 22	7,881 07	10,944 29	1.25
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	Brockville	15,053	6,307 21	12,449 79	18,757 00	1.25
General Hospital	"	14,426	5,172 06	12,657 92	17,829 98	1.23
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	7.162	2,704 81	5,328 79	8,033 60	1.12
Nicholl's Hospital	Peterborough	10,587	4,893 29	15,669 28	20,562 57	1.94
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	8,617	2,902 18	5,255 35	8,157 53	.90
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor	12,196	5,383 71	6,081 52	11.465 23	.94
St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham	10,119	3,522 40	4,708 70	8,231 10	.81
General Hospital	"	11,094	4,893 50	9,579 71	14,473 21	1.30
General Hospital	Stratford	7,913	3,683 44	8,242 98	11,926 42	1 51
Amasa Wood Hospital	St. Thomas	6,563	4,296 70	7,957 46	12,254 16	1.86
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	7,124	3,551 29	7,092 52	10,643 81	1.49
St. Joseph's Hospital	Sudbury	16,075	6,227 48	9,311 85	15,539 33	.96
General Hospital	Woodstock	7,244	3,358 82	6,848 86	10,207 68	1.41
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital	Berlin	8,801	3,133 01	9,255 04	12,388 05	1.41
General Hospital	Sarnia	6,150	3,233 74	8,536 68	11,770 42	1.93
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	6,634	2.797 16	5,294 77	8,091 93	1.22
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Cornwall	12,777	4.635 05	4,974 60	9,609 65	.75
General Hospital	"	9,451	3,878 02	8,297 47	12,175 49	1.28
Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium	Gravenhurst	19,998	19,307 96	24,399 31	43,707 27	2.18
Muskoka Free Hosp. for Consumptives	"	51,464	25,246 38	37,240 38	62,486 76	1.14
General Hospital	Kenora	5,975	2,044 38	5,271 32	7,315 70	1.22
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	6,618	2,105 81	4,694 48	6,800 29	1.03
General Hospital	Sault Ste. Marie	15,429	7,038 52	10,874 09	17,912 61	1.16
Victoria General Hospital	Renfrew	3,642	1,588 65	2,933 79	4,522 44	1.24
Victorian General Hospital	Thessalon	2,777	936 83	2,291 22	3,228 05	1.16
Ross Memorial Hospital	Lindsay	8,730	3,451 32	7,895 96	11,347 28	1.03
John McKellar Memorial Hospital	Fort William	15,719	7,232 63	20,874 67	28,107 30	1.77
General Hospital	Walkerton	3,435	1,741 94	4,294 52	6,036 46	1.76
Queen Victoria Hospital	North Bay	5,400	2,381 88	5,973 59	8,355 47	1.54
General Hospital	Midland	1,955	816 04	2,118 91	2,934 95	1.50
St. Francis' Hospital	Smith's Falls	6,348	3,155 79	3,354 01	6,509 80	1.02
King Edward Sanatorium	Weston	48,577	19,782 64	29,618 39	49,401 03	1.40
Free Hospital for Consumptives	"					
Victorian Hospital	Almonte	2,727	963 20	2,888 11	3,851 31	1.41
General Hospital	Niagara Falls	4,396	1.928 35	5,748 25	7,676 60	1.74
General Hospital	Wingham	1,799	991 98	2,726 72	3,718 70	2.67
General and Marine Hospital	Goderich	2.384	571 92	2,185 67	2,757 59	1.16
Lady Minto Hospital	New Liskeard	4,281	2,424 13	5,183 56	7,607 69	1.77
Royal Alexandra Hospital	Fergus	6,323	2,999 12	6.471 34	9,470 46	1.50
General Hospital	Parry Sound	2,468	1,153 88	2,794 81	3,948 69	1 60
General Hospital	Orillia	6,130	2,781 18	6,078 26	8,859 44	1.44
General Hospital	Welland	3,974	2,079 78	5,886 97	7,966 75	2.00
General Hospital	Ingersoll	2,484	1,400 40	3,490 82	4,891 22	1.97
General Hospital	Kincardine	1,460	632 88	3.237 15	3,870 03	2.65
Cottage Hospital	Cobourg	1,649	803 43	2,382 22	3,185 65	1.93
General Hospital	Oshawa	3,901	1,230 69	5,145 54	6,376 23	1.63
Charlotte Eleanor Englehart Hospital	Petrolea	1,636	1,114 22	3,843 32	4,957 54	3.03
Totals for 1911		1,228,785	532,071 60	1,061,548 53	1,593,620 13	1.30
Totals for 1910		1,135,988	483,981 45	954,658 44	1,438,639 89	1.26

TABLE VII.—Showing the proportion of maintenance of Hospitals paid by the Government.

Hospitals.	Location.	Revenues on maintenance account exclusive of Government grant.	Government grant in aid of maintenance.	Total revenue for maintenance.	Total expenditure for maintenance.	Percentage of Government grant to total expenditure for maintenance.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
General Hospital	Toronto	169,439 39	17,317 83	186,757 22	190,878 22	9.5
Grace Hospital	"	58,478 07	3,869 99	62,348 06	43,716 32	8.8
Hospital for Sick Children	"	71,648 21	10,632 40	82,280 61	93,942 27	11.3
St. Michael's Hospital	"	55,722 66	10,300 54	66,023 20	66,376 84	15.5
Western Hospital	"	41,199 82	3,676 21	44,876 03	37,085 58	9.9
The Orthopedic Hospital	"	8,532 29	142 09	8,674 38	9,217 55	1.5
City Hospital	Hamilton	64,848 54	7,738 78	72,587 32	77,138 32	10.0
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	11,150 12	1,362 48	12,512 60	12,501 18	10 9
Mountain Sanatorium	"	11,203 15	6,627 42	17,830 57	20,733 26	31.9
General Hospital	Kingston	28,685 10	3,949 56	32,634 66	32,467 40	12.1
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	16,568 01	4,753 61	21,321 62	21,450 78	22.1
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	51,216 42	4,206 82	55,423 24	52,944 28	7.9
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	43,928 36	4,784 61	48,712 97	37,681 31	12.7
Misericordia Maternity Hospital	"	9,399 83	2,058 42	11,458 25	13,917 87	14.8
Maternity Hospital	"	11,947 06	262 20	12,209 26	8,769 21	2.9
St. Luke's General Hospital	"	33,685 63	2,072 82	35,758 45	34,635 62	5.9
Lady Grey Sanatorium	"	15,086 96	2,168 14	17,255 10	17,255 10	12.5
General Hospital	London	73,870 01	4,958 49	78,828 50	77,728 21	6.4
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	19,797 09	1,149 07	20,946 16	20,836 35	5.5
Queen Alexandra Sanatorium	"	6,199 60	275 14	6,474 74	11,754 93	2.3
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines	12,822 99	971 99	13,794 98	13,451 38	7.2
Consumptive Sanatorium	"	1,604 59	990 85	2,595 44	2,517 03	39.2
General Hospital	Galt	9,690 28	760 87	10,451 15	10,322 58	7.3
General Hospital	Guelph	23,202 79	4,017 50	27,220 29	28,714 36	13.9
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	11,989 14	1,572 93	13,562 07	13,556 14	11.6
General Hospital	Pembroke	7,658 72	2,632 67	10,291 39	10,923 20	24.1
The Cottage Hospital	"	4,500 83	985 87	5,486 70	5,502 64	17.9
General Hospital	Mattawa	2,125 00	966·76	3,091 76	5,824 36	16.5
J. H. Stratford Hospital	Brantford	19,129 78	1,625 30	20,755 08	16,953 23	9.5
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	15,544 54	1,595 97	17,140 51	19,582 93	8.1
Railway and Marine Hospital	"	12 922 12	1,332 52	14,254 64	14,376 92	9.2
General Hospital	Belleville	10,959 42	1.063 33	12,022 75	10,944 29	9.7
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	Brockville	16,592 68	1,920 26	18,512 94	18,757 00	10.2
General Hospital	"	17,634 07	1,303 84	18,937 91	17,829 98	7.3
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	7,605 94	916 13	8,522 07	8 033 60	11.4
Nicholl's Hospital	Peterborough	21,539 45	1,635 24	23,174 69	20,562 57	7.9
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	7,239 66	897 49	8,137 15	8,157 53	11.0
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor	10,451 03	947 83	11,398 86	11,465 23	8.2
St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham	7,170 90	1,096 27	8,267 17	8,231 10	13.3
General Hospital	"	13,186 93	991 81	14,178 74	14,473 21	6.6
General Hospital	Stratford	10,144 60	401 41	10.546 01	11,926 42	3.3
Amasa Wood Hospital	St. Thomas	14,650 95	549 91	15,200 86	12,254 16	4.5
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	9,127 30	830 21	9.957 51	10,643 81	7.8
St. Joseph's Hospital	Sudbury	13,828 28	2,230 31	16,058 59	15,539 33	14.3
General Hospital	Woodstock	9,409 71	588 22	9,997 93	10,207 68	5.7
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital	Berlin	12,585 06	616 60	13,201 66	12,388 05	4.9
General Hospital	Sarnia	14.337 97	575 02	14,912 99	11,770 42	4.8
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	7,353 97	943 50	8,297 47	8,091 93	11.6
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Cornwall	7,725 39	2,087 30	9,812 69	9,609 65	21.7
General Hospital	"	10,733 77	1,436 87	12,170 64	12,175 49	11.8
Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium	Gravenhurst	38,362 66	....	38,362 66	43,707 27	....
Muskoka Free Hosp. for Consumptives	"	41,033 28	18,656 14	59,689 42	62,486 76	20.9
General Hospital	Kenora	6,839 55	792 57	7,632 12	7,315 70	10.8
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	6,282 23	1,022 97	7,305 20	6,800 29	15.4
General Hospital	Sault Ste. Marie	14,969 19	1,170 58	16,139 77	17,912 61	6.5
Victoria General Hospital	Renfrew	3,785 98	707 03	4,493 01	4,522 44	15.6
Victorian General Hospital	Thessalon	3,004 28	345 22	3,349 50	3,228 05	10.7
Ross Memorial Hospital	Lindsay	10,323 25	1,062 96	11,386 21	11.347 28	9.3
John McKellar Memorial Hospital	Fort William	25,816 59	3,103 42	28,920 01	28,107 30	11.0
General Hospital	Walkerton	5,411 39	387 26	5,798 65	6,036 46	6.4
Queen Victoria Hospital	North Bay	6,684 80	1,318 38	8,003 18	8,355 47	15.7
General Hospital	Midland	3,766 08	424 05	4,190 13	[illegible]	14.4
St. Francis' Hospital	Smith's Falls	5,451 41	1,176 43	6,627 84	[illegible]	18.0
King Edward Sanatorium	Weston	30,899 06	12,495 85	43,394 91	49,401 03	25.3
Free Hospital for Consumptives	"					
Victorian Hospital	Fergus	8,744 99	1,000 13	9,745 12	9,470 46	10.5
General Hospital	Almonte	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,851 31	11.5
General Hospital	Niagara Falls	6,764 17	968 34	7,732 51	7,676 60	12.6
General and Marine Hospital	Wingham	3,831 11	453 89	4,285 00	3,718 70	12.2
Lady Minto Hospital	Goderich	3,081 96	306 79	3,388 75	[illegible]	11.1
Royal Alexandra Hospital	New Liskeard	7,315 32	1,040 75	8,356 07	7,607 69	13.7
General Hospital	Parry Sound	3,489 03	458 66	3,947 69	3,948 69	11.6
General Hospital	Orillia	8,414 74	1,146 33	9,561 07	[illegible]	12.3
General Hospital	Welland	9,035 53	737 40	9,772 93	7,966 75	9.3
General Hospital	Ingersoll	6,335 94	389 42	6,725 36	4,891 22	7.9
General Hospital	Kincardine	4,191 24	172 10	4,363 34	[illegible]	4.4
Cottage Hospital	Cobourg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,185 05	8.9
General Hospital	Oshawa	5,828 57	22 40	5,850 97	6,376 23	.3
Charlotte Eleanor Englehart Hospital	Petrolea	4 112 51	....	4,112 51	4,957 54	....
Totals for 1911		1,426,695 72	180,822 90	1,607,518 62	[illegible]	11.7
Totals for 1910		1,304,572 17	159,198 87	1,463,771 04	[illegible]	11.7

TABLE VIII.—Showing the comparative cost per patient daily in the different Hospitals in periods of five years.

Hospitals.	Location.	1900.	1905.	1910.	1911.
		cents.	cents.	cents,	cents.
General Hospital	Toronto	.91	1.28	1.41	1.50
Grace Hospital	"	.71	1.00	1.39	1.35
Hospital for Sick Children	"	.82	1.25	1.53	1.61
St. Michael's Hospital	"	.66	.90¾	1.00	1.06
Western Hospital	"	1.39	.92	1.02	.96
The Orthopedic Hospital	"	1.16	1.10½	1.39	1.28
City Hospital	Hamilton	1.00	1.14	1.37	1.26
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	.58	.78	1.02	1.10
General Hospital	Kingston	.61	.79	.96	1.09
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	.43	.55	.65	.68
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	.83	1.29	1.28	1.41
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	.64	.81	1.02	1.01
Misericordia Maternity Hospital	"	.70	.70	1.15	1.01
Maternity Hospital	"	1.97	2.03	1.97	1.85
St. Luke's General Hospital	"	.84	.87	1.62	1.65
General Hospital	London	.84	1.26	1.62	1.73
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	.98	1.23	1.24	1.13
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines	.82	1.08	1.30	1.15
Galt Hospital	Galt	1.11	1.12½	1.55	1.51
General Hospital	Guelph	.69	1.16	.95	1.24
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	.91	.84	1.03	1.00
General Hospital	Pembroke	.49	.53	.69	.70
The Cottage Hospital	"		.97	1.12	1.01
General Hospital	Mattawa	.45	.96	.91	1.36
J. H. Stratford Hospital	Brantford	.75	.78	1.19	1.14
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	.39	1.09	1.35	1.10
Belleville Hospital	Belleville	.78	1.63	1.09	1.25
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	Brockville	.59	.87	1.16	1.25
General Hospital	"	.66	1.39	1.12	1.23
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	1.14	.96	1.01	1.12
Nicholl's Hospital	Peterborough	1.29	1.95	1.73	1.94
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	.72	.47	.94	.90
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor	.65	.76	1.04	.94
St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham	.56	.72	.82	.81
General Hospital	"	.53	.87	1.00	1.30
General Hospital	Stratford	.95	1.17	1.28	1.51
Amasa Wood Hospital	St. Thomas	1.24	1.92	1.97	1.86
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	.63	.89	1.11	1.49
St. Joseph's Hospital	Sudbury	1.05	1.08	1.06	96
Woodstock Hospital	Woodstock	1.23	1.87	1.34	1.41
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital	Berlin	1.13	1.64	1.64	1.41
General Hospital	Sarnia	1.05	1.63	1.59	1.93
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	.84	.93	1.14	1.22
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Cornwall	.42	.53	.75	75
General Hospital	"	.71	.74	.92	1.28
Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium	Gravenhurst	1.29	2.05	1.89	2.18
Muskoka Free Hosp. for Consumptives	"			1.14	1.14
General Hospital	Kenora	1.16	1.46	2.16	1.22
St. Joseph's Hospital	"		2.26	1.19	1.03
General Hospital	Sault Ste. Marie	.54	.90	1.14	1.16
Victoria General Hospital	Renfrew		1.49	1.11	1.24
Victorian General Hospital	Thessalon		.72	1.16	1.16
Ross Memorial Hospital	Lindsay		1.89	1.52	1.03
John McKellar Memorial Hospital	Fort William		1.08	1.66	1.77
General Hospital	Walkerton		2.66	2.27	1.76
Queen Victoria Hospital.	North Bay		1.33	1.07	1.54
General Hospital	Midland		2.10	1.74	1.50
St. Francis' Hospital	Smith's Falls		.78	.72	1.02
King Edward Sanatorium	Weston			1.47	1.40
Free Hospital for Consumptives	"		1.53	1.35	
Mountain Sanatorium	Hamilton			.99	1.04
Victorian Hospital	Almonte			1.23	1.41
General Hospital	Niagara Falls			1.54	1.74
General Hospital	Wingham			1.79	2.67
General and Marine Hospital	Goderich			1.73	1.16
Lady Minto Hospital	New Liskeard			1.29	1.77
Royal Alexandra Hospital	Fergus			1.52	1.50
General Hospital	Parry Sound			1.61	1.60
General Hospital	Orillia			1.12	1.44
General Hospital	Welland			1.82	2.00
Railway and Marine Hospital	Port Arthur			1.84	1.42
General Hospital	Ingersoll			2.19	1.97
General Hospital	Kincardine			2.35	2.65
Cottage Hospital	Cobourg			1.66	1.93
General Hospital	Oshawa			8.23	1.63
Consumptive Sanatorium	St. Catharines			1.14	.96
Lady Grey Sanatorium	Ottawa,			1.84	1.63
Queen Alexandra Sanatorium	London			2.11	1.62
Charlotte Eleanor Englehart Hospital	Petrolea				3.03
Averages		.83½	1.13	1.26	1.30

SEPARATE REPORTS.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment in all departments of the Hospital 1st October, 1910	359
Admitted	5,337
Births in the Hospital	284
Total number under treatment	5,980
Discharges, including infants	5,267
Died	379
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	334
Total	5,980

Of the 5,980 inmates during the year, 599 were in the Burnside Lying-in Branch, and include 149 male and 135 female children born in the Institution.

Sex.

Male	3,213
Female	2,767
	5,980

Revenue

From the Province of Ontario	$17,317 83
From the City of Toronto in payment of patients' maintenance	41,353 20
From the County of York in payment of patients' maintenance	197 40
From other municipalities of the Province	421 30
From paying patients themselves	84,121 48
Income from property belonging to Hospital Trust	34,648 85
Subscriptions, donations, and bequests of private individuals	5,719 65
From all other sources not above enumerated	2,977 51
Total	$186,757 22

Expenditures.

Butchers' Meat, poultry and fish	$16,580 01
Butter and eggs	11,940 98
Flour, bread and meal	3,486 94
Milk and cream	11,025 01
Tea and coffee	1,883 12
Potatoes and other vegetables	9,147 76
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	7,785 47
Drugs and medicines	7,967 85
Medical and surgical appliances, bandages, etc.	11,564 73
Surgical instruments, ordinary, etc.	2,194 02
Beer, wine and spirits	1,143 10
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	12,184 50
Brooms, brushes, mops, laundry, soap, and cleansing appliances	11,479 50
Fuel	7,528 66
Light: gas, oil, electric light	5,541 60
Water supply	669 63
Uniforms for nurses and house staff	1,302 55
Nurses' text books	196 38
Ice supply	1,113 47
Salaries and wages	53,458 26
Retiring allowances to officers	2,034 00
Legal expenses	298 98
Contingencies	423 65
Repairs, ordinary	4,949 65
Telephones	407 69
Interest on debt and insurance	1,901 03
Printing, postage, stationery and annual report	2,556 68
Audit fees	120 00
Total	$190,878 22

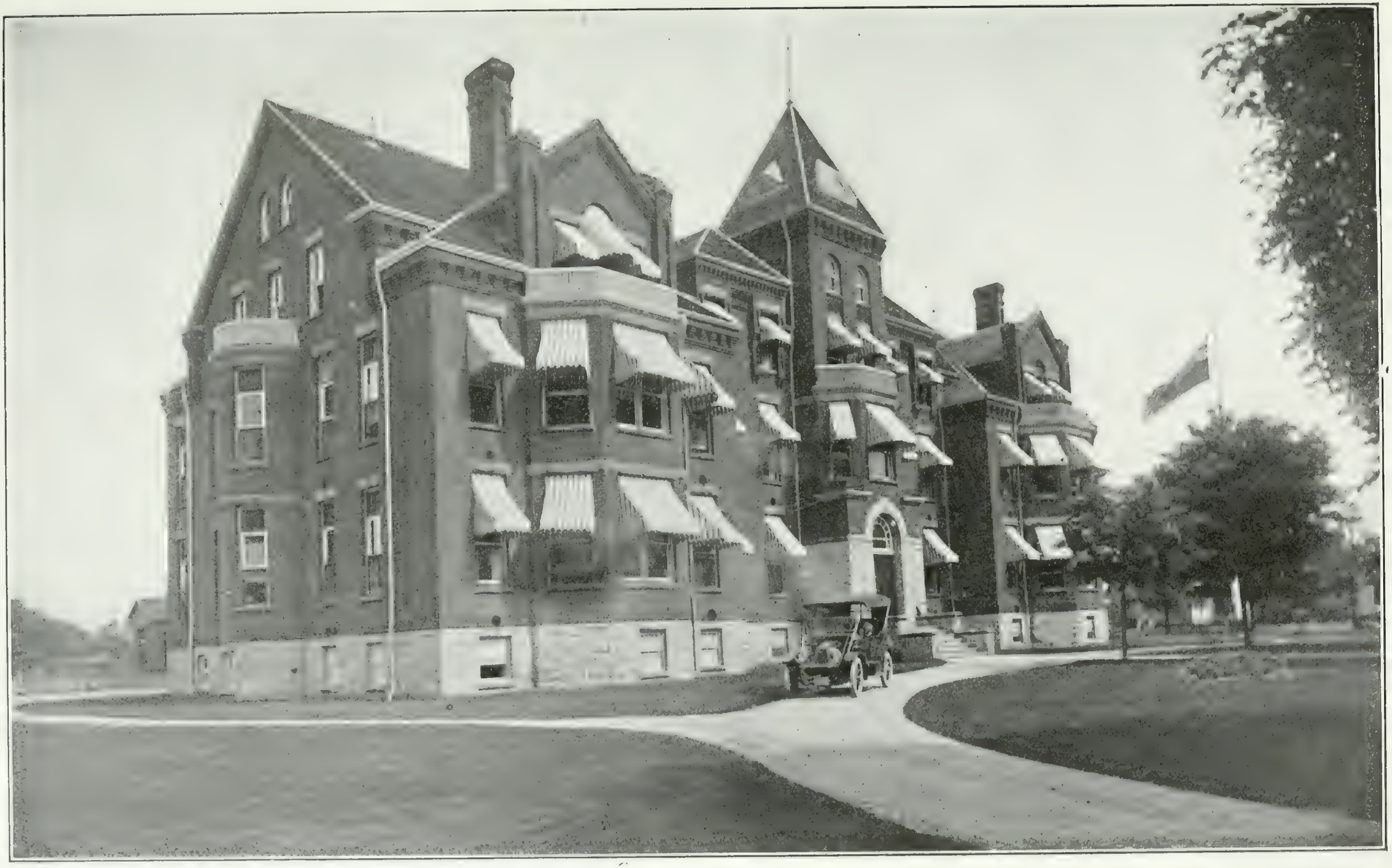
Government grant for 1911....$18,042 83

GRACE HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment in the Hospital, 1st October, 1910	115
Admitted	1,554
Births in the Hospital	281
Total number under treatment	1,950



Sarnia Hospital.

GRACE HOSPITAL, TORONTO.—*Continued.*

Discharges, including infants	1,763
Died	107
Under treatment, 30th September, 1911	80
	1,950

Sex.

Male	892
Female	1,058
	1,950

Revenue.

From the Government of Ontario	$3,869 99
From the City of Toronto in payment of patients' maintenance	7,423 50
From other municipalities	123 90
From paying patients themselves	31,984 68
Income from endowments, etc.	2,839 46
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	10,474 44
From all sources not above enumerated	5,632 09
Total	$62,348 06

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$4,258 46
Butter and eggs	2,572 18
Flour, bread and meal	1,242 45
Milk	2,729 12
Tea and coffee	401 65
Potatoes and other vegetables	1,501 62
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,558 95
Drugs and medicines	1,650 98
Medical and surgical appliances	2,651 73
Surgical instruments	237 25
Beer, wine and spirits	241 36
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	2,630 13
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	1,039 09
Fuel	2,499 47
Light: electric, oil and candles	1,217 68
Water supply	540 17
Ice	417 01
Salaries and wages	11,230 90
Taxes and insurance	244 00
Contingencies	821 80
Repairs, ordinary	2,165 36
Advertising, stationery, etc.	837 97
Clothing for patients	26 99
Total	$43,716 32
Government grant for 1911	$3,941 13

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Under treatment, 1st October 1910	145
Admitted	1,094
Total number under treatment	1,239
Discharged	958
Died	139
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	142
	1,239

Sex.

Male	705
Female	534
	1,239

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$10,632 40
From the City of Toronto	18,000.00
From the County of York	....
From other municipalities	4,568 35
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	5,863 39
From property belonging to the Hospital	2,998 00
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	39,568 47
From all other sources not enumerated	650 00
Total	$82,280 61

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$4,365 30
Butter and eggs	3,016 36
Flour, bread and meal	1,594 25
Milk	3,486 21
Tea and coffee	357 50
Potatoes and other vegetables	1,404 76
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	3,888 00
Drugs and medicines	3,764 49
Medical and surgical appliances	4,604 51
Surgical instruments	318 61
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,137 20
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	1,811 69
Fuel	6,892 90
Light: electric, gas, oil, candles	3,198 57

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, TORONTO.—*Continued.*

Water supply	316 15
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	2,026 66
Ice	762 78
Salaries and wages	37,028 32
Insurance and taxes	1,085 21
Contingencies	1,608 16
Repairs, ordinary	2,943 53
Printing, stationery, etc.	7,287 41
Telephone and electricity	1,043 70
Total	$93,942 27
Government grant for 1911	$11,506 20

ST. MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	184
Admitted	2,784
Births in the Hospital	290
Total number under treatment	3,258
Discharges, including infants	2,860
Died	227
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	171
	3,258

Sex.

Male	1,740
Female	1,518
	3,258

Revenue.

From the Government of Ontario	$10,300 54
From the City of Toronto in payment of patients' maintenance	20,211 41
From the County of York	....
From other municipalities	....
From paying patients themselves	32,224 35
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	2,340 90
From all other sources not above enumerated	946 00
Total	$66,023 20

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat, poultry and fish	$8,340 74
Butter and eggs	4,738 54
Flour, bread and meal	2,712 21
Milk	4,761 27
Tea and coffee	933 44
Potatoes, other vegetables and fruit	3.966 62
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	3.734 22
Drugs and medicines	3,827 36
Medical and surgical appliances	3,839 81
Surgical instruments	812 25
Beer, wine and spirits	685 45
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	2,891 60
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	1,376 07
Fuel	4,107 44
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	2,460 49
Water Supply	217 00
Ice	581 37
Salaries and wages	12,740 00
Taxes and insurance	311 56
Contingencies	189 45
Repairs, ordinary	2,204 91
Telephone service	145 00
Advertising, printing, stationery, etc.	800 04
Total	$68,335 95
Government grant for 1911	$10,149 36

WESTERN HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	113
Admitted	1,760
Births in Hospital	128
Total number under treatment	2,001

WESTERN HOSPITAL, TORONTO.—*Continued.*

Discharged	1,735
Died	157
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	109
	2,001

Sex.

Male	922
Female	1,079
	2,001

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$3,676 21
From the City of Toronto	8,647 80
From the patients for maintenance and treatment	31,747 51
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	....
From other sources	745 01
From other municipalities	69 50
Total	$44,876 03

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$2,363 99
Butter and eggs	2,364 05
Flour, bread and meal	1,031 03
Milk	1,824 96
Tea and coffee	407 42
Potatoes and other vegetables	1,599 56
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	3,088 83
Drugs and medicines	1,441 01
Medical and surgical appliances and instruments	3,363 57
Telephones	163 20
Beer, wine and spirits	61 55
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	2,027 41
Brooms, brushes, mop, soap and cleaning appliances	1,331 13
Fuel	2,756 12
Light; gas, oil and candles	2,030 78
Water	512 13
Ice supply	425 04
Salaries and wages	8,308 05
Taxes and insurance	265 51
Contingencies	100 00
Repairs, ordinary	756 41
Nurses' uniforms, etc.	475 01
Refunds to patients	388 82
Total	$37,085 58

Government grant for 1911	$4,048 73

THE ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	23
Admitted	272
Total number under treatment	295
Discharges	270
Died	2
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	23
	295

Sex.

Male	187
Female	108
	295

Revenue.

From the Government of Ontario	$142 09
Income from endowments, etc., or other property belonging to the Hospital	184 84
From paying patients themselves	8,328 45
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	....
From all other sources not above enumerated	19 00
Total	$8,674 38

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$512 57
Butter and eggs	537 35
Flour, bread and meal	262 75
Milk	404 07
Tea and coffee	115 86
Potatoes and other vegetables	474 78
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	332 33
Drugs and medicines	245 39
Medical and surgical appliances, surgical instruments	361 35

THE ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL, TORONTO—*Continued.*

Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	182 28
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	113 84
Fuel	363 77
Electric light, gas, oil and candles	271 75
Water supply	110 26
Ice	89 90
Salaries and wages	2,614 67
Taxes and insurance	140 68
Repairs, ordinary	241 27
Gymnasium and sundries	1,888 35
Sundries	14 33
Total	$9,217 55
Government grant for 1911	$208 33

CITY HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	180
Admitted	2,994
Births in the Hospital	172
Total number under treatment	3,346
Discharged	2,946
Died	263
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	137
	3,346

Sex.

Male	1,771
Female	1,575
	3,346

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$7,738 78
From the City of Hamilton	23,773 26
From paying patients themselves	40,834 23
From all other sources	241 05
Total	$72,587 32

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat, poultry, etc.	$6,507 74
Butter, eggs, bacon and pork	6,484 01
Flour, bread and meal	1,666 16
Milk	3,508 69
Tea and coffee	792 45
Potatoes and other vegetables	1,252 23
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	6,336 53
Drugs and medicines	3,548 67
Surgical instruments and appliances	4,008 20
Beer, wine and spirits	296 89
Bedding, furnishings, etc.	3,298 37
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleansing appliances	702 18
Fuel	8,654 97
Electric light, gas, oil and candles	2,216 89
Water supply	1,227 31
Hay and straw	54 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	113 20
Ice	246 35
Salaries and wages	22,227 66
Taxes and insurance	140 00
Contingencies	1,204 07
Repairs, ordinary	1,355 75
Printing and stationery	743 39
Hardware, paints and oils	553 21
Total	$77,138 32
Government grant for 1911	$8,360 95

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, HAMILTON

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st ber, 1910	33
Admitted	609
Total number under treatment	642
Discharged	578
Died	31
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	33
	642

The Charlotte Eleanor Englehart Hospital, Petrolea.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.—*Continued.*

Sex.

Male	298
Female	344
	642

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,362 48
From the City of Hamilton	....
From other municipalities in the Province	....
From paying patients themselves	10,553 62
Subscriptions, donations and bequests in cash	379 50
From all other sources	217 00
Total	$12,512 60

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$1,448 96
Butter and eggs	791 53
Flour, bread and meal	441 43
Milk	652 79
Tea and coffee	200 44
Potatoes and other vegetables	338 11
Groceries and other provisions not enumerated	949 45
Drugs and medicines	391 24
Medical and surgical appliances	814 39
Surgical instruments	7 45
Beer, wine and spirits	42 55
Bedding etc.	540 45
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	459 03
Fuel	527 10
Electric light, gas, oil and candles	250 61
Water supply	90 17
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	210 00
Ice supply	96 95
Salaries and wages	839 00
Taxes, insurance and interest	1,564 14
Contingencies	504 16
Repairs, ordinary	1,191 23
Printing, stationery, etc.	150 00
Total	$12,501 18

Government grant for 1911 ... $1,459 17

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	74
Admitted	1,697
Births in Hospital	50
Total number under treatment	1,821
Discharged	1,675
Died	81
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	65
	1,821

Sex.

Male	912
Female	909
	1,821

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$3,949 56
From the City of Kingston	4,000 00
From the County of Frontenac	1,000 00
From other municipalities in the Province	1,055 00
From paying patients themselves for treatment	18,763 15
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	2,611 95
From all other sources not enumerated	1,255 00
Total	$32,634 66

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,950 02
Butter and eggs	2,928 70
Flour, bread and meal	852 69
Milk	1,315 94
Tea and coffee	377 60
Potatoes and other vegetables	920 27
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	3,787 42
Drugs and medicines	1,364 38
Surgical instruments and appliances	1,622 98
Beer, wine and spirits	104 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	722 24
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	493 93
Fuel	2,886 65
Electric light, gas, oil and candles	1,764 22
Water supply	47 50
Ice	102 00
Salaries and wages	6,790 78
Insurance and taxes	41 13
Contingencies	2,579 01
Repairs, ordinary	1,336 21
Printing, stationery, etc.	420 43
Total	$32,467 40

Government grant for 1911 ... $3,794 15

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	73
Admitted	1,468
Births in Hospital	22
Total number under treatment	1,563
Discharged	1,439
Died	53
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	71
	1,563

Sex.

Male	757
Female	806
	1,563

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$4,753 61
From the City of Kingston	1,000 00
From the County of Frontenac	700 00
From other municipalities	100 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	9,191 04
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	3,849 08
From other sources not enumerated	1,727 89
Total	$21,321 62

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$2,401 09
Butter and eggs	1,846 11
Flour, bread and meal	1,076 00
Milk	1,410 17
Tea and coffee	398 24
Potatoes and other vegetables	325 95
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,083 82
Drugs and medicines	940 73
Medical and surgical appliances	425 43
Surgical instruments	47 99
Beer, wine and spirits	112 63
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	3,289 28
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	472 80
Fuel	2,351 18
Light, gas, oil and candles	1,029 59
Water supply	247 62
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	64 85
Ice	....
Salaries and wages	991 85
Taxes and insurance	398 89
Hay and straw	92 52
Contingencies	276 20
Repairs, ordinary	1,056 70
Total	$21,450 78
Government grant for 1911	$4,678 90

GENERAL PROTESTANT HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

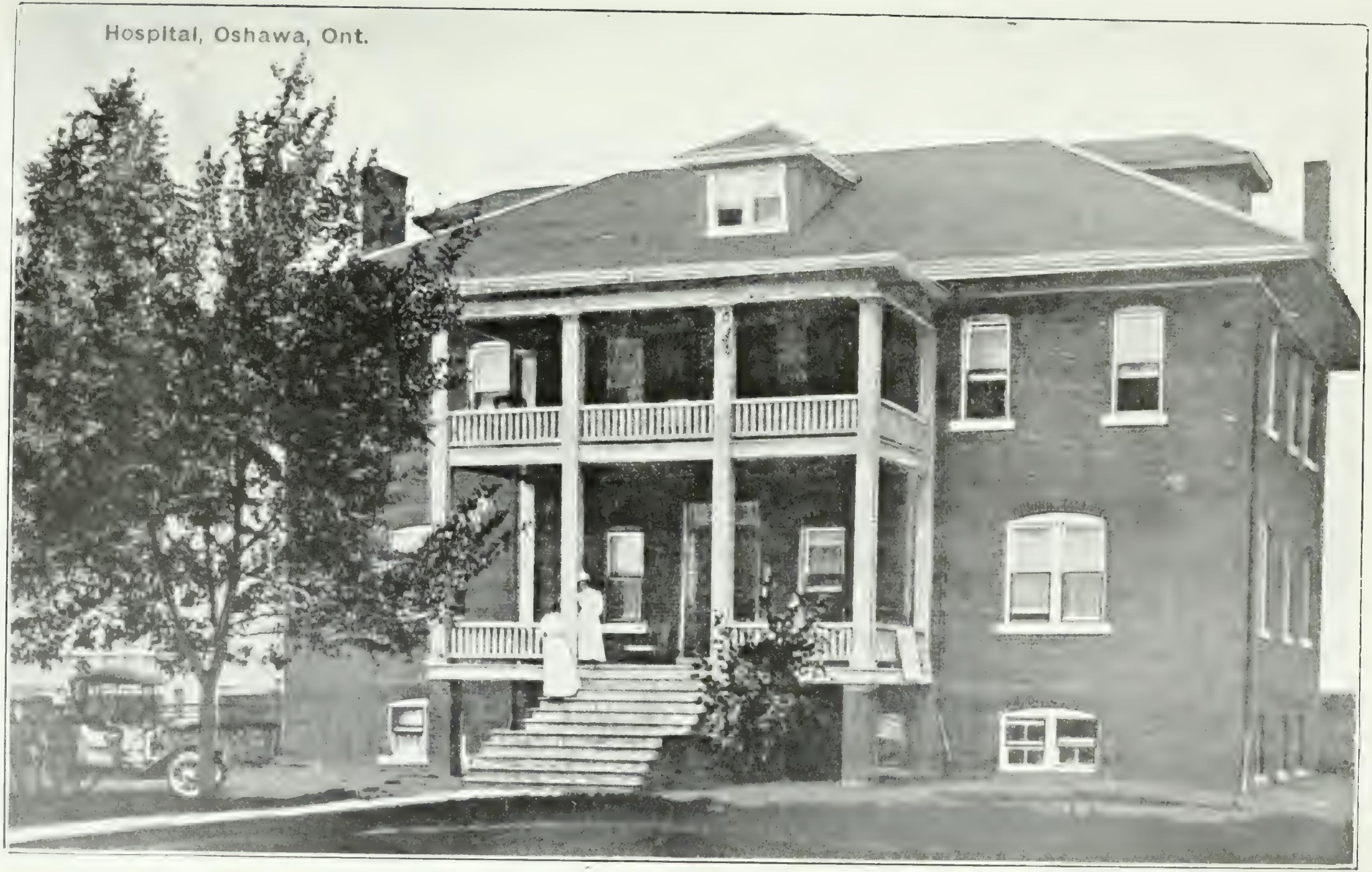
Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	93
Admitted	2,013
Births in the Hospital	1
Total number under treatment	2,107
Discharged	1,889
Died	113
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	105
	2,107

Sex.

Male	1,059
Female	1,048
	2,107

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$4,206 82
From the City of Ottawa	11,044 30
From the County of Carleton	606 00
From other municipalities	205 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	30,935 80
Income from endowments, investments, etc.	3,224 50
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	4,917 15
From other sources not enumerated	289 67
Total	$55,429 24



General Hospital, Oshawa.

GENERAL PROTESTANT HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.—*Continued.*

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$4,319 67
Butter and eggs	2,203 73
Flour, bread and meal	964 75
Milk	2,963 25
Tea and coffee	536 43
Potatoes and other vegetables	703 84
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	4,907 75
Drugs and medicines	1,959 26
Medical and surgical appliances	4,332 79
Surgical instruments	328 67
Beer, wine and spirits	220 49
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,718 69
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	732 83
Fuel	4,820 84
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	379 88
Water supply	358 68
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	91 55
Ice	111 00
Salaries and wages	14,394 74
Taxes and insurance	200 24
Contingencies	810 58
Repairs, ordinary	4,364 15
Interest	905 30
Printing, stationery, etc.	615 73
Total	$52,944 28
Government grant for 1911	$3,736 86

ROMAN CATHOLIC HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	118
Admitted	2,001
Total number under treatment	2,119
Discharged	1,920
Died	98
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	101
	2,119

Sex.

Male	1,006
Female	1,113
	2,119

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$4,784 61
From the City of Ottawa	8,980 20
From the County of Carleton	300 00
From other municipalities	1,478 53
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	28,870 77
Income from property	....
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	3,739 81
From all other sources not enumerated	559 05
Total	$48,712 97

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$4,380 38
Butter and eggs	2,553 92
Flour, bread and meal	2,227 56
Milk	2,297 11
Tea and coffee	450 29
Potatoes and other vegetables	924 25
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,325 76
Drugs and medicines	1,531 85
Medical and surgical appliances	805 00
Surgical instruments	1,254 18
Beer, wine and spirits	352 25
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,861 98
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	320 19
Fuel	4,042 92
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	780 40
Water supply	....
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	2,075 30
Ice	350 00
Salaries and wages	5,282 18
Taxes and insurance	1,296 26
Contingencies	135 24
Repairs, ordinary	2,124 21
Printing, stationery, etc.	310 00
Total	$37,681 31
Government grant for 1911	$5,255 88

MISERICORDIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	36
Admitted	228
Births in Hospital	199
Total number under treatment	463
Discharged	349
Died	30
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	84
	463

Sex.

Male	118
Female	345
	463

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,058 42
From the City of Ottawa	350 00
From the County of Carleton	50 00
From the paying patients themselves	2,148 87
From subscriptions and donations	2,959 83
From other sources	3,891 13
Total	$11,458 25

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$992 60
Butter and eggs	824 62
Flour, bread, and meal	683 97
Milk	849 36
Tea and coffee	107 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	517 94
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	782 27
Drugs and medicines	294 33
Medical and surgical appliances	113 84
Surgical instruments	71 95
Beer, wine and spirits	82 24
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,041 51
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	268 62
Fuel	1,842 46
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	473 45
Water supply	114 41
Hay and straw	126 86
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	617 62
Salaries and wages	2,378 00
Taxes and insurance	527 76
Coffins and funerals	89 47
Contingencies	200 14
Repairs, ordinary	686 06
Ice supply	124 00
Printing, stationery, etc.	107 45
Total	$13,917 87
Government grant for 1911	$1,517 88

MATERNITY HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	21
Admitted	352
Number of births	329
Total number under treatment	702
Discharged	670
Died	11
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	21
	702

Sex.

Male	168
Female	634
	702

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$262 20
From the City of Ottawa	350 00
From the County of Carleton	50 00
From paying patients themselves	9,761 15
From subscriptions and donations	1,771 06
From other sources	14 85
Total	$12,209 26

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$665 81
Butter and eggs	199 72
Flour, bread and meal	254 80
Milk	337 53
Tea and coffee	94 70
Potatoes and other vegetables	395 04

New Nurses' Residence, Ross Memorial Hospital, Lindsay.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.—*Continued.*

Groceries and provisions not enumerated	390 22
Drugs and medicines	309 74
Medical and surgical appliances	686 94
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	693 92
Fuel	726 67
Gas, oil, candles and electric light	264 40
Water supply	56 40
Brooms, brushes, soaps and cleaning appliances	83 06
Ice	79 00
Salaries and wages	2,679 86
Stationery, printing, etc.	152 36
Contingencies	168 63
Repairs, ordinary	135 72
Taxes and insurance	34 18
Total	$8,769 21

Government grant for 1911	$321 45

ST. LUKE'S GENERAL HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	61
Admitted	1,240
Total number under treatment	1,301
Discharged	1,195
Died	49
Under treatment, 30th September, 1911	57
	1,301

Sex.

Male	734
Female	567
	1,301

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,072 82
From the City of Ottawa	5,458 90
From the County of Carleton	200 00
From paying patients themselves	22,410 78
Income from investments	200 00
From subscriptions and donations	3,168 75
From other sources	1,247 20
Total	$35,758 45

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$2,745 24
Butter and eggs	2,235 57
Flour, bread and meal	1,132 01
Milk	1,584 84
Tea and coffee	499 96
Potatoes and other vegetables	615 51
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	3,392 46
Drugs and medicines	1,614 65
Medical and surgical appliances	1,824 87
Surgical instruments	93 65
Beer, wine and spirits	146 60
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	1,399 84
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	564 65
Fuel	3,631 00
Gas, oil, candles and electric light	208 02
Water supply	230 39
Ice	......
Salaries and wages	10,065 62
Taxes, insurance and interest	128 61
Contingencies	1,928 20
Repairs, ordinary	593 93
Total	$34,635 62

Government grant for 1911	$1,708 74

GENERAL HOSPITAL, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	114
Admitted	2,002
Births in the Hospital	188
Total number under treatment	2,304
Discharged	2,033
Died	151
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	120
	2,304

GENERAL HOSPITAL, LONDON.—*Continued.*

Sex.

Male	1,025
Female	1,279
	2,304

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$4,958 49
From the City of London	36,229 67
From the County of Middlesex in payment for patients	2,453 28
From paying patients themselves	33,241 67
From income from property or investments	207 16
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	1,738 23
Total	$78,828 50

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$6,883 73
Butter and eggs	3,087 35
Flour, bread and meal	1,506 98
Milk	4,015 85
Tea and coffee	687 55
Potatoes and other vegetables	1,021 02
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	6,675 59
Drugs and medicines	4,209 67
Surgical instruments	150 87
Medical and surgical appliances	2,371 99
Beer, wine and spirits	335 50
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	2,778 30
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	1,423 69
Fuel	7,272 28
Light: gas, oil and candles	2,983 72
Water	224 59
Ice	248 50
Salaries and wages	25,439 93
Taxes, insurance and interest	613 00
Contingencies	1,595 55
Repairs, ordinary	2,177 53
Printing and stationery	536 79
Contractors' percentages returned	1,488 23
Total	$77,728 21

Government grant for 1911.... $5,025 92

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	57
Admitted	816
Births in Hospital	94
Total number under treatment	967
Discharged	880
Died	38
Under treatment, 30th September, 1911	49
	967

Sex.

Male	377
Female	590
	967

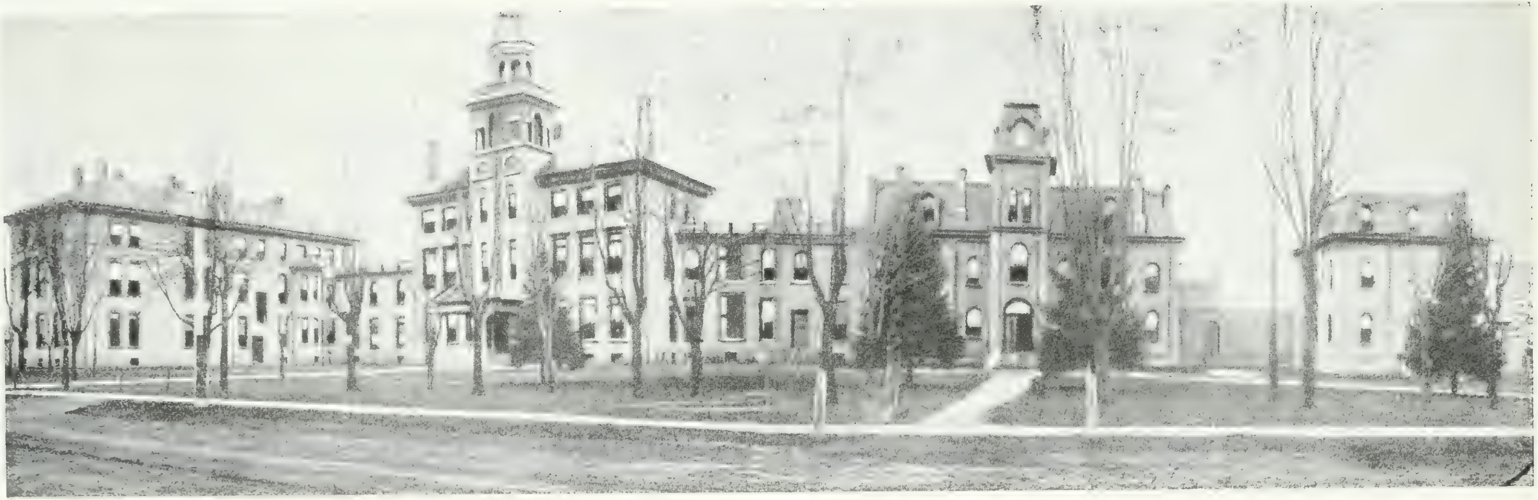
Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,149 07
From paying patients	19,797 0[illegible]
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	....
Other sources	....
Total	$20,946 1[illegible]

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,872 25
Butter and eggs	1,852 47
Flour, bread and meal	699 67
Milk	1,868 66
Tea and coffee	182 65
Potatoes and other vegetables	363 27
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,377 80
Drugs and medicines	992 97
Medical and surgical appliances	925 11
Beer, wine and spirits	62 05
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,264 38
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	157 54
Fuel	2,099 45
Light: gas, oil and candles	734 92
Water	176 30
Telephone	67 00
Ice	89 50
Salaries and wages	3,252 60
Insurance and taxes	169 00
Contingencies	290 47
Repairs ordinary	2,037 99
Total	$20,836 35

Government grant for 1911 .. $1,270 89



Victoria General Hospital, London.

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. CATHARINES.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	37
Admitted	538
Births in Hospital	54
Total number under treatment	629
Discharged	543
Died	53
Under treatment, 30th September, 1911	33
	629

Sex.

Male	289
Female	340
	629

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$971 99
From the City of St. Catharines	1,500 00
From the County of Lincoln	1,200 00
From other municipalities	......
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	9,998 25
From endowments, investments, or other property belonging to the Hospital	76 74
From subscriptions, bequests, and donations of private persons	......
From all other sources not above enumerated	58 00
Total	$13,794 98

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$1,350 25
Butter and eggs	895 47
Flour, bread, and meal	358 36
Milk	742 74
Tea and coffee	255 60
Potatoes and other vegetables and fruit	259 10
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	893 93
Drugs and medicines	775 54
Medical and surgical appliances	544 78
Surgical instruments	136 45
Beer, wine, and spirits	26 00
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	1,098 95
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	215 11
Fuel	1,217 01
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	22 16
Water supply	45 00
Boots and shoes (nurses)	......
Ice	152 18
Salaries and wages	3,819 30
Taxes and insurance	209 07
Contingencies	207 56
Repairs, ordinary	130 83
Printing, stationery, etc.	95 99
Total	$13,451 38

Government grant for 1911	$1,149 69

GALT HOSPITAL, GALT.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	27
Admitted	343
Number of births in the Institution	10
Total number under treatment	380
Discharged	333
Died	33
Under treatment, 30th September, 1911	14
	380

Sex

Male	182
Female	198
	380

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$760 87
From the Town of Galt	1,600 00
From the County of Waterloo	1,500 00
From other municipalities	100 00
From paying patients themselves	6,081 49

GALT HOSPITAL, GALT.—*Continued.*

From subscriptions, bequests, and donations of private individuals	168 80
From other sources	239 99
Total	$10,451 15

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$606 26
Butter and eggs	483 85
Flour, bread, and meal	380 54
Milk	193 07
Tea and coffee	100 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	273 44
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	891 69
Drugs and medicines	580 67
Medical and surgical appliances	361 72
Surgical instruments	......
Beer, wine and spirits	129 15
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	109 44
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	146 39
Fuel	1,438 45
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	407 13
Water supply	125 00
Hay and straw	168 55
Ice	81 00
Salaries and wages	3,090 36
Taxes and insurance	30 52
Contingencies	187 19
Repairs, ordinary	429 11
Clothing for patients	45 50
Printing, stationery, etc.	63 55
Total	$10,322 58

Government grant for 1911	$829 54

GENERAL HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	65
Admitted	1019
Births in Hospital	84
Total number under treatment	1,168
Discharged	1049
Died	56
Under treatment, 30th September, 1911	63
	1,168

Sex.

Male	544
Female	624
	1,168

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	$4,017 50
From the City of Guelph	1,671 65
From the County of Wellington	1,055 80
From other municipalities	135 00
From paying patients	18,497 47
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	1,459 58
From other sources not enumerated	383 29
Total	$27,220 29

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$2,078 35
Butter and eggs	1,833 81
Flour, bread and meal	1,045 92
Milk	12 68
Tea and coffee	394 82
Potatoes and other vegetables	169 47
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,821 63
Drugs and medicines, surgical instruments and appliances	3,672 38
Beer, wine and spirits	145 75
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	770 63
Brooms, brushes, mops, etc.	607 39
Fuel	2,763 50
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	1,189 56
Water supply	98 79
Hay and straw	291 87
Ice	166 50
Salaries and wages	6,980 65
Taxes and insurance	34 15
Repairs, ordinary	2,642 27
Contingencies	575 93
Printing, stationery, etc.	418 31
Total	$28,714 36

Government aid for 1911	$3,871 49

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	37
Admitted	597
Births in Hospital	9
Total number under treatment	643
Discharged	588
Died	14
Under treatment, 30th September, 1911	41
	643

Sex.

Male	274
Female	369
	643

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,572 93
From the City of Guelph	455 30
From the County of Wellington	949 00
From other municipalities of the Province	....
From paying patients	10,038 64
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	146 20
Other sources	400 00
Total	$13,562 07

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$2,254 31
Butter and eggs	950 50
Flour, bread and meal	825 27
Milk	106 45
Tea and coffee	....
Potatoes and other vegetables	....
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,269 70
Drugs and medicines	525 92
Medical and surgical appliances	433 28
Surgical instruments	124 76
Beer, wine and spirits	72 70
Bedding, napery and general furnishings	945 45
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	270 24
Fuel	1,492 75
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	474 60
Water supply	50 00
Salaries and wages	1,010 90
Taxes, interest and insurance	348 00
Contingencies	569 81
Repairs, ordinary	586 55
Ice supply	25 15
Clothing for patients	17 65
Coffins and funerals	15 00
Printing, stationery, etc.	187 15
Total	$13,556 14

Government aid for 1911 ..... $1,782 84

GENERAL HOSPITAL, PEMBROKE.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	37
Admitted	585
Total number under treatment	622
Discharged	563
Died	32
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	27
	622

Sex.

Male	287
Female	335
	622

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,632 67
From the County of Renfrew	200 00
From other municipalities	....
From patients themselves	6,236 47
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	1,034 25
From all other sources	188 00
Total	$10,291 39

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$869 65
Butter and eggs	802 40
Flour, bread and meal	585 15
Milk	484 25
Tea and coffee	285 75
Potatoes and other vegetables	248 76

GENERAL HOSPITAL, PEMBROKE.—*Continued.*

Groceries and provisions not enumerated	987 68
Surgical instruments	70 52
Drugs and medicines	72 00
Medical and surgical appliances	337 98
Beer, wine and spirits	15 80
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	81 10
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	76 05
Fuel	1,101 93
Electric light, gas, oil and candles	139 52
Water	92 45
Hay and straw	78 75
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	89 00
Ice	48 00
Salaries and wages	2,837 00
Contingencies	454 75
Repairs, ordinary	974 71
Taxes and insurance	190 00
Total	$10,923 20
Government grant for 1911	$2,261 07

COTTAGE HOSPITAL, PEMBROKE.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	19
Admitted	257
Births in Hospital	16
Total number under treatment	292
Discharged	268
Died	8
Under treatment, 30th September, 1911	16
	292

Sex.

Male	152
Female	140
	292

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$985 87
From the County of Renfrew	200 00
From other municipalities	......
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	2,833 85
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	1,184 97
From other sources	282 01
Total	$5,486 70

Expenditures.

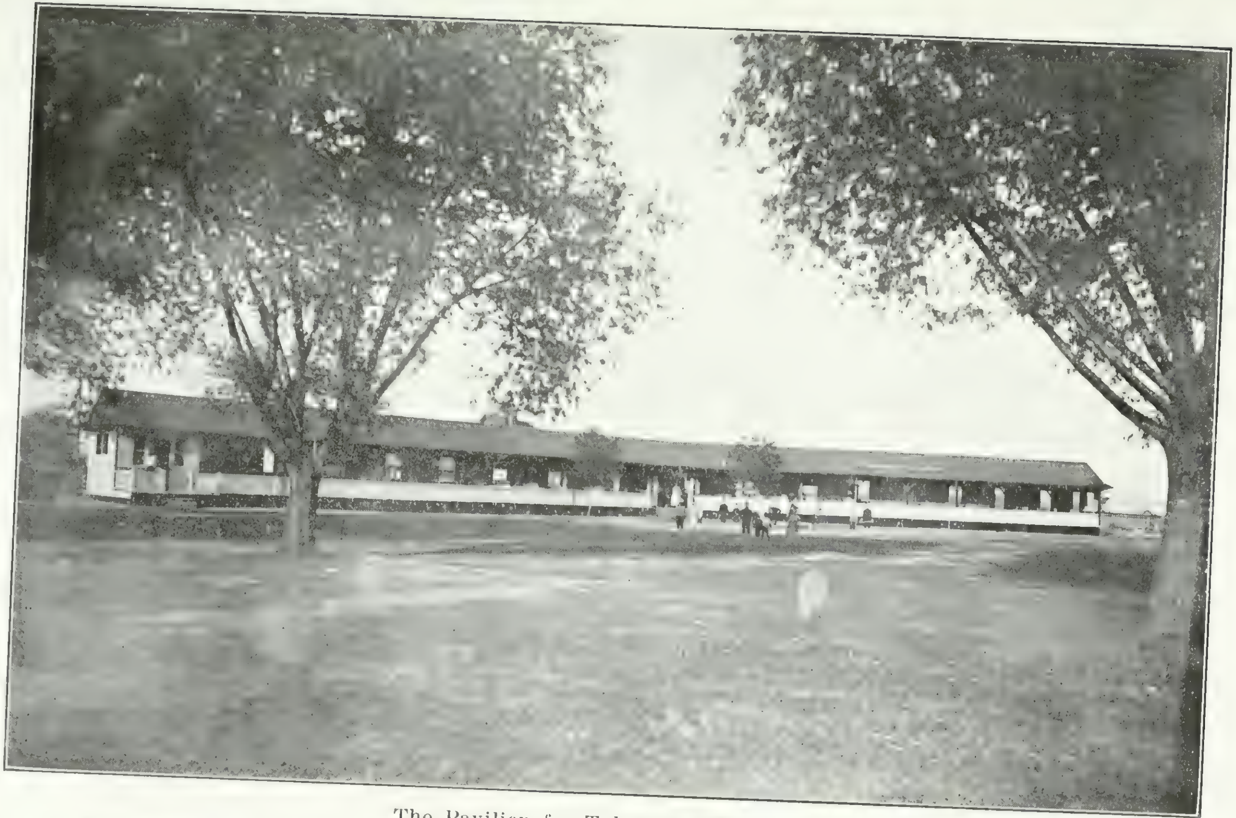
Butcher's meat	$415 45
Butter and eggs	360 27
Flour, bread and meal	151 59
Milk	45 32
Tea and coffee	33 20
Potatoes and other vegetables	135 01
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	422 42
Drugs and medicines	127 06
Medical and surgical appliances	145 36
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	327 28
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	11 75
Fuel	457 93
Light: gas, oil and candles	111 36
Water supply	54 88
Salaries and wages	2,383 91
Taxes and insurance	53 25
Hay and straw	45 82
Contingencies	181 57
Repairs, ordinary	6 87
Ice supply	32 34
Total	$5,502 64
Government grant for 1911	$1,063 53

GENERAL HOSPITAL, MATTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	24
Admitted	213
Total number under treatment	237



The Pavilion for Tubercular Children.

Erected by J. Ross Robertson and Presented for the Use of The Heather Club Patients on the Grounds of The Lakeside Home for Little Children, Toronto Island.

This Building was first erected in 1909 for Twenty Patients. This year it has been enlarged by Mr. Robertson and will now accommodate Fifty Patients.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, MATTAWA.—*Continued.*

Discharged	211
Died	12
Under treatment, 30th September, 1911	14
	237

Sex.

Male	169
Female	68
	237

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario.	$966 76
From patients for maintenance and treatment	2,125 00
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	......
From other sources	......
Total	$3,091 76

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$360 00
Butter and eggs	450 08
Flour, bread and meal	260 00
Milk	30 00
Tea and coffee	45 00
Potatoes and other vegetables.	110 00
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	620 25
Drugs, medicines	175 30
Medical and surgical appliances	299 08
Beer, wine and spirits	35 50
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	435 69
Brooms, brushes, etc.	40 00
Fuel	430 00
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	125 26
Water supply	80 40
Printing, stationery, etc.	50 00
Hay and straw	118 34
Ice	200 00
Salaries and wages	1,188 00
Taxes and insurance	55 97
Repairs, ordinary	300 00
Contingencies	230 00
Clothing for patients	195 49
Total	$5,824 36
Government grant for 1911	$827 47

THE JOHN H. STRATFORD HOSPITAL, BRANTFORD.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	62
Admitted	606
Births in the Hospital	45
Total number under treatment	713
Discharged	606
Died	54
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	53
	713

Sex.

Male	380
Female	333
	713

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,625 30
From the City of Brantford	6,000 00
From the County of Brant	750 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	8,805 57
Income from endowments, investments, etc.	3,428 36
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	35 00
From all other sources	110 85
Total	$20,755 08

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,011 94
Butter and eggs	507 41
Flour, bread and meal	343 27
Milk	220 48
Tea and coffee	90 75
Potatoes and other vegetables.	487 11
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	536 87
Drugs and medicines	929 04
Medical and surgical appliances and surgical instruments	106 04
Beer, wine and spirits	63 23
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	845 44

THE JOHN H. STRATFORD HOSPITAL, BRANTFORD.—*Continued.*

Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	18 55
Fuel	892 00
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	836 58
Ice	205 25
Salaries and wages	7,340 23
Taxes and insurance	53 74
Printing, stationery, etc.	118 92
Contingencies	1,147 29
Repairs, ordinary	479 21
Hay and straw	549 80
Horse and wagon	80 70
Garden and grounds	89 38
Total	$16,953 23
Government grant for 1911	$2,263 26

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, PORT ARTHUR.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	77
Admitted	884
Births in Hospital	28
Total	989
Discharged	890
Died	44
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	55
	989

Sex.

Male	770
Female	219
	989

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,595 97
From the Dominion Government for Indians	100 00
From the Town of Port Arthur	1,500 00
From paying patients themselves	10,945 16
From subscriptions, donations, etc.	1,045 00
From other sources	1,954 38
Total	$17,140 51

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,061 26
Flour, bread and meal	616 47
Milk	1,437 92
Butter and eggs Tea and coffee Potatoes and other vegetables Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,703 67
Drugs and medicines	706 48
Medical and surgical appliances	1,553 84
Surgical instruments	......
Beer, wine, and spirits	48 90
Bedding, etc.	1,682 17
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	......
Fuel	1,737 00
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	323 73
Water supply	30 00
Ice supply	70 00
Telephone	48 00
Salaries and wages	3 479 06
Taxes and insurance	597 89
Contingencies	1,812 36
Repairs, ordinary	1,650 43
Hay and straw	23 75
Total	$19,582 93
Government grant for 1911	$2,327 46

GENERAL HOSPITAL, BELLEVILLE.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	25
Admitted	566
Births in Hospital	26
Total number under treatment	617

GENERAL HOSPITAL, BELLEVILLE.—*Continued.*

Discharged	556
Died	31
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	30
	617

Sex.

Male	352
Female	265
	617

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,063 33
From the City of Belleville	1,000 00
From other municipalities	......
From patients for maintenance and treatment	9,114 70
Income from endowments, investments, etc.	98 00
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	746 72
From other sources	......
Total	$12,022 75

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$877 91
Butter and eggs	526 59
Flour, bread and meal	269 16
Milk	420 45
Tea and coffee	94 43
Potatoes and other vegetables	245 92
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	628 76
Drugs and medicines	583 97
Medical and surgical appliances	446 55
Beer, wine and spirits	39 70
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	329 98
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	137 03
Fuel	1,256 51
Electric light, gas, oil and candles	665 91
Clothing for patients	37 17
Ice supply	41 50
Salaries and wages	2,858 59
Contingencies	470 86
Repairs, ordinary	84 09
Stationery and printing	153 77
Taxes, insurance and interest	772 44
Total	$10,944 29
Government grant for 1911	$1,099 19

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL HOSPITAL, BROCKVILLE.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	50
Admitted	995
Births in Hospital	35
Total number under treatment	1,080
Discharged	993
Died	37
Under treatment, 30th September, 1911	50
	1,080

Sex.

Male	461
Female	619
	1,080

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,920 26
From the Town of Brockville	400 00
From the Counties of Leeds and Grenville	450 00
From other municipalities	95 00
From paying patients	12,183 65
From property belonging to the Hospital	60 00
From subscriptions, bequests and donations from private individuals	913 48
From other sources not enumerated	2,490 55
Total	$18,512 94

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$2,152 76
Butter and eggs	1,115 10
Flour, bread and meal	614 08
Milk	624 09
Tea and coffee	318 38
Potatoes and other vegetables	623 43
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,074 77
Drugs and medicines	462 02
Medical and surgical appliances	536 56
Alcohol	25 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,899 28

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL HOSPITAL, BROCKVILLE.—*Continued.*

Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	230 04
Fuel	1.750 10
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	896 62
Water supply	28 00
Clothing for sisters, including boots and shoes	271 54
Ice supply	108 55
Salaries and wages	2,540 26
Taxes, insurance and interest.	302 95
Contingencies	2,372 89
Repairs, ordinary	660 28
Printing, stationery, etc.	150 30
Total	$18,757 00

Government grant for 1911 .. $1,519 86

THE BROCKVILLE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	47
Number admitted	591
Births in Hospital	33
Total number under treatment	671
Discharged	596
Died	37
Under treatment, 30th September, 1911	38
	671

Sex.

Male	283
Female	381
	671

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,303 84
From the Town of Brockville	400 00
From the Counties of Leeds and Grenville	600 00
From other municipalities of the Province	80 00
From paying patients	13,003 09
From property belonging to the Hospital	1,780 67
From subscriptions, bequests and donations from private individuals	1,170 31
From other sources not enumerated	600 00
Total	$18,937 91

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,382 81
Butter and eggs	1,090 19
Flour, bread and meal	454 50
Milk	548 44
Tea and coffee	211 11
Potatoes and other vegetables	505 45
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	979 56
Drugs and medicines	834 73
Medical and surgical appliances	387 03
Surgical instruments	68 69
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	569 42
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	349 25
Fuel	2,214 08
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	946 69
Water supply	32 20
Ice supply	127 89
Salaries and wages	5.177 40
Taxes and Insurance	323 90
Contingencies	661 60
Repairs, ordinary	965 04
Total	$17,829 98

Government grant for 1911 .... 1,382 42

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, COLLINGWOOD.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	19
Admitted	260
Number of births in the Institution during the year	22
Total number under treatment	301

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, COLLINGWOOD.—*Continued.*

Discharged	252
Died	21
Under treatment, 30th September, 1911	28
	301

Sex.

Male	142
Female	159
	301

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	$916 13
From the Town of Collingwood	850 00
From the County of Simcoe	500 00
From paying patients	6,213 30
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	42 64
From sources not enumerated	......
Total	$8,522 07

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$811 17
Butter and eggs	396 34
Flour, bread and meal	275 58
Milk	305 30
Tea and coffee	85 90
Potatoes and other vegetables	245 54
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	584 98
Drugs and medicines	363 46
Surgical appliances	133 53
Beer, wine and spirits	......
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	276 81
Brooms, brushes, mops, etc.	88 19
Fuel	892 50
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	155 32
Water supply	71 79
Ice	85 86
Salaries and wages	2,612 25
Contingencies	320 09
Repairs, ordinary	......
Taxes and insurance	68 00
Coffins and funerals	260 99
Total	$8,033 60

Government grant for 1911	$633 70

THE NICHOLLS' HOSPITAL, PETERBOROUGH.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	25
Admitted	628
Births in Hospital	20
Total number under treatment	673
Discharged	611
Died	34
Under treatment, 30th September, 1911	28
	673

Sex.

Male	343
Female	330
	673

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,635 24
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	8,407 01
From property belonging to Hospital, endowments, etc.	13,025 44
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	......
From other sources	107 00
Total	$23,174 69

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,433 31
Butter and eggs	945 96
Flour, bread and meal	485 28
Milk	383 30
Tea and coffee	153 20
Potatoes and other vegetables	735 81
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	756 43
Drugs and medicines	1,755 32
Surgical instruments and appliances	1,692 69
Beer, wine and spirits	169 15
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,434 02
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	77 09
Fuel	1,154 13
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	236 51
Water supply	164 09
Clothing for patients	4 80

THE NICHOLLS' HOSPITAL, PETERBOROUGH.—*Continued.*

Ice	129 00
Salaries and wages	6,005 94
Taxes and insurance	213 80
Hay and straw	32 03
Contingencies	772 73
Repairs, ordinary	1,829 98
Total	$20,562 57
Government grant for 1911	$1,668 62

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, PETERBOROUGH.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	30
Admitted	574
Births in Hospital	26
Total number under treatment	630
Discharged	576
Died	24
Under treatment, 30th September, 1911	30
	630

Sex.

Male	298
Female	332
	630

Revenue.

From the Province	$897 49
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	6,137 69
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	472 00
From all other sources	629 97
Total	$8,137 15

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$823 77
Butter and eggs	180 97
Flour, bread and meal	235 15
Milk	317 85
Tea and coffee	157 85
Potatoes and other vegetables	380 38
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	593 97
Drugs and medicines	......
Medical and surgical appliances	900 25
Beer, wine and spirits	48 25
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	644 39
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	76 91
Fuel	1,034 38
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	492 23
Water supply and ice	163 69
Hay and straw	48 70
Clothing for sisters	236 82
Salaries and wages	1,294 02
Printing, stationery, etc.	64 00
Contingencies	17 90
Taxes and insurance	....
Repairs, ordinary	255 75
Total	$8,157 53
Government grant for 1911	$1,091 90

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, WINDSOR.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	27
Admitted	706
Births in hospital	11
Total number under treatment	744
Discharged	651
Died	56
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	37
	744

Sex.

Male	396
Female	348
	744

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$947 83
From the Town of Windsor	1,062 68
From the County of Essex	8 58
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	7,019 14

Patients on the Lawn at the Lakeside Home.

This is a photo of a Group of Youngsters who are now enjoying the benefits of a sojourn at the Pavilion of The Lakeside Home.

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, WINDSOR.—*Continued.*

Subscriptions, donations and bequests	441 00
From other sources not enumerated	1,919 63
Total	$11,398 86

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,282 89
Butter and eggs	599 87
Flour, bread and meal	431 61
Milk	886 70
Tea and coffee	241 68
Potatoes and other vegetables	476 48
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,464 48
Drugs and medicines	704 78
Medical and surgical appliances	937 86
Surgical instruments	......
Beer, wine and spirits	218 55
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	338 53
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	188 70
Fuel	794 07
Light; gas, oil and candles	573 63
Water supply	32 95
Hay and straw	60 15
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	3 50
Ice	111 43
Salaries and wages	1,471 42
Taxes and insurance	370 00
Contingencies	167 35
Repairs, ordinary	63 60
Printing, stationery, etc.	45 00
Total	$11,465 23

Government grant for 1911	$935 58

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, CHATHAM.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	36
Admitted	579
Births in hospital	71
Total under treatment	686
Discharged	618
Died	36
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	32
	686

Sex.

Male	261
Female	425
	686

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,096 27
From the Town of Chatham	51 87
From the County of Kent	99 15
From patients for maintenance and treatment	5,635 10
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	570 77
From other sources	814 01
Total	$8,267 17

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$814 81
Butter and eggs	486 94
Flour, bread and meal	489 30
Milk	549 89
Tea and coffee	133 05
Potatoes and other vegetables	115 82
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	932 59
Drugs and medicines	194 23
Medical and surgical appliances	276 85
Beer, wine and spirits	13 41
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	614 69
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	146 72
Fuel	555 70
Light: electric, gas, oil, candles	200 76
Ice supply	25 98
Salaries and wages	1,602 79
Taxes, insurance and interest	450 00
Contingencies	90 48
Repairs, ordinary	537 09
Total	$8,231 10

Government grant for 1911	$1,313 70

GENERAL HOSPITAL, CHATHAM.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	36
Admitted	618
Births in hospital	59
	713
Discharged	632
Died	41
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	40
	713

Sex.

Male	288
Female	425
	713

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$991 81
From the Town of Chatham	....
From the County of Kent	....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	12,816 93
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	....
From all other sources	370 00
Total	$14,178 74

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$929 10
Butter and eggs	474 76
Flour, bread and meal	389 01
Milk	674 22
Tea and coffee	182 23
Potatoes and other vegetables	278 17
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,966 01
Drugs and medicines	272 85
Medical and surgical appliances	640 84
Beer, wine and spirits	13 50
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	395 21
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	....
Fuel	916 35
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	330 33
Ice	30 00
Salaries and wages	4,074 65
Insurance and telephone	177 05
Contingencies	589 97
Repairs, ordinary	2,138 96
Total	$14,473 21

Government grant for 1911	$829 19

GENERAL HOSPITAL, STRATFORD.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	16
Admitted	452
Number of births during the year	18
Total number under treatment	486
Discharged	422
Died	26
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	38
	486

Sex.

Male	233
Female	253
	486

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	$401 41
From the City of Stratford	1,500 00
From the County of Perth	700 00
From other municipalities of the Province	50 00
From paying patients	7,478 99
Income from endowments, investments, etc.	98 51
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	235 10
From other sources	82 00
Total	$10,546 01

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,029 65
Butter and eggs	671 25
Flour, bread and meal	334 70
Milk	567 90
Tea and coffee	54 30

GENERAL HOSPITAL, STRATFORD.—*Continued.*

Potatoes and other vegetables	210 40
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	815 24
Drugs and medicines	412 64
Medical and surgical appliances	751 46
Beer, wine and spirits	30 35
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	115 49
Broms, brushes, mops, etc.	203 01
Fuel	1,399 28
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	487 95
Water supply	56 88
Hay and straw	....
Ice	49 81
Salaries and wages	3,570 06
Taxes and insurance	229 31
Contingencies	578 75
Repairs, ordinary	357 99
Total	$11,926 42

Government grant for 1911	$719 99

AMASA WOOD HOSPITAL, ST. THOMAS.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	21
Admitted	380
Births in the hospital	47
Total number under treatment	448
Discharged	390
Died	37
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	21
	448

Sex.

Male	229
Female	219
	448

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$549 91
From the City of St. Thomas	5,500 00
From paying patients themselves	7,395 52
Other sources	1,755 43
Total	$15,200 86

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$678 78
Butter and eggs	366 73
Flour, bread and meal	235 65
Milk	520 00
Tea and coffee	87 15
Potatoes and other vegetables	320 65
Groceries and other provisions not enumerated	2,087 74
Drugs and medicines	815 30
Medical and surgical appliances	420 60
Surgical instruments	186 40
Beer, wine and spirits	53 40
Bedding, etc.	264 78
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	13 07
Fuel	1,246 94
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	361 16
Water supply	68 45
Ice	75 04
Ambulance expenses	149 50
Salaries and wages	3,649 12
Taxes and insurance	99 56
Contingencies	319 16
Repairs, ordinary	78 08
Printing, stationery, etc.	116 30
Total	$12,254 16

Government grant for 1911	$539 49

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, OWEN SOUND.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	23
Admited	401
Births in hospital	40
Total number under treatment	530

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, OWEN SOUND.—*Continued.*

Discharged	480
Died	21
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	29
	530

Sex.

Male	307
Female	223
	530

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$830 21
From the Town of Owen Sound	1,000 00
From the County of Grey	....
From other municipalities	175 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment.	7,233 97
From endowments, investments, etc.	....
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private persons	300 00
From all other sources not enumerated	418 33
Total	$9,957 51

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$769 95
Butter and eggs	405 65
Flour, bread and meal	237 75
Milk	280 90
Tea and coffee	....
Potatoes and other vegetables.	47 05
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,809 95
Drugs and medicines	332 07
Medical and surgical appliances	304 55
Surgical instruments	....
Beer, wine and spirits	12 85
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	236 58
Broms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	67 75
Fuel	1,213 75
Light; gas, oil, candles	573 87
Water supply	....
Hay and straw	40 51
Ice	40 00
Salaries and wages	3,303 05
Insurance and interest	242 05
Contingencies	252 82
Repairs, ordinary	308 85
Total	$10,643 81
Government grant for 1911	$881 27

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, SUDBURY.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	73
Number admitted	825
Births in hospital	5
Total number under treatment	903
Discharged	769
Died	53
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1911	81
	903

Sex.

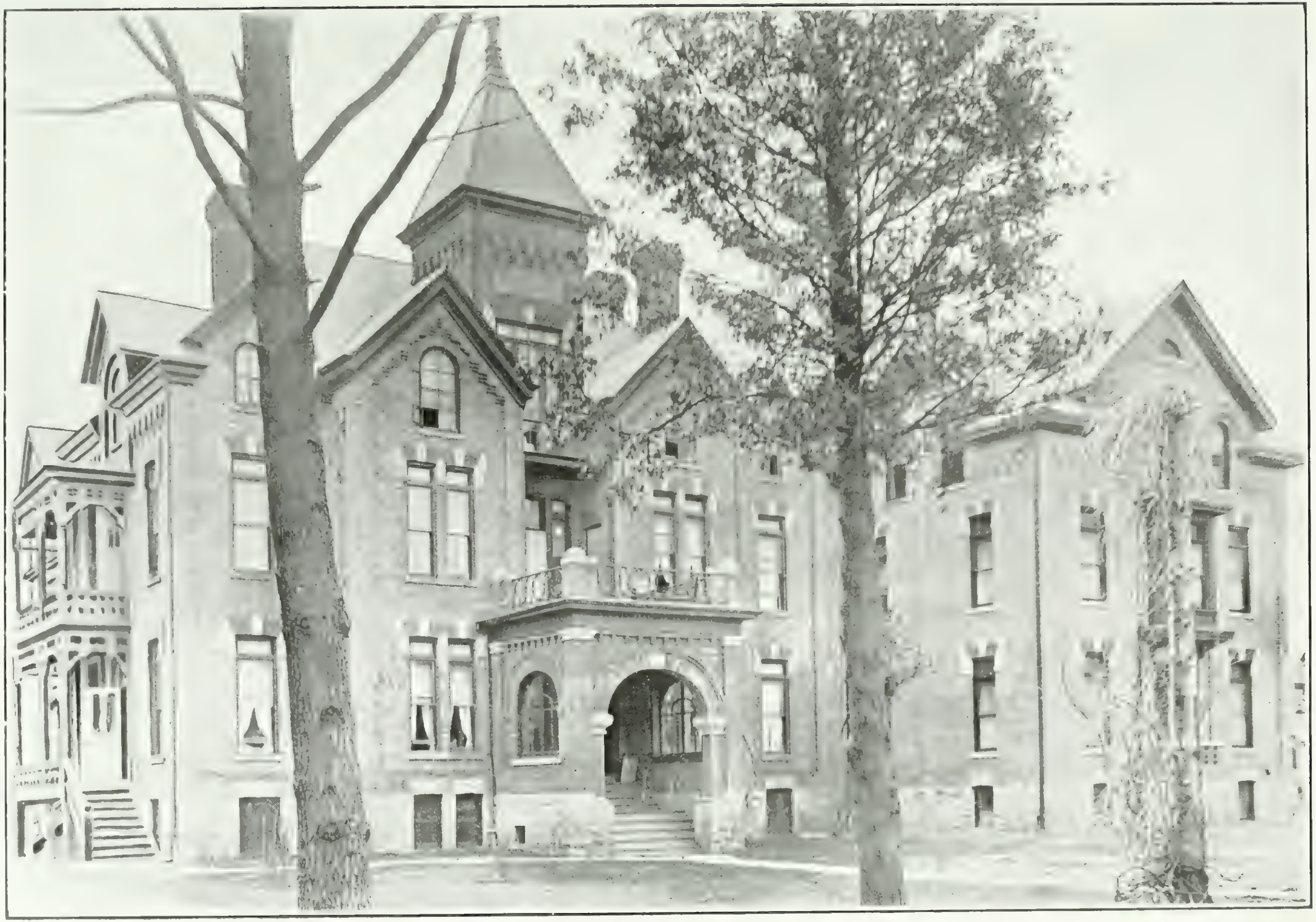
Male	697
Female	206
	903

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,230 31
From paying patients themselves	9,787 28
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	1,978 50
Other sources	2,062 50
Total	$16,058 59

Expenditures

Butchers' meat	$1,656 15
Butter and eggs	882 15
Flour, bread and meal	457 24
Milk	1,000 14
Tea and coffee	328 00
Potatoes and other vegetables.	395 30
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,508 50
Drugs and medicines	727 80
Medical and surgical appliances	338 15
Surgical instruments	325 00
Beer, wine and spirits	252 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	230 33
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	180 50
Fuel	1,588 50
Light; gas, oil and candles	258 55
Water	36 00



General Hospital, Chatham.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, SUDBURY.—*Continued.*

Hay and straw	....
Clothing for patients	256 36
Ice	117 00
Salaries and wages	3,644 56
Taxes and insurance	528 50
Contingencies	610 60
Repairs, ordinary	218 00
Total	$15,539 33
Government grant for 1911	$2,765 63

THE WOODSTOCK HOSPITAL.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	25
Admitted	330
Births	26
Total number under treatment	381
Discharged	329
Died	29
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	23
	381

Sex.

Male	186
Female	195
	381

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$588 22
From the Town of Woodstock	1,000 00
From the County of Oxford	967 88
Income from endowments and investments	1,188 88
From paying patients themselves	6,172 45
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	80 50
Received from other sources	....
Total	$9,997 93

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$739 82
Butter	684 56
Flour, bread and meal	196 93
Milk	298 67
Tea and coffee	161 65
Potatoes and other vegetables	....
Groceries and other provisions not enumerated	1,277 19
Drugs and medicines	368 77
Medical and surgical appliances	389 87
Beer, wine and spirits	19 40
Bedding, etc.	215 77
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	226 09
Fuel	831 69
Light; gas, oil and candles	543 69
Water supply	......
Ice	40 78
Salaries and wages	3,084 70
Insurance and taxes	240 54
Contingencies	683 37
Repairs, ordinary	204 19
Total	$10,207 68
Government grant for 1911	$676 50

BERLIN AND WATERLOO HOSPITAL, BERLIN.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	24
Admitted	381
Births in Hospital	25
Total number under treatment	430
Discharged	383
Died	33
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	14
	430

BERLIN AND WATERLOO HOSPITAL, BERLIN.—*Continued.*

Sex.

Male	225
Female	205
	430

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$616 60
From the Town of Berlin	1,800 00
From the County of Waterloo	1,500 00
From the Town of Waterloo	500 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	5,915 23
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	362 08
From other sources	2,507 75
Total	$13,201 66

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$762 12
Butter and eggs	136 55
Flour, bread and meal	364 03
Milk	495 48
Tea and coffee	15 95
Potatoes and other vegetables	92 20
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,266 68
Drugs and medicines	560 64
Medical and surgical appliances	1,116 48
Beer, wine and spirits	135 70
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	....
Brooms, brushes, mops soap and cleaning appliances	1,325 54
Fuel	1,082 66
Light: gas, oil and candles	490 35
Water	....
Ice supply	96 00
Salaries and wages	3,336 65
Insurance	10 50
Contingencies	740 37
Repairs, ordinary	360 15
Total	$12,388 05

Government grant for 1911	$958 57

GENERAL HOSPITAL, SARNIA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	30
Admitted	419
Births in Hospital	55
Total number under treatment	504
Discharged	440
Died	28
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	36
	504

Sex.

Male	258
Female	246
	504

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$575 02
From the Town of Sarnia	1,000 00
From the County of Lambton	1,000 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	9,774 59
From property belonging to the Hospital	180 00
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	1,346 11
From all other sources	1,037 27
Total	$14,912 99

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$949 92
Butter and eggs	600 68
Flour, bread and meal	221 45
Milk	460 34
Tea and coffee	....
Potatoes and other vegetables	282 57
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	719 28
Drugs and medicines	195 89
Surgical instruments and appliances	429 78
Beer, wine and spirits	41 60
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	1,039 43
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	....
Fuel	712 43
Light: gas, oil, candles	314 17
Laundry, etc.	1,102 15
Ice	105 60
Salaries and wages	2,398 44
Insurance and interest	150 00
Contingencies	426 30
Repairs, ordinary	1,533 91
Stationery and printing	86 98
Total	$11,770 42

Government grant for 1911	$431 19

ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL, BARRIE.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	32
Admitted	298
Births in Hospital	41
Total number under treatment	371
Discharged	338
Died	16
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	27
	371

Sex.

Male	155
Female	216
	371

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario.	$943 50
From the Town of Barrie	300 00
From the County of Simcoe	500 00
From other municipalities	25 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	5,826 90
From endowments, investments, etc.	....
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	226 60
From other sources	475 47
Total	$8,297 47

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$483 79
Butter and eggs	515 73
Flour, bread and meal	230 71
Milk	452 33
Tea and coffee	....
Potatoes and other vegetables.	22 11
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,042 99
Drugs and medicines	288 35
Medical and surgical appliances	227 08
Beer, wine and spirits	9 40
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	339 71
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	67 30
Fuel	707 37
Light: gas, oil and candles	244 41
Water	71 73
Ice supply	....
Salaries and wages	2,672 65
Taxes and insurance	165 00
Contingencies	118 22
Repairs, ordinary	165 04
Total	$8,091 93
Government grant for 1911	$966 46

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, CORNWALL.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	30
Admitted	599
Total number under treatment	629
Discharged	567
Died	25
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	37
	629

Sex.

Male	285
Female	344
	629

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario.	$2,087 30
From the Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	500 00
From other municipalities in the Province	150 00
From paying patients themselves	2,585 60
From subscriptions, donations, etc.	1,724 79
From other sources	2,765 00
Total	$9,812 69

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$1,002 50
Butter and eggs	882 00
Flour, bread and meal	615 00
Milk	460 00
Tea and coffee	340 55

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, CORNWALL.—*Continued.*

Potatoes and other vegetables	520 00
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	815 00
Drugs and medicines	297 34
Medical and surgical appliances	426 07
Surgical instruments	18 00
Beer, wine and spirits	45 50
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	528 45
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	365 50
Fuel	1,006 40
Electric light, gas, oil and candles	350 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	....
Ice	36 00
Salaries and wages	540 80
Taxes and insurance	485 95
Contingencies	422 40
Repairs, ordinary	212 25
Hay and straw	239 94
Total	$9,609 65
Government grant for 1911	$2,295 02

GENERAL HOSPITAL, CORNWALL.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Total under treatment 1st October, 1910	32
Admitted	374
Births in Hospital	20
Total number under treatment	426
Discharged	373
Died	27
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	26
	426

Sex.

Male	183
Female	243
	426

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,436 87
From the Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	500 00
From other municipalities in the Province	230 00
From paying patients themselves	4,124 11
From subscriptions, donations, etc.	3,888 48
From other sources	1,991 18
Total	$12,170 64

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$1,310 11
Butter and eggs	562 69
Flour, bread and meal	407 32
Milk	420 96
Tea and coffee	199 99
Potatoes and other vegetables	213 80
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	763 15
Drugs and medicines	992 19
Medical and surgical appliances	1,070 07
Surgical instruments	28 71
Beer, wine and spirits	82 64
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	588 13
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	72 39
Fuel	1,435 29
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	431 06
Salaries and wages	1,905 30
Laundry	794 59
Contingencies	294 88
Repairs, ordinary	114 81
Printing, stationery, postage, telephone, etc.	232 41
Ice	15 00
Insurance and interest	240 00
Total	$12,175 49
Government grant for 1911	$1,288 36

St. Joseph's Hospital, Chatham.

NATIONAL SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES, GRAVENHURST.

(Muskoka Cottages.)

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	59
Admitted	159
Total number under treatment	218
Discharged	174
Died	8
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	36
	218

Sex.

Male	116
Female	102
	218

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario.	....
Income from endowments, investments, etc.	....
From paying patients themselves	$36,061 26
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	....
From other sources	2,301 40
Total	$38,362 66

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$7,986 98
Butter and eggs	3,161 83
Flour, bread and meal	743 69
Milk	2,225 17
Tea and coffee	520 90
Potatoes and other vegetables.	1,452 35
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	3,217 04
Drugs and medicines	688 33
Medical and surgical appliances	15 20
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,481 29
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	279 83
Fuel	5,591 88
Electric light, oil, and candles	623 23
Laundry	118 62
Horse feed, etc.	170 48
Ice	92 51
Salaries and wages	9,570 60
Freight and express	888 91
Advertising, printing, postage, etc.	976 45
Contingencies	467 23
Repairs, ordinary	1,396 87
Insurance premiums	956 19
Bank interest	1,079 69
Total	$43,707 27

MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	145
Admitted	288
Total number under treatment	433
Discharged	267
Died	12
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	154
	433

Sex.

Male	261
Female	172
	433

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario.	$18,656 14
From the City of Toronto, in payment of patients' maintenance	12,745 60
From the City of Ottawa, in payment of patients' maintenance	918 69
From other municipalities of the Province	....
From paying patients themselves	4,441 44
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	22,835 80
From all other sources not above enumerated	91 75
Total	$59,689 42

MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES.—*Continued.*

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$9,363 47
Butter and eggs	4,310 32
Flour, bread and meal	1,680 57
Milk	4,048 40
Tea and coffee	476 70
Potatoes and other vegetables	1,394 50
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	3,972 40
Drugs and medicines	1,129 93
Medical and surgical appliances	81 74
Bedding, napery and general house furnishing	1,800 46
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleansing appliances	553 13
Beer, wine and spirits	....
Water supply	....
Fuel	4,368 90
Light: gas, oil and candles	450 17
Ice supply	118 68
Salaries and wages	15,593 25
Insurance premiums	769 68
Laundry	1,796 23
Contingencies	1,195 06
Repairs, ordinary	911 41
Interest and bank collection	2,138 48
Postage and advertising	462 75
Freight, express and livery	784 84
Laboratory expenses	3,886 62
Horse feed	474 20
Hennery expenses	724 85
Total	$62,486 76

Government grant for 1911 .. $22,707 00

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KENORA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	12
Admitted	315
Number of births in Hospital	12
Total number under treatment	339
Discharged	299
Died	19
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	21
	339

Sex.

Male	257
Female	82
	339

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$792 57
From the Town of Kenora	....
From other municipalities	....
From paying patients	2,775 72
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	1,122 70
Care of lumber and railway camp cases	2,941 13
Total	$7,632 12

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish Butter and eggs Potatoes and other vegetables	$914 37
Flour, bread and meal	114 46
Milk	357 25
Groceries and provisions not enumerated Tea and coffee	658 30
Drugs and medicines and surgical appliances	577 80
Beer, wine and spirits	5 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	172 38
Fuel	426 53
Light: gas, oil and candles	....
Water supply	....
Ice	....
Salaries and wages	3,497 99
Contingencies	237 02
Repairs, ordinary	227 90
Insurance	126 70
Total	$7,315 70

Government aid for 1911 .... $558 10

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, KENORA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	19
Admitted	220
Births in Hospital	12
Total number under treatment	251
Discharged	206
Died	22
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	23
	251

Sex.

Male	140
Female	111
	251

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,022 97
From Dominion Government	109 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	4,418 10
From subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	1,188 92
From other sources	566 21
Total	$7,305 20

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$504 30
Butter and eggs	390 75
Flour, bread and meal	293 80
Milk	343 60
Tea and coffee	97 20
Potatoes and other vegetables	125 63
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	350 53
Drugs and medicines	218 95
Surgical instruments	8 50
Medical and surgical appliances	136 43
Beer, wine and spirits and mineral water	29 90
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	190 80
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	134 15
Fuel	556 42
Electric light, gas, oil and candles	64 80
Clothing for patients	87 25
Ice	48 00
Salaries and wages	2,131 00
Insurance and interest	68 75
Contingencies	151 00
Repairs, ordinary	439 53
Coffins and funerals	....
Printing, stationery, etc.	42 00
Total	$6,800 29
Government grant for 1911	$1,071 79

GENERAL HOSPITAL, SAULT STE. MARIE.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	64
Admitted	785
Births in Hospital	19
Total number under treatment	868
Discharged	738
Died	67
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	63
	868

Sex.

Male	632
Female	236
	868

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,170 58
From the City of Sault Ste. Marie	280 00
From other municipalities	....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	13,440 65
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	1,174 59
From other sources not enumerated	73 95
Total	$16,139 77

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$2,179 89
Butter and eggs	995 78
Flour, bread and meal	732 52
Milk	1,233 56

GENERAL HOSPITAL, SAULT STE. MARIE.—*Continued.*

Tea and coffee	682 45
Potatoes and other vegetables	350 25
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	864 07
Drugs and medicines	475 50
Medical and surgical appliances	652 03
Surgical instruments	....
Beer, wine and spirits	145 93
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	839 42
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	380 15
Fuel	2,441 18
Electric light, gas, oil and candles	346 90
Water supply	171 22
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	529 44
Ice	85 00
Salaries and wages	2,463 00
Contingencies	677 70
Repairs, ordinary	1,050 75
Taxes and insurance	397 00
Printing, stationery, etc.	218 27
Total	$17,912 61

Government grant for 1911	$1,572 65

VICTORIA GENERAL HOSPITAL, RENFREW.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	14
Admitted	156
Births in Hospital	1
Total number under treatment	171
Discharged	149
Died	11
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	11
	171

Sex.

Male	84
Female	87
	171

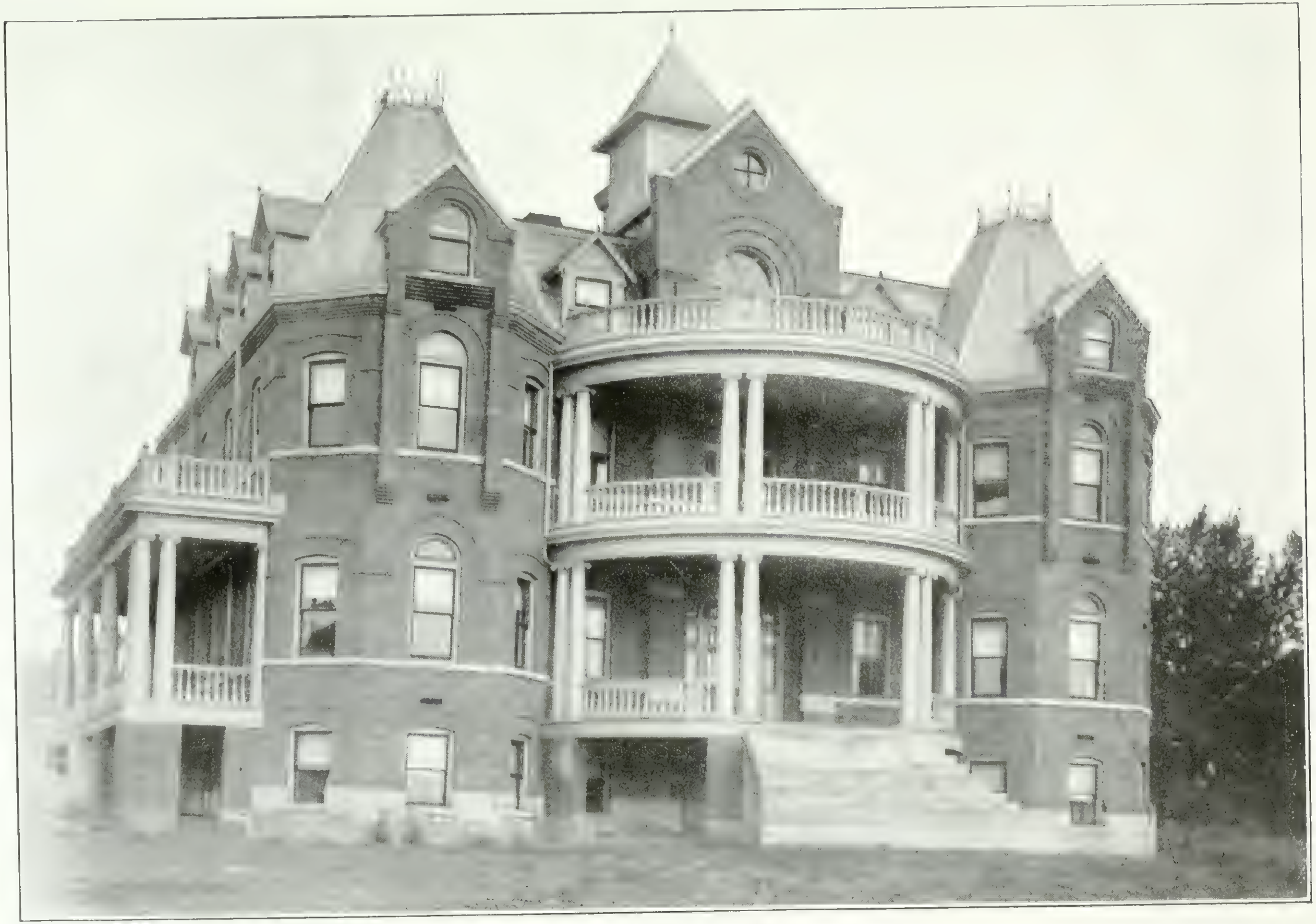
Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$707 03
From the Town of Renfrew	300 00
From the County of Renfrew	400 00
From other municipalities	200 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	2,819 98
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	66 00
From all other sources	....
Total	$4,492 01

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$366 14
Butter and eggs	225 71
Flour, bread and meal	93 75
Milk	297 71
Tea and coffee	36 30
Potatoes and other vegetables	45 80
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	523 24
Drugs and medicines	147 46
Medical and surgical appliances	375 01
Surgical instruments	34 31
Beer, wine and spirits	....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	92 69
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	25 44
Fuel	326 45
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	84 75
Water supply	18 39
Ice supply	34 65
Salaries and wages	1,344 65
Taxes and insurance	....
Contingencies and laundry	365 76
Repairs, ordinary	84 23
Hay and straw	....
Total	$4,522 44

Government grant for 1911	$705 78



Railway and Marine Hospital, Port Arthur.

VICTORIAN HOSPITAL, THESSALON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	5
Admitted	141
Births in Hospital	4
Total number under treatment	150
Discharged	135
Died	11
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	4
	150

Sex.

Male	102
Female	48
	150

Revenue.

From the Province	$345 22
From the Town of Thessalon.	50 00
From the Township of Thessalon	15 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	2,498 42
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	150 36
From other sources	290 50
Total	$3249 50

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$220 25
Butter and eggs	158 80
Flour, bread and meal	112 01
Milk	129 99
Tea and coffee	36 23
Potatoes and other vegetables	33 96
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	245 59
Drugs and medicines	182 52
Surgical instruments and appliances	63 50
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	47 43
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	63 97
Fuel	267 58
Light: gas, oil and candles	100 00
Water supply	
Ice	5 00
Salaries and wages	1,373 58
Taxes and insurance	....
Contingencies	120 74
Repairs, ordinary	53 67
Printing, stationery, etc.	13 23
Total	$3,228 05
Government grant for 1911	435 18

THE ROSS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, LINDSAY.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	29
Admitted	412
Births in Hospital	9
Total number under treatment	450
Discharged	397
Died	25
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	28
	450

Sex.

Male	222
Female	228
	450

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,062 96
From the Town of Lindsay	600 00
From the County of Victoria	1,100 00
From other municipalities	50 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment.	6,419 25
Income from endowments	987 34
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	422 96
From other sources not enumerated	743 70
Total	$11,386 21

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$918 12
Butter and eggs	689 13
Flour, bread and meal	245 83

THE ROSS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, LINDSAY.—*Continued.*

Milk	528 05
Tea and coffee	156 51
Potatoes and other vegetables	265 36
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	648 32
Drugs and medicine	596 51
Medical and surgical appliances	587 99
Surgical instruments	18 32
Beer, wine and spirits	11 40
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	554 41
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	204 20
Fuel	956 68
Light: gas, oil and candles	233 29
Water supply	85 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	104 03
Ice	60 00
Salaries and wages	3,176 63
Contingencies	540 35
Repairs, ordinary	272 24
Taxes and insurance	87 92
Stationery, postage, etc.	121 97
Annie Ross Nurses' Home	285 02
Total	$11,347 28

Government grant for 1911.... $1,669 69

JOHN McKELLAR GENERAL MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, FORT WILLIAM.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year.

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	65
Admitted	1,041
Number of births in Hospital	34
Total number under treatment	1,140
Discharged	1,014
Died	61
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	65
	1,140

Sex.

Male	802
Female	338
	1,140

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$3,103 42
From the Town of Fort William	2,769 66
From other municipalities	50 00
From paying patients	18,056 69
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	1,091 00
Other sources	3,849 24
Total	$28,920 01

Expenditures.

Fish and poultry	$347 36
Butchers' meat	1,347 09
Flour, bread and meal	515 65
Milk	1,495 30
Butter and eggs	1,624 87
Tea and coffee	239 06
Potatoes and other vegetables	147 68
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,862 98
Drugs and medicines	1,068 16
Medical and surgical appliances	1,150 23
Beer, wine and spirits	99 40
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	....
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	....
Fuel	2,653 30
Taxes, insurance	145 05
Printing and stationery	462 03
Salaries and wages	10,284 97
Contingencies	735 22
Repairs, ordinary	2,241 64
Interest	130 51
Laundry	1,556 80
Total	$28,107 30

Government grant for 1911.. $3,044 09

GENERAL HOSPITAL, WALKERTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	13
Number admitted	121
Number of births	13
Total number under treatment	147

GENERAL HOSPITAL, WALKERTON.—*Continued.*

Discharged	132
Died	9
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	7
	147

Sex.

Male	64
Female	83
	147

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$387 26
From the Town of Walkerton	....
From the County of Bruce	1,500 00
From other municipalities of the Province	200 00
From endowments investments, etc	68 19
From paying patients	2,973 02
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	670 18
From other sources not enuerated	....
Total	$5,798 65

Expenditures

Butchers' meat	$336 53
Butter and eggs	372 16
Flour, bread and meal	199 08
Milk	197 75
Tea and coffee	77 40
Potatoes and other vegetables	46 67
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	512 35
Drugs and medicines	314 92
Medical and surgical appliances	54 18
Beer, wine and spirits	18 75
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	539 25
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	61 50
Fuel	674 06
Light: electric, gas, oil and candles	226 53
Water supply	50 00
Ice supply	20 00
Salaries and wages	2,164 92
Insurance	....
Contingencies	82 16
Repairs, ordinary	88 25
Total	$6,036 46
Government grant for 1911	$663 47

QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, NORTH BAY.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	24
Admitted	306
Births in Hospital	15
Total number under treatment	345
Discharged	303
Died	17
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	25
	345

Sex.

Male	234
Female	111
	345

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,318 38
From the Town of North Bay	500 00
From Victorian Order	600 00
From C. P. Ry	100 00
From the T. & N. O. Ry. as a grant	50 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	4,734 31
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	134 50
From other sources (Ladies' Aid)	565 99
Total	$8,003 18

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$333 76
Butter and eggs	374 00
Flour, bread and meal	171 60
Milk	631 95
Tea and coffee	44 60
Potatoes and other vegetables	79 10
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	746 87
Drugs and medicines	292 43
Surgical instruments and appliances	165 60
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	75 10
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	13 10
Fuel	1,243 63

QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, NORTH BAY.—*Continued.*

Electric light, gas, oil, candles	198 21
Water supply	30 00
Ice	50 00
Salaries and wages	2,370 58
Taxes and insurance	....
Contingencies	626 22
Repairs, ordinary	272 71
Interest, etc.	636 01
Total	$8,355 47
Government grant for 1911	$1,059 85

GENERAL HOSPITAL, MIDLAND.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	7
Admitted	155
Births in Hospital	9
Total number under treatment	171
Discharged	159
Died	8
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	4
	171

Sex.

Male	84
Female	87
	171

Revenue.

From the Province	$424 05
From the Town of Midland	300 00
From the County of Simcoe	500 00
From other municipalities	75 00
From patients tremselves for maintenance and treatment	2,236 06
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	565 02
From other sources	....
Total	$4,190 13

Expenditures.

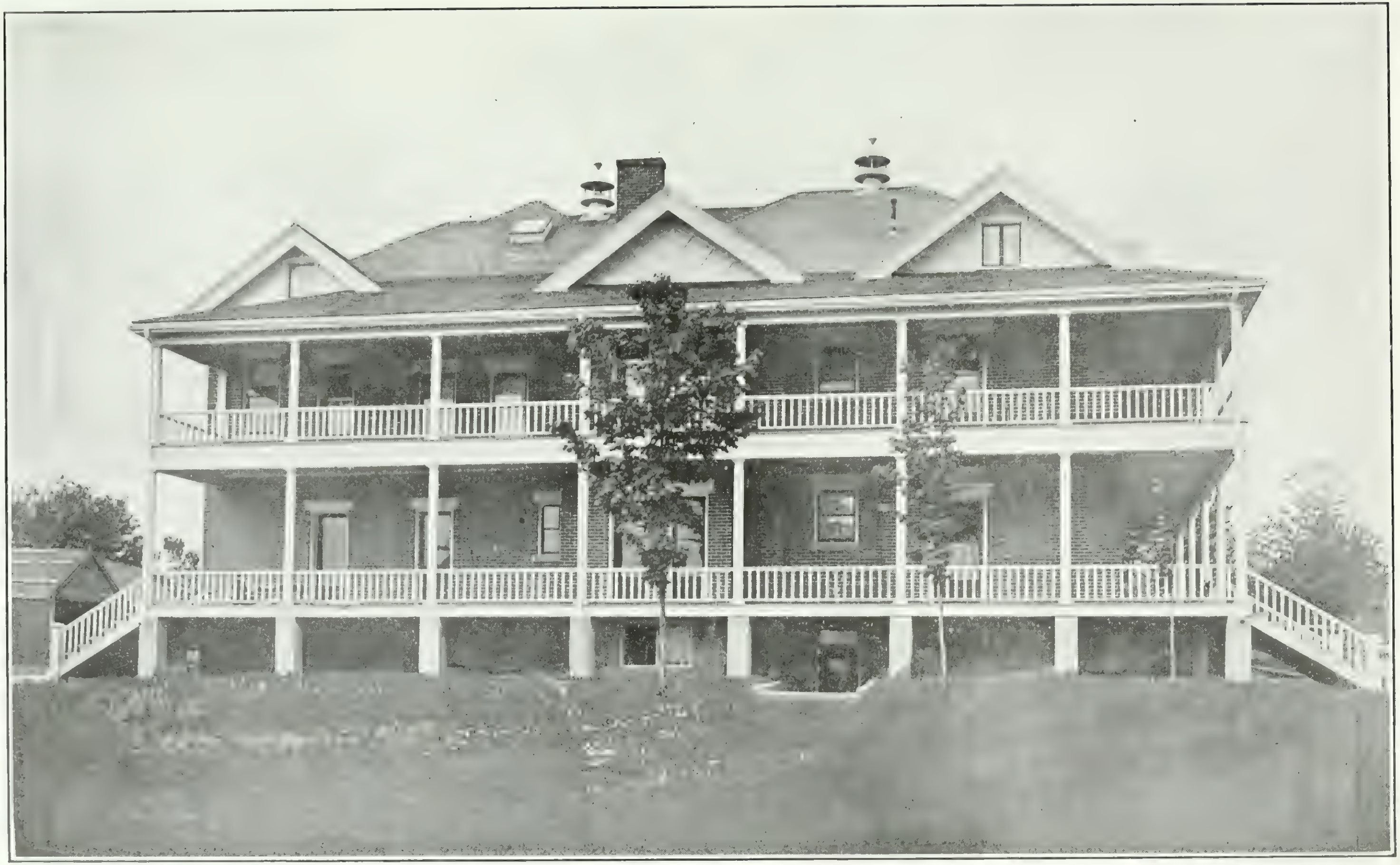
Butchers' meat	$195 28
Butter and eggs	112 36
Flour, bread and meal	84 35
Milk	96 82
Tea and coffee	29 90
Potatoes and other vegetables	44 23
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	253 10
Drugs and medicines	106 14
Surgical instruments and appliances	138 68
Beer, wine and spirits	20 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	10 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	17 10
Fuel	246 00
Light: electric, gas, oil and candles	79 64
Water supply	28 35
Ice	18 00
Salaries and wages	1,376 60
Printing, stationery, etc.	15 90
Contingencies	20 10
Repairs, ordinary	19 90
Taxes and insurance	22 50
Total	$2,934 95
Government grant for 1911	$388 14

ST. FRANCIS' HOSPITAL, SMITH'S FALLS.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	22
Admitted	388
Births in Hospital	19
Total number under treatment	429
Discharged	388
Died	16
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	25
	429



General Hospital, Orillia.

ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL, SMITH'S FALLS.—*Continued.*

Sex.

Male	253
Female	176
	429

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,176 43
From the Town of Smith's Falls for patients' maintenance	200 00
From the County of Lanark	100 00
From paying patients themselves	4,160 25
From subscriptions, bequests, and donations of private individuals	991 16
From other sources	....
Total	$6,627 84

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$848 99
Butter and eggs	597 08
Flour, bread and meal	382 09
Milk	343 15
Tea and coffee	200 18
Potatoes and other vegetables	168 42
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	615 88
Drugs and medicines	405 21
Medical and surgical appliances	191 05
Surgical instruments	243 97
Beer, wine and spirits	23 40
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	464 83
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	194 05
Fuel	581 15
Electric light	244 36
Water	25 00
Ice	30 00
Salaries and wages	576 14
Taxes and insurance	46 47
Stationery, postage, etc.	78 52
Repairs, ordinary	147 06
Clothing for Sisters	93 80
Total	$6,509 80

Government aid for 1911...... $1,206 16

FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES, WESTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	98
Admitted	167
Total number under treatment	265
Discharged	108
Died	72
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	85
	265

Sex.

Male	182
Female	83
	265

Revenue.

From the Province	$12,495 85
From the City of Toronto	18,455 50
From other municipalities	874 40
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	5,245 50
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	6,210 48
From other sources	113 18
Total	$43,394 91

Expenditures

Butchers' meat	$6,653 73
Butter and eggs	2,651 13
Flour, bread and meal	913 31
Milk	3,361 36
Tea and coffee	226 08
Potatoes and other vegetables	1,723 29
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	4,253 74
Drugs and medicines	1,884 35
Laboratory expenses	73 14
Bank interest	798 07
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,300 56
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	366 59
Fuel	2,742 37
Electric light, gas, oil and candles	866 67
Laundry	1,628 56
Advertising, stationery and postage	1,239 80
Ice	265 00
Salaries and wages	16,359 60
Insurance premiums	197 93
Freight and express	394 91
Contingencies	683 98
Repairs, ordinary	816 86
Total	$49,401 03

Government grant for 1911....$20,818 72

MOUNTAIN SANATORIUM, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	40
Admitted	139
Total number under treatment	179
Discharged	131
Died	3
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	45
	179

Sex.

Male	95
Female	84
	179

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$6,627 42
From the City of Hamilton for patients' maintenance	5,422 44
From paying patients themselves	5,178 73
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	432 39
From other sources	169 59
Total	$17,830 57

Expenditures

Butchers' meat	$2,079 81
Butter and eggs	1,923 11
Flour, bread and meal	373 32
Milk	1,089 43
Tea and coffee	....
Potatoes and other vegetables and fruit	504 75
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,196 92
Drugs and medicines	816 38
Medical and surgical appliances	
Dispensary work	928 36
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	720 87
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	
Garden and grounds	105 25
Fuel	1,645 99
Light: gas, oil, and candles	380 65
Stable supplies	361 93
Contingencies	13 48
Salaries and wages	6,469 35
Taxes and insurance	87 50
Laundry	31 24
Advertising, stationery, postage, etc.	397 36
Water supply	59 90
Repairs, ordinary	312 39
Total	$20,733 26

Government grant for 1911	$8,516 14

VICTORIAN HOSPITAL, ALMONTE.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	4
Admitted	112
Births in Hospital	6
Total number under treatment	122
Discharged	107
Died	7
Under treatment 30th September, ber, 1911	8
	122

Sex.

Male	56
Female	66
	122

Revenue.

From the Province	$446 20
From the Town of Almonte	125 00
From the County of Lanark	100 00
From other municipalities	185 00
From endowments, investments, etc.	364 83
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	1,849 57
From subscriptions, donations and bequsts from private individuals	789 82
From other sources	284 67
Total	$4,145 09

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$235 98
Butter and eggs	154 40
Flour, bread and milk	65 49

VICTORIAN HOSPITAL, ALMONTE.—*Continued.*

Milk	116 74
Tea and coffee	35 95
Potatoes and other vegetables	53 62
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	301 02
Drugs and medicines	103 33
Medical and surgical appliances	60 90
Beer, wine and spirits	....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	99 64
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	35 90
Fuel	294 88
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	17 26
Clothing for patients	15 00
Salaries and wages	1,866 14
Taxes and insurance	67 50
Contingencies	44 81
Repairs, ordinary	193 67
Ice	33 60
Printing, stationery, etc.	55 48
Total	$3,851 31
Government grant for 1911	$524 73

GENERAL HOSPITAL, NIAGARA FALLS.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	8
Admitted	309
Births in Hospital	15
Total under treatment	332
Discharged	288
Died	30
Under treatment 30th September, ber, 1911	14
	332

Sex.

Male	181
Female	151
	332

Revenue

From the Province of Ontario	$968 37
From the Town of Niagara Falls	950 00
From the County of Welland	500 00
From other municipalities	....
From patients for maintenance and treatment	5,209 17
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	105 00
From other sources	....
Total	$7,732 54

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$648 08
Butter and eggs	372 67
Flour, bread and meal	171 49
Milk	280 42
Tea and coffee	69 90
Potatoes and other vegetables	111 05
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	274 74
Drugs and medicines	632 04
Medical and surgical appliances	684 36
Surgical instruments	138 14
Beer, wine and spirits	16 20
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	....
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	64 48
Fuel	667 10
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	100 20
Ice supply	95 32
Salaries and wages	2,225 00
Stationery, printing	4 10
Contingencies	103 51
Repairs, ordinary	5 00
Laundry	727 55
Total	$7,676 60
Government grant for 1911	$863 73

GENERAL HOSPITAL, WINGHAM.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	5
Admitted	105
Number of births in Hospital	12
Total number under treatment	122

GENERAL HOSPITAL, WINGHAM.—*Continued.*

Discharged	109
Died	6
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	7
	122

Sex.

Male	44
Female	78
	122

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario.	$453 89
From the Town of Wingham	200 00
From other municipalities	200 00
From paying patients	3,147 15
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	280 96
Other sources	6 00
Total	$4,288 00

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$144 30
Butter and eggs	168 78
Flour, bread and meal	85 60
Milk	103 20
Tea and coffee	30 65
Potatoes and other vegetables.	26 74
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	432 71
Drugs and medicines	106 46
Medical and surgical appliances	159 86
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	228 96
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	59 25
Fuel	329 76
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	129 18
Water supply	18 52
Ice	20 00
Salaries and wages	1,299 00
Contingencies	274 13
Repairs, ordinary	62 20
Taxes and insurance	12 54
Printing, stationery, etc.	26 86
Total	$3,718 70
Government grant for 1911	$355 51

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, GODERICH.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1910	13
Admitted	71
Births in Hospital	12
Total number under treatment	96

Discharged	76
Died	10
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	10
	96

Sex.

Male	44
Female	52
	96

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$306 79
From the Town of Goderich	500 00
From County of Huron	200 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	2,154 71
From endowments, investments, etc.	227 24
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	....
From other sources	....
Total	$3,388 75

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$129 65
Butter and eggs	95 00
Flour, bread and meal,	83 10
Milk	86 00
Tea and coffee	24 55
Potatoes and other vegetables.	42 27
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	111 35
Drugs and medicines	64 97
Medical and surgical appliances	97 66
Surgical instruments	232 30
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	14 23
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	24 05
Fuel	161 17
Electric light, gas, oil, candles.	64 11
Water supply	19 80
Salaries and wages	1,441 83

Victorian Hospital, Almonte.

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, GODERICH.—*Continued.*

Ice supply	10 00
Contingencies	52 79
Repairs, ordinary	77 51
Telephone	25 25
Total	$2,757 59
Government grant for 1911	$369 68

LADY MINTO HOSPITAL, NEW LISKEARD.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	18
Admitted	232
Births in Hospital	10
Total number under treatment	260
Discharged	210
Died	28
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	22
	260

Sex.

Male	187
Female	73
	260

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,040 75
From the Town of New Liskeard	200 00
From the Township of Dymond	50 00
From Victorian Order	300 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	4,994 57
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	1,145 75
From other sources	625 00
Total	$8,356 07

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$381 70
Butter and eggs	413 93
Flour, bread and meal	170 57
Milk	464 01
Tea and coffee	74 83
Potatoes and other vegetables	273 53
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	645 56
Drugs and medicines	199 79
Medical and surgical appliances	19 13
Surgical instruments	....
Beer, wine and spirits	....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	83 50
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	53 15
Fuel	604 89
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	111 88
Laundry	100 94
Ice supply	36 35
Salaries and wages	3,342 12
Insurance	....
Sundries	162 20
Repairs, ordinary	453 61
Coffins and funerals	16 00
Total	$7,607 69
Government grant for 1911	$843 72

ROYAL ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL, FERGUS.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	27
Admitted	248
Births in hospital	9
Total under treatment	284
Discharged	246
Died	19
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	19
	284

Sex.

Male	123
Female	161
	284

ROYAL ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL, FERGUS.—*Continued.*

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,000 13
From the County of Wellington	1,173 08
From patients for maintenance and treatment	7,503 66
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	68 25
From all other sources	....
Total	$9,745 12

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$725 64
Butter and eggs	475 50
Flour, bread and meal	283 14
Milk	230 29
Tea and coffee	74 35
Potatoes and other vegetables	603 75
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	606 45
Drugs and medicines	597 31
Medical and surgical appliances	589 41
Surgical instruments	36 65
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	230 19
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	69 47
Fuel	856 26
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	600 00
Beer, wine and spirits	50 00
Ice supply	44 22
Salaries and wages	2,052 16
Taxes and insurance	37 50
Contingencies	896 17
Repairs, ordinary	212 06
Hay, straw, and feed	89 42
Printing and stationery	110 52
Total	$9,470 46

Government grant for 1911 .. $1,158 65

GENERAL HOSPITAL, PARRY SOUND.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1910	12
Admitted	143
Number of births in Hospital	5
Total number under treatment	160
Discharged	137
Died	15
Under treatment, 30th September, 1911	8
	160

Sex.

Male	103
Female	57
	160

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$458 66
From Dominion Government	111 00
From the Town of Parry Sound	......
From paying patients	2,650 37
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	.....
Other sources	727 66
	$3,947 69

Expenditures.

Printing, stationery, etc	$15 75
Butchers' meat	266 91
Butter and eggs	246 04
Flour, bread and meal	143 24
Milk	121 50
Tea and coffee	51 40
Potatoes and other vegetables	44 58
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	280 21
Brooms, brushes, soap, and cleaning appliances	36 68
Drugs and medicines	122 56
Medical and surgical appliances	108 72
Surgical instruments	20 11
Beer, wine and spirits	57 75
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	69 76
Fuel	344 78
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	186 71
Water supply	15 36
Ice supply	25 00
Salaries and wages	1,654 50
Contingencies	29 00
Repairs, ordinary	37 00
Taxes and insurance	71 13
Total	$3,948 69

Government grant for 1911 .. $472 67

GENERAL HOSPITAL, ORILLIA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1910	24
Admitted	319
Births in Hospital	28
Total number under treatment	371
Discharged	323
Died	27
Under treatment, 30th September, 1911	21
	371

Sex.

Male	179
Female	192
	371

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,086 33
From the Town of Orillia	500 00
From the County of Simcoe	500 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	6,259 89
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	693 72
From other sources	521 13
Total	$9,561 07

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$432 35
Butter and eggs	353 08
Flour, bread and meal	332 55
Milk	388 92
Tea and coffee	......
Potatoes and other vegetables	64 96
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,209 32
Drugs and medicines	256 17
Surgical instruments	148 96
Medical and surgical appliances	244 12
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	521 13
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	38 00
Fuel	1,094 97
Light: gas, oil, and candles	197 96
Water supply	44 20
Ice	31 00
Salaries and wages	2,302 50
Taxes and insurance	393 70
Contingencies	263 77
Repairs, ordinary	474 63
Printing, stationery, etc.	68 75
Total	$8,859 44

Government grant for 1911 .. $1,179 98

GENERAL HOSPITAL, WELLAND.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1910	13
Admitted	206
Number of births in Hospital	13
Total number under treatment	232
Discharged	208
Died	8
Under treatment, 30th September, 1911	16
	232

Sex.

Male	129
Female	103
	232

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$737 40
From the Town of Welland	1,000 00
From the County of Welland	1,500 00
From other municipalities	......
From paying patients	4,707 55
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	1,848 00
Other sources	......
Total	$9,792 95

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$632 95
Butter and eggs	451 81
Flour, bread and meal	195 67
Milk	345 85
Tea and coffee	85 73
Potatoes and other vegetables	134 60
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	234 07

GENERAL HOSPITAL, WELLAND.—*Continued.*

Drugs and medicines	527 23
Medical and surgical appliances	560 72
Beer, wine, and spirits	21 85
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	77 85
Fuel	435 73
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	161 42
Ice	122 32
Salaries and wages	2,513 37
Contingencies	44 18
Repairs, ordinary	261 67
Printing, postage and stationery	85 40
Laundry	882 58
Bedding and general house furnishings	97 13
Telephone and electricity	20 52
Total	$7,966 75

Government grant for 1911	$749 42

RAILWAY, MARINE AND GENERAL HOSPITAL, PORT ARTHUR.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	34
Admitted	590
Births in hospital	22
Total number under treatment	646
Discharged	585
Died	39
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	22
	646

Sex.

Male	477
Female	169
	646

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,332 52
From the City of Port Arthur	24 50
From patients tehmselves for maintenance and treatment	10,303 34
From subscripions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	462 33
From other sources	2,131 95
Total	$14,254 64

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$737 49
Butter and eggs	690 85
Flour, bread and meal	346 49
Milk	1,063 30
Tea and coffee	158 15
Potatoes and other vegetables	133 14
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	780 13
Drugs and medicines	423 72
Surgical instruments and appliances	542 42
Beer, wine and spirits	2 75
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	200 73
Fuel	1,009 15
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	112 05
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	12 10
Water supply	....
Ice	74 40
Salaries and wages	4,680 93
Taxes and insurance, telephone, etc.	585 45
Stationery, printing, etc.	154 07
Contigencies	146 45
Repairs, ordinary	285 41
Laundry	770 55
Paid on bills for 1910	1,467 19
Total	$14,376 92

Government grant for 1911	$1,951 47

KING EDWARD SANATORIUM, WESTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Institution during the year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	22
Admitted	64
Total number under treatment	86

Queen Alexandra Sanitarium, London—The Administration Building.

KING EDWARD SANATORIUM, WESTON.—*Continued.*

Discharged	34
Died	35
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	17
Total	86

Sex.

Male	58
Female	28
	86

The receipts and expenditures are included in the financial statement of the Free Hospital for Consumptives, Weston.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, INGERSOLL.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	7
Admitted	145
Births in hospital	4
Total number under treatment	156
Discharged	137
Died	10
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	9
	156

Sex.

Male	67
Female	89
	156

Revenue.

From the Province	$389 42
From the Town of Ingersoll	....
From the County of Oxford	2,000 00
From endowments, investments, etc.	....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	2,808 00
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	1,396 69
From other sources	131 25
Total	$6,725 36

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	311 14
Butter and eggs	....
Bread	98 10
Milk	123 00
Tea and coffee	....
Potatoes and other vegetables	....
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	868 16
Drugs and medicines	407 82
Medical and surgical appliances	....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	277 57
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	....
Fuel	420 48
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	221 34
Salaries and wages	1,834 88
Insurance	....
Contingencies	87 24
Repairs, ordinary	111 07
Ice	36 00
Water	27 33
Total	$4,891 22

Government grant for 1911	$496 80

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KINCARDINE.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	3
Admitted	74
Births in hospital	7
Total number under treatment	84
Discharged	68
Died	8
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	8
	84

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KINCARDINE.—*Continued.*

Sex.

Male	49
Female	35
	84

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$172 10
From the Town of Kincardine	100 00
From other municipalities	100 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	1,804 45
From endowments, investments, etc.	1,350 00
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	299 59
From other sources	507 20
Total	$4,333 34

Expenditures.

Butchers' meats	$191 98
Butter and eggs	120 60
Flour, bread and meal	70 05
Milk	3 09
Tea and coffee	2 25
Potatoes and other vegetables	23 18
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	221 73
Drugs and medicines	80 98
Medical and surgical appliances	150 11
Beer, wine and spirits	....
Bedding, napery, and general hosue furnishings	7 50
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	15 81
Fuel	519 34
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	67 60
Water	....
Ice supply	37 25
Salaries and wages	1,629 56
Insurance	....
Contingencies	635 98
Repairs, ordinary	70 02
Hay and straw	23 00
Total	$3,870 03

Government grant for 1911 .. $257 55

COTTAGE HOSPITAL, COBOURG.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	9
Admitted	102
Births in the hospital	5
Total number under treatment	116
Discharged	103
Died	9
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	4
	116

Sex.

Male	66
Female	50
	116

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$286 20
From the Town of Cobourg	100 00
From the Counties of Northumberland and Durham	100 00
From other municipalities in the Province	....
From paying patients themselves	1,903 00
From subscriptions, donations, etc.	979 57
From other sources	12 20
Total	$3,380 97

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$227 38
Butter and eggs	186 40
Flour, bread and meal	72 56
Milk	108 00
Tea and coffee	40 65
Potatoes and other vegetables	50 49
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	117 95
Drugs and medicines	210 66
Medical and surgical appliances	5 10
Surgical instruments	....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	182 65
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	47 66
Fuel	276 70
Water	28 35
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	114 14
Salaries and wages	1,397 24
Laundry	25 31
Contingencies	53 19

COTTAGE HOSPITAL, COBURG.—*Continued.*

Repairs, ordinary	....
Printing, stationery, postage, etc.	22 32
Ice	8 00
Insurance	11 10
Total	$3,185 65
Government grant for 1911	$316 15

CHARLOTTE ELEANOR ENGLEHART HOSPITAL, PETROLEA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Institution during the official year:—

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	....
Admitted	93
Number of births in hospital	4
Total number under treatment	97
Discharged	81
Died	6
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	10
	97

Sex.

Male	45
Female	52
	97

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	....
From the County of Lambton	$800 00
From paying patients	2,319 61
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	800 00
From other sources	192 90
Total	$4,112 51

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$247 93
Butter and eggs	206 03
Flour, bread and meal	....
Milk	78 00
Tea and coffee	....
Potatoes and other vegetables	....
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	582 26
Drugs and medicines	158 91
Medical and surgical appliances	140 36
Beer, wine and spirits	....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	162 59
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	....
Fuel	152 71
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	83 88
Water supply	....
Hay and straw	11 35
Salaries and wages	1,999 69
Contingencies	76 03
Repairs, ordinary	63 14
Taxes and insurance	107 26
Printing, stationery and postage	102 53
Maintenance of grounds	469 98
Total	$4,957 54
Government aid for 1911	$325 25

GENERAL HOSPITAL, OSHAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1910	14
Admitted	148
Number of births in hospital	6
Total number under treatment	168
Discharged	138
Died	19
Under treatment, 30th September, 1911	11
	168

Sex.

Male	93
Female	75
	168

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$22 40
From the Town of Oshawa	500 00
From the County of Ontario	500 00
From paying patients	4,572 70
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	255 87
Total	$5,828 57

GENERAL HOSPITAL, OSHAWA.—*Continued.*

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$338 04
Butter and eggs	189 43
Flour, bread and meal	132 23
Milk	150 00
Tea and coffee	20 20
Potatoes and other vegetables	63 17
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	337 62
Drugs and medicines	212 40
Medical and surgical appliances	624 76
Beer, wine and spirits	20 35
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	156 53
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	61 94
Fuel	491 18
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	194 11
Water supply	12 40
Ice	70 50
Salaries and wages	2,698 15
Contingencies	344 54
Repairs, ordinary	140 54
Taxes and insurance	......
Printing, stationery and postage	118 14
Total	$6,376 23

Government aid for 1911	$745 75

CONSUMPTIVE SANATORIUM, ST. CATHARINES.

The following summaries show the operations of the Institution during the official year.

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1910	7
Admitted	14
Total number under treatment	21
Discharged	10
Died	4
Under treatment, 30th September, 1911	7
Total	21

Sex.

Male	12
Female	9
	21

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$990 85
From the City of St. Catharines	1,140 00
From patients themselves	219 00
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	80 50
From other sources	165 09
Total	$2,595 44

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$305 32
Butter and eggs	317 52
Flour, bread and meal	67 67
Milk	132 51
Tea and coffee	25 14
Potatoes and other vegetables	77 80
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	128 60
Drugs and medicines	134 86
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	20 17
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	37 88
Fuel	211 75
Electric light, oil, candles	46 92
Ice	16 76
Salaries and wages	789 50
Insurance	....
Contingencies	....
Repairs, ordinary	196 53
Water supply	8 10
Total	$2,517 03

Government grant for 1911	$1,122 86

LADY GREY SANATORIUM, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	23
Admitted	130
Total number under treatment	153

LADY GREY SANATORIUM, OTTAWA.—*Continued.*

Discharged	89
Died	38
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	26
	153

Sex.

Male	89
Female	64
	153

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,168 14
From the City of Ottawa	13,877 82
From other municipalities	....
From paying patients	1,209 14
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	....
Other sources	....
	$17,255 10

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat, bacon and fish	$2,580 16
Butter and eggs	1,118 69
Flour, bread and meal	321 54
Milk	876 01
Tea and coffee	89 65
Potatoes and other vegetables	420 87
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	917 45
Brooms, brushes, soap and cleaning appliances	263 72
Drugs, medicines & appliances	325 37
Beer, wine and spirits	35 60
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	587 59
Fuel	1,325 16
Light: gas, oil and candles	545 55
Water supply	....
Ice supply	331 24
Salaries and wages	6,112 22
Contingencies	984 41
Repairs, ordinary	392 29
Clothing for patients	27 58
Total	$17,255 10

Government grant for 1911	$4,529 14

QUEEN ALEXANDRA SANATORIUM, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1910	19
Admitted	63
Total number under treatment	82
Discharged	65
Died	1
Under treatment 30th September, 1911	16
	82

Sex.

Male	39
Female	43
	82

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$275 14
From the City of London	460 50
From the City of St. Thomas	91 00
From the County of Middlesex	24 50
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	2,538 10
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	1,085 50
From other sources	....
From endowments, etc.	2.000 00
Total	$6,474 74

Expenditures.

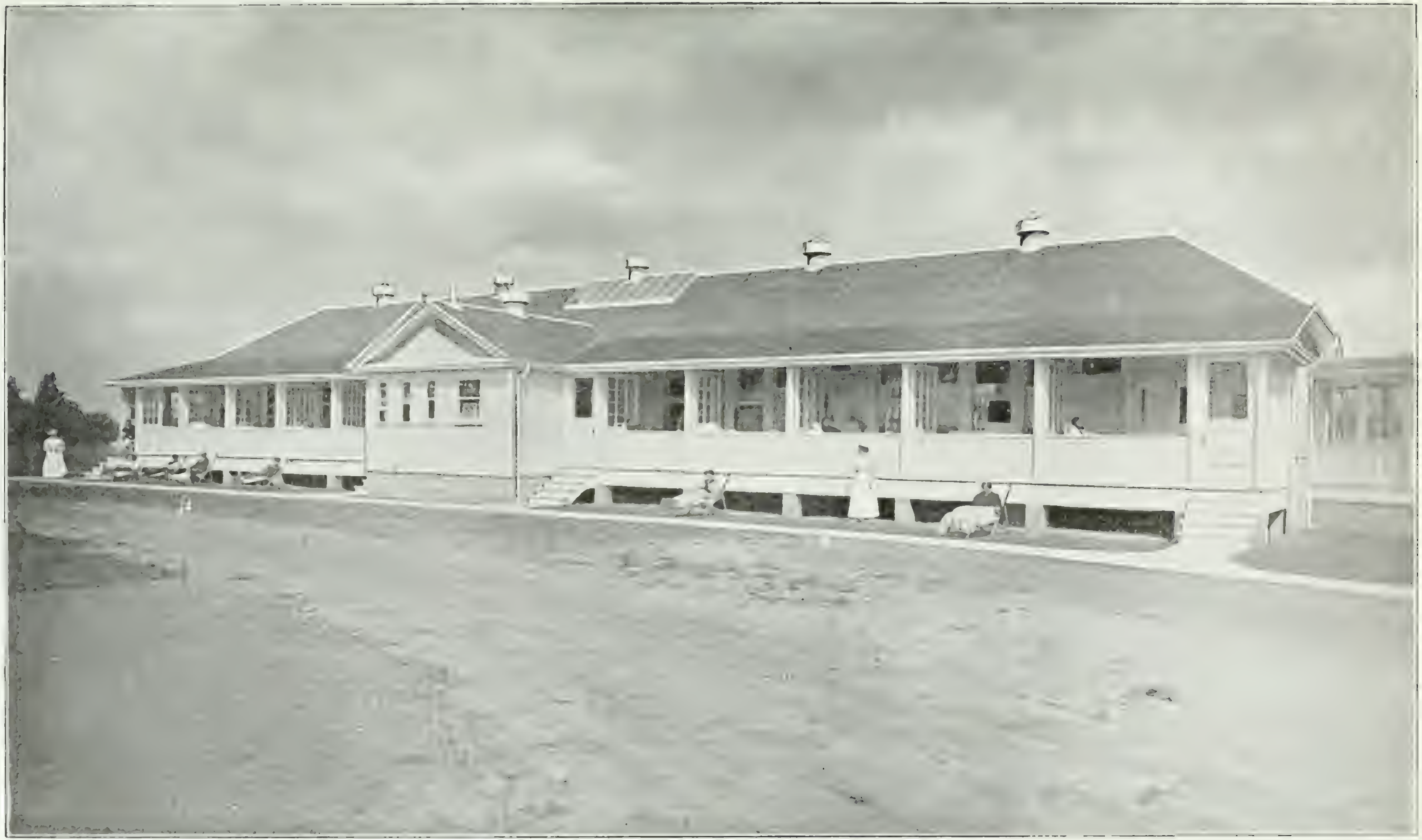
Butchers' meat	$1,238 95
Butter and eggs	560 20
Flour, bread and meal	189 01
Milk	73 76
Tea and coffee	89 60
Potatoes and other vegetables	87 35
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	713 56
Drugs and medicines	447 93
Medical and surgical appliances	6 82
Beer, wine and spirits	6 30
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	274 18
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	173 01
Fuel	1,230 27
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	212 40
Salaries and wages	4,575 00
Insurance	148 00
Contingencies	188 46
Farm	859 82
Stable supplies	184 17
Telephone	57 51
Ice supply	50 00
Total	$11,754 93

Government grant for 1911	$3,106 72

SANATORIA FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

The following institutions having complied with the statutory requirements are entitled to Government aid at the rate of $3.00 per week for each patient's stay.

Name of Institution.	Location.	Stay of Patients in weeks.	Amount payable to each Institution for the year 1911.
Muskoka Free Hospital	Gravenhurst	7,569.	$22,707.00
Toronto Free Hospital	Weston	6,939.$\frac{4}{7}$	20.818.72
Mountain Sanatorium	Hamilton	2,838.$\frac{5}{7}$	8,516.14
Consumptive Sanatorium.	St. Catharines.	374.$\frac{2}{7}$	1,122.86
Lady Grey Sanatorium	Ottawa	1,509.$\frac{5}{7}$	4,529.14
Queen Alexandra Sanatorium	London	1,035.$\frac{4}{7}$	3,106.72
May Court Dispensary	Ottawa	83	249.00
Total for 1911			61,049.58
Total for 1910			41,465.33



Queen Alexandra Sanitarium, London Infirmary.

CITY HOUSES OF REFUGE

The usual information obtained from each Refuge, in respect of sex, and previous residence of the inmates, has been summarized as under:—

Sex.

Male	2,078
Female	3,914
	5,992

Former Residence.

Received from cities and towns in which Refuges are located	4,123
Received from counties in which the Refuges are located	408
Received from other counties in the Province	1,270
Immigrants and foreigners	191
	5,992

TABLE I.

Schedule B—Table I gives a summary of the operations of each Refuge during the year.

Name of Refuge.	Location.	Number of persons in the Refuges on the 1st of October, 1910.	Number admitted to Refuges during the year.	Total number under lodgment during the year ending 30th Sept., 1911.	Total number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number of persons remaining in the Refuges on 30th Sept., 1911.
House of Industry	Toronto	137	166	303	137	19	147
House of Providence	"	511	280	791	225	65	501
Hospital for Incurables	"	139	105	244	16	55	173
St. John's Hospital	"	18	233	251	229	5	17
Convalescent Home	"	27	238	265	235	....	30
The Church Home	"	22	3	25	1	2	22
The Haven	"	94	200	294	193	9	92
Old Folks' Home	"	30	12	42	6	6	30
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	"	133	30	163	28	....	135
Aged Men's Home	"	35	12	47	6	9	32
Aged Women's Home	"	94	26	120	7	14	99
Toronto Industrial Refuge	"	72	6	78	3	1	74
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	81	230	311	236	20	55
Victor Home for Young Women	"	19	229	248	232	1	15
House of Refuge	Hamilton	114	54	168	27	22	119
Home for Aged Women	"	36	3	39	1	2	36
St. Peter's Home	"	16	7	23	4	4	15
House of Industry	Kingston	36	24	60	19	5	36
House of Providence	"	200	129	329	93	42	194
Home for Friendless Women	"	36	30	66	35	14	17
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	London	124	96	220	65	11	144
Home for Aged People	"	88	29	117	13	13	91
Convalescent Home	"	4	16	20	17	....	3
Home for Incurables	"	47	32	79	16	18	45
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	111	51	162	39	15	108
St. Charles' Hospice	"	215	80	295	44	34	217
Home for the Aged	"	34	37	71	32	5	34
Refuge Branch, Orphans' Home	"	19	5	24	3	3	18
Home for Friendless Women	"	45	63	108	72	2	34
Refuge of Our Lady of Charity	"	163	143	306	142	1	163
Home for Incurables	"	22	14	36	6	7	23
House of Providence	Guelph	60	41	101	32	9	60
The Elliott Home	"	23	7	30	5	3	22
The Thomas Williams' Home	St. Thomas	18	8	26	7	1	18
House of Providence	Dundas	134	53	187	39	22	126
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	17	23	40	16	2	22
The Widows' Home	Brantford	15	1	16	1	....	15
Home for the Friendless	Belleville	5	5	10	2	1	7
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	56	37	93	27	8	58
St. Paul's Home for the Aged	Cornwall	30	15	45	16	1	28
House of Providence	Peterboro'	94	45	139	28	31	80
Totals for 1911		3,174	2,818	5,992	2,355	482	3,155
Totals for 1910		3,176	2,905	6,081	2,496	415	3,170

TABLE II.

Schedule B.—Shows the aggregate stay of inmates, upon which the amount of aid to be granted by the Government to each Refuge is based. The average stay per inmate is also given.

Name of Refuge.	Location.	Number of inmates during the year.	Total stay in days during the year.	Average stay per inmate in days.
House of Industry	Toronto	303	57,126	189
House of Providence	"	791	180,751	228
Hospital for Incurables	"	244	58,783	241
St. John's Hospital	"	251	6,587	26
Convalescent Home	"	265	9,898	37
The Church Home	"	25	8,422	337
The Haven	"	294	36,984	126
Old Folks' Home	"	42	10,405	248
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	"	163	48,248	296
Aged Men's Home	"	47	9,159	195
Aged Women's Home	"	120	34,947	291
Industrial Refuge	"	78	26,611	341
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	311	26,560	85
Victor Home for Young Women	"	248	6,306	25
House of Refuge	Hamilton	168	43,503	259
Home for Aged Women	"	39	12,886	330
St. Peter's Home	"	23	5,632	245
House of Industry	Kingston	60	13,933	232
House of Providence	"	329	83,716	254
Home for Friendless Women	"	66	13,224	200
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	London	220	51,058	232
Home for Aged People	"	117	33,102	283
Convalescent Home	"	20	706	35
Home for Incurables	"	79	15,905	201
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	162	44,277	273
St. Charles' Hospice	"	295	79,644	270
Home for the Aged	"	71	13,921	197
Refuge Branch, Orphans' Home	"	24	6,822	284
Home for Friendless Women	"	108	13,321	123
Refuge of Our Lady of Charity	"	306	55,787	182
Home for Incurables	"	36	8,042	223
House of Providence	Guelph	101	21,404	212
The Elliott Home	"	30	7,618	254
The Thomas Williams' Home	St. Thomas	26	6,176	238
House of Providence	Dundas	187	48,211	258
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	40	8,314	208
The Widows' Home	Brantford	16	5,420	339
Home for the Friendless	Belleville	10	2,432	243
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	45	10,388	231
St. Paul's Home for the Aged	Cornwall	139	33,070	238
House of Providence	Peterboro'	93	20,795	224
Totals for 1911		5,992	1,180,094	197
Totals for 1910		6,081	1,171,372	193

TABLE III.

Schedule B—Showing the cost of maintaining the Refuges.

Name of Refuge.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Cost of dietaries.	Expenditure for fuel, salaries and wages, and all general expenses.	Total expenditure exclusive of extraordinary expenses.	Average cost per inmate per day.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	cents.
House of Industry	**Toronto**	57,126	7,173 67	6,113 83	13,287 50	23.26
House of Providence	"	180,751	26,359 29	17,313 24	43,672 53	24.16
Hospital for Incurables	"	58,783	15,751 06	25,751 35	41,502 41	70.60
St. John's Hospital	"	6,587	4,898 36	6,441 27	11,339 63	172.15
Convalescent Home	"	9,898	4,215 21	4,435 93	8,651 14	87.40
The Church Home	"	8,422	2,369 61	1,729 60	4,099 21	48.67
The Haven	"	36,984	4,298 61	5,785 98	10,084 59	27.24
Old Folks' Home	"	10,405	2,445 71	3,669 50	6,115 21	58.77
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	"	48,248	3,841 45	6,290 21	10,131 66	21.00
Aged Men's Home	"	9,159	3,112 36	4,623 51	7,735 87	84.46
Aged Women's Home	"	34,947	7,467 41	8,991 74	16,459 15	47.10
Industrial Refuge	"	26,611	4,653 25	7,556 27	12,209 52	32.34
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	26,560	2,734 54	2,784 23	5,518 77	20.78
Victor Home for Young Women	"	6,306	1,233 67	1,364 98	2,598 65	41.21
House of Refuge	Hamilton	43,503	5,813 76	9,785 81	15,599 57	35.86
Home for Aged Women	"	12,886	1,989 69	3,055 61	5,045 30	39.15
St. Peter's Home	"	5,632	845 79	1,959 21	2,805 00	49.80
House of Industry	Kingston	13,933	1,651 82	1,963 82	3,615 64	25.95
House of Providence	"	83,716	12,613 95	10,850 09	23,464 04	28.03
Home for Friendless Women	"	13,224	809 40	1,272 07	2,081 47	15.74
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	London	51,058	8,680 00	8,154 68	16,834 68	32.97
Home for Aged People	"	33,102	5,840 06	4,764 84	10,604 90	32.04
Convalescent Home	"	706	181 45	345 15	526 60	74.59
Home for Incurables	"	15,905	3,248 27	5,172 24	8,420 51	52.94
St. Patrick's Refuge	**Ottawa**	44,277	5,454 99	11,228 75	16,683 74	37.68
St. Charles' Hospice	"	79,644	10,341 69	4,801 42	15,143 11	19.01
Home for the Aged	"	13,921	1,488 77	2,117 90	3,606 67	25.91
Refuge Branch, Orphans' Home	"	6,822	1,968 74	4,751 00	6,719 74	14.07
Home for Friendless Women	"	13,321	1,702 83	7,745 01	9,447 84	70.92
Refuge of Our Lady of Charity	"	55,787	6,853 76	7,763 55	14,617 31	26.20
Home for Incurables	"	8,042	1,594 93	4,228 40	5,823 33	72.41
House of Providence	Guelph	21,404	2,384 92	2,882 04	5,266 96	24.61
The Elliott Home	"	7,618	1,942 34	2,981 30	4,923 64	64.63
The Thomas Williams' Home	St. Thomas	6,176	884 72	1,449 86	2,334 58	37.80
House of Providence	**Dundas**	48,211	8,392 98	7,691 05	16,084 03	33.36
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	8,314	1,426 64	1,775 75	3,202 39	38.52
The Widows' Home	Brantford	5,420	504 37	783 43	1,287 80	23.76
Home for the Friendless	Belleville	2,432	245 47	394 53	640 00	26.32
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	10,388	1,562 63	1,401 24	2,963 87	28.53
St. Paul's Home for the Aged	Cornwall	33,070	4,044 15	2,416 55	6,460 70	19.54
House of Providence	Peterboro'	20,795	2,959 66	2,270 43	5,230 09	25.15
Totals for 1911		1,180,094	185,981 98	216,857 37	402,839 35	34.13
Totals for 1910		1,171,372	173,639 68	206,912 83	80,252 51	32.46

House of Industry, Toronto, exclusive of outdoor relief, which amounted to $25,404.89.

Home for the Friendless, Windsor, exclusive of outdoor relief, which amounted to $1,063.25.

TABLE IV.

Schedule B—Shows the basis upon which statutory aid is granted.

Name of Refuge.	Location.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Refuge rate is based, exclusive of infants under one year old.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Orphanage rate is based, exclusive of infants under one year old.	Amount received from all sources other than Government. $ c.	Computation at seven (7) cents per day. $ c.	Computation at two (2) cents per day.	Total Government allowance to each House of Refuge for the year 1911. $ c.
House of Industry	Toronto	57,126		6,017 85	3,998 82		3,998 82
House of Providence	"	180,751		30,711 43	12,652 57		12,652 57
Hospital for Incurables	"	58,783		33,723 77			7,334 00
St. John's Hospital	"	6,587		10,871 98			988 05
Convalescent Home	"	9,898		8,972 00	692 86		692 86
The Church Home	"	8,422		3,713 51	589 54		589 54
The Haven	"	28,144	4,279	9,286 34	1,970 08	85 58	2,055 66
Old Folks' Home	"	10,405		5,361 74	728 35		728 35
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	"	48,248		6,760 75	3,377 36		3,377 36
Aged Men's Home	"	9,159		6,757 02	641 13		641 13
Aged Women's Home	"	34,947		13,950 17	2,446 29		2,446 29
Industrial Refuge	"	26,611		12,060 90	1,862 77		1,862 77
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	15,206	5,752	4,348 39	1,064 42	115 04	1,179 46
Victor Home for Young Women	"	5,042	253	2,002 23	352 94	5 06	358 00
House of Refuge	Hamilton	43,503		14,338 61	3,045 21		3,045 21
Home for Aged Women	"	12,886		4,023 46	902 02		902 02
St. Peter's Home	"	5,632		2,469 74	394 24		394 24
House of Industry	Kingston	13,933		3,085 72	975 31		975 31
House of Providence	"	83,716		18,235 84	5,860 12		5,860 12
Home for Friendless Women	"	2,771	7,739	1,928 35	193 97	154 78	348 75
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	London	51,058		13,077 82	3,574 06		3,574 06
Home for Aged People	"	33,102		9,250 99	2,317 14		2,317 14
Convalescent Home	"	664	42	722 22	46 48	84	47 32
Home for Incurables	"	15,905		7,548 46	1,113 35		1,113 35
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	44,277		11,643 69	3,099 39		3,099 39
St. Charles' Hospice	"	79,644		11,079 50	5,575 08		5,575 08
Home for the Aged	"	13,921		2,114 77	974 47		974 47
Refuge Branch, Orphans' Home	"	6,822		6,492 85	477 54		477 54
Home for Friendless Women	"	9,709	2,913	8,683 47	679 63	58 26	737 89
Refuge of Our Lady of Charity	"	48,774	7,013	11,872 25	3,404 18	140 26	3,554 44
Home for Incurables	"	8,042		6,427 86	562 94		562 94
House of Providence	Guelph	21,404		3,702 23	1,498 28		1,498 28
The Elliott Home	"	7,618		4,843 57	533 26		533 26
The Thomas Williams' Home	St. Thomas	6,176		2,315 29	432 32		432 32
House of Providence	Dundas	48,211		12,805 09	3,374 77		3,374 77
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	8,314		2,936 27	581 98		581 98
The Widows' Home	Brantford	5,420		956 65	379 40		379 40
Home for the Friendless	Belleville	2,432		485 47	170 24		170 24
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	10,388		3,897 83	727 16		727 16
St. Paul's Home for the Aged	Cornwall	33,070		4,291 07	2,314 90		2,314 90
House of Providence	Peterboro	20,795		3,232 91	1,455 65		1,455 65
Totals for 1911		1,137,516	27,991	327,000 06	75,050 22	559 82	83,932 09
Totals for 1910		1,150,465	41,322	296,837 61	76,617 90	826 44	84,743 09

SEPARATE REPORTS.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	137
Admitted	166
Total number of Inmates	303
Discharged	137
Died	19
In residence, 30th September, 1911	147
	303

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	300
County of York and other counties	......
Immigrants and foreigners	3
	303

Sex.

Male	248
Female	55
	303

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$3,814 37
From the City of Toronto	2,000 00
From inmates	431 95
Income from property belonging to the House	1,479 65
Subscriptions and donations	2,106 25
From other sources	......
From City of Toronto for outdoor and casual poor	39,000 00
Total	$48,832 22

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$7,173 67
Clothing, furniture, and furnishings	855 78
Fuel, light and cleaning	1,923 06
Salaries and wages	1,888 25
Repairs	600 90
Other expenditures	855 84
Outdoor and casual poor	25,404 89
Total	$38,702 39
Government aid for 1911	$3,998 82

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	511
Admitted	280
Total number of inmates	791
Discharged	225
Died	65
In residence, 30th September, 1911	501
	791

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	770
County of York	......
Other counties in Ontario	21
	791

Sex.

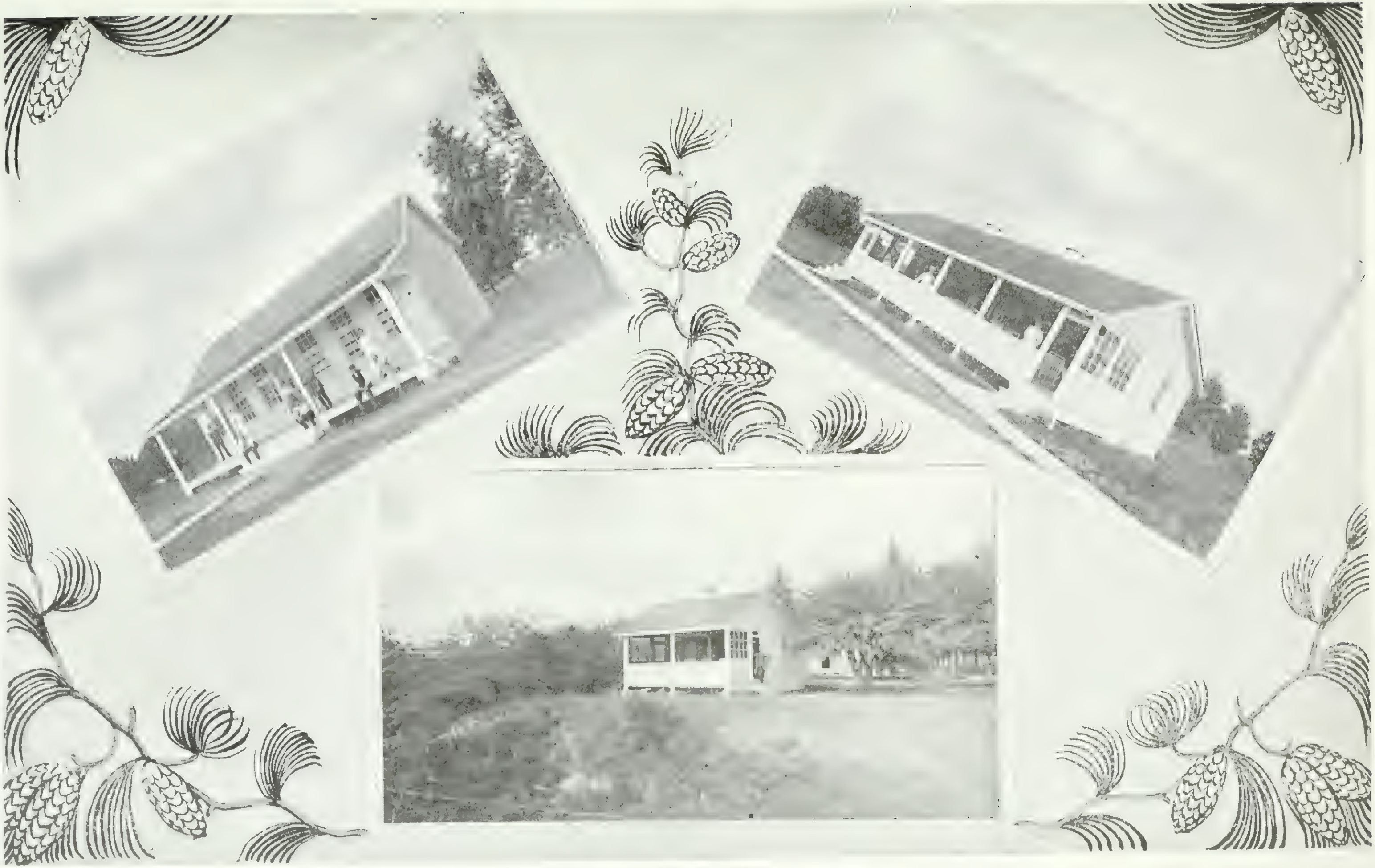
Male	408
Female	383
	791

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$12,874 82
From the City of Toronto	12,000 00
Other municipalities	170 83
From inmates, in payment of board	6,910 37
Subscriptions, donations, and bequests of private individuals	9,718 47
From other sources	1,911 76
Total	$43,586 25

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$26,359 29
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	3,781 28
Fuel, light and cleaning	5,659 42
Salaries and wages	1,671 30
Drugs and medicines	1,174 97
Ordinary repairs	2,669 14
Other expenditures	2,357 13
Total	$43,672 53
Government aid for 1911	$12,652 57



Queen Alexandra Sanitarium, London.

Recreation Hall. Men's Cottage (Private Patients). Women's Cottage.

HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	139
Admitted	105
Total number of inmates	244
Discharged	16
Died	55
In residence, 30th September, 1911	173
	244

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	222
County of York and other counties	22
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	......
	244

Sex.

Male	114
Female	130
	244

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$6,080 93
From the City of Toronto	14,447 60
From other municipalities	......
Payments from inmates	12,861 75
Income from property belonging to the Home	486 58
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	5,897 76
Other sources	30 08
Total	$39,804 70

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$15,751 06
Clothing and furnishings	2,315 46
Fuel, light and cleaning	7,249 79
Salaries and wages	12,066 81
Repairs, ordinary	1,595 82
Medicine and medical comforts	956 43
Other expenses	1,567 04
Total	$41,502 41
Government aid for 1911	$7,334 00

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	18
Admitted	233
Total number of inmates	251
Discharged	229
Died	5
In residence, 30th September, 1911	17
	251

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	171
County of York	14
Other counties	52
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	14
	251

Sex.

Female	250
Male	1
	251

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$947 85
From the City of Toronto	889 00
From other municipalities	......
From the inmates	9,493 68
Subscriptions	489 30
Income from property belonging to the House	......
Total	$11,819 83

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$4,898 36
Furniture and furnishings	242 15
Fuel, gas and cleaning	1,580 61
Salaries and wages	2,769 02
Repairs, ordinary	972 92
Medicine and medical comforts	700 72
Other expenses	175 85
Total	$11,339 63
Government aid for 1911	$988 05

THE CONVALESCENT HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	27
Admitted	238
Total number of inmates	265
Discharged	235
Died	0
In residence, 30th September, 1911	30
	265

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	230
County of York	1
Other counties	20
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	14
	265

Sex.

Male	5
Female	260
	265

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$584 71
From the City of Toronto	1,480 00
Payments from inmates	7,350 24
Income from property belonging to the Home	......
Subscriptions and donations	22 13
Received from all other sources not above enumerated	119 63
Total	$9,556 71

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$4,215 21
Furnishings, etc.	325 37
Fuel, light, and cleaning	910 51
Salaries and wages	2,633 28
Ordinary repairs, etc.	252 40
Other expenses	314 37
Total	$8,651 14
Government aid for 1911	$692 86

CHURCH HOME FOR THE AGED, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	22
Admitted	3
Total number of inmates	25
Discharged	1
Died	2
In residence, 30th September, 1911	22
	25

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	19
Other counties of Ontario	4
Immigrants, etc.	2
	25

Sex.

Male	7
Female	18
	25

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$582 19
From the City of Toronto	150 00
From other municipalities	......
From payments made by inmates	2,807 00
Income from property belonging to the Home	......
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	756 51
Total	$4,295 70

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$2,369 61
Clothing and furnishings	174 14
Fuel, light, and cleaning, etc.	623 13
Salaries and wages	680 15
Repairs	121 26
Other expenses	130 92
Total	$4,099 21
Government aid for 1911	$589 54

Lady Grey Hospital for Tuberculosis, Ottawa. Winter view.

THE HAVEN, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	94
Admitted	200
Total number of inmates	294
Discharged	193
Deaths	9
In residence, 30th September, 1911	92
	294

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	164
County of York	6
Other counties	111
Immigrants, etc.	13
	294

Sex.

Male (Infants)	26
Female	268
	294

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,052 30
From the City of Toronto	2,000 00
From inmates	688 54
Income from laundry, etc.	4,690 49
Subscriptions and donations	1,835 41
From other sources	61 90
Total	$11,328 64

Expenditures.

Foods of all kinds	$4,298 61
Clothing, furnishings, etc.	769 29
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	1,481 42
Salaries and wages	2,161 45
Repairs	605 33
Other expenses	768 49
Total	$10,084 59

Government aid for 1911 .... $2,055 66

THE OLD FOLKS' HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Patients.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	30
Admitted	12
Total number of inmates	42
Discharged	6
Died	6
In residence, 30th September, 1911	30
	42

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	41
County of York	1
Other counties	......
	42

Sex.

Females	42
	42

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$746 27
From the City of Toronto	200 00
Payments of inmates	3,645 50
Income from property belonging to the Home	66 14
Subscriptions, donations, and income	1,395 10
Other sources	55 00
Total	$6,108 01

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$2,445 71
Clothing and furnishings	289 85
Fuel, light, and cleaning	1,072 90
Salaries and wages	1,652 07
Repairs	463 19
Other expenses	191 49
Total	$6,115 21

Government aid for 1911 ..... $728 35

GOOD SHEPHERD FEMALE REFUGE, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	133
Admitted	30
Total number of inmates	163
Discharged	28
Died	......
In residence, 30th September, 1911	135
	163

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	147
County of York and other counties	16
Immigrants and foreigners	......
	163

Sex.

Female	163
	163

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$3,310 02
From the City of Toronto	500 00
From inmates	30 00
Subscriptions and donations	290 00
From other sources	5,940 75
Total	$10,070 77

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$3,841 45
Clothing, furniture, and furnishings	1,834 25
Fuel, light, and cleaning	855 30
Salaries and wages	720 00
Repairs	565 75
Drugs and medicines	520 00
Other expenditures	1,794 91
Total	$10,131 66

Government aid for 1911	$3,377 36

AGED MEN'S HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	35
Admitted	12
Total number of inmates	47
Discharged	6
Died	9
In residence, 30th September, 1911	32
	47

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	44
County of York and other counties	3
	47

Sex.

Male	47
	47

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$884 52
From the City of Toronto	200 00
From payments made by inmates	4,635 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	316 12
Received from all other sources	1,605 90
Total	$7,641 54

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds (13 mos.)	$3,112 36
Clothing and furnishings	168 70
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc. (13 mos.)	1,392 63
Salaries and wages	2,361 83
Repairs	364 27
Other expenses	336 08
Total	$7,735 87

Government aid for 1911	$641 13

AGED WOMEN'S HOME, TORONTO

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910.	94
Admitted	26
Total number of inmates...	120
Discharged	7
Deaths	14
In residence, 30th September, 1911	99
	120

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	112
Other cities and counties	7
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	1
	120

Sex.

Female	120
	120

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,524 55
From the City of Toronto	200 00
From inmates	13,515 50
Subscriptions and donations	202 84
From other sources	31 83
Total	$16,474 72

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds (13 mos.)	$7,467 41
Clothing, furnishings, etc.	610 40
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc. (15 mos.)	2,949 79
Salaries and wages	4,749 77
Repairs	184 15
Other expenses	497 61
Total	$16,459 13
Government aid for 1911	$2,446 29

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910.	72
Admitted	6
Total number of inmates..	78
Discharged	3
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1911	74
	78

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	70
County of York and other counties	8
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	......
	78

Sex.

Female	78
	78

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario.	$1,797 39
From the City of Toronto	175 00
Payments from inmates	95 00
Subscriptions, donations, and income	1,499 69
Laundry, sewing, etc.	4,696 03
Campaign Fund	5,595 18
Total	$13,858 29

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds (15 mos.)	$4,653 25
Clothing and furnishings (15 mos.)	611 37
Fuel, light, and cleaning	1,356 74
Salaries and wages	2,657 60
Repairs, ordinary	463 17
Medicine and medical comforts	225 53
Other expenses	1,118 66
Total	$11,086 32
Government aid for 1911	$1,862 77

VICTOR HOME FOR YOUNG WOMEN, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910.	19
Admitted	229
Total number of inmates	248
Discharged	232
Deaths	1
In residence, 30th September, 1911	15
	248

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	58
County of York	65
Other counties of Ontario	81
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	44
	248

Sex.

Female	232
Male (infants)	16
	248

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario.	$361 28
From the City of Toronto	300 00
From inmates	7 00
Subscriptions, donations of private individuals	23 00
From other sources	1,672 23
Total	$2,363 51

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,233 67
Clothing, furnishings, etc.	13 11
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	535 65
Salaries and wages	548 00
Repairs	116 27
Other expenses	151 95
Total	$2,598 65

Government aid for 1911 ..... $358 00

S. A. RESCUE HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910.	81
Admitted	230
Total number of inmates	311
Discharged	236
Deaths	20
In residence, 30th September, 1911	55
	311

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	175
County of York and other counties	136
Immigrants, etc.	......
	311

Sex.

Male	36
Female	275
	311

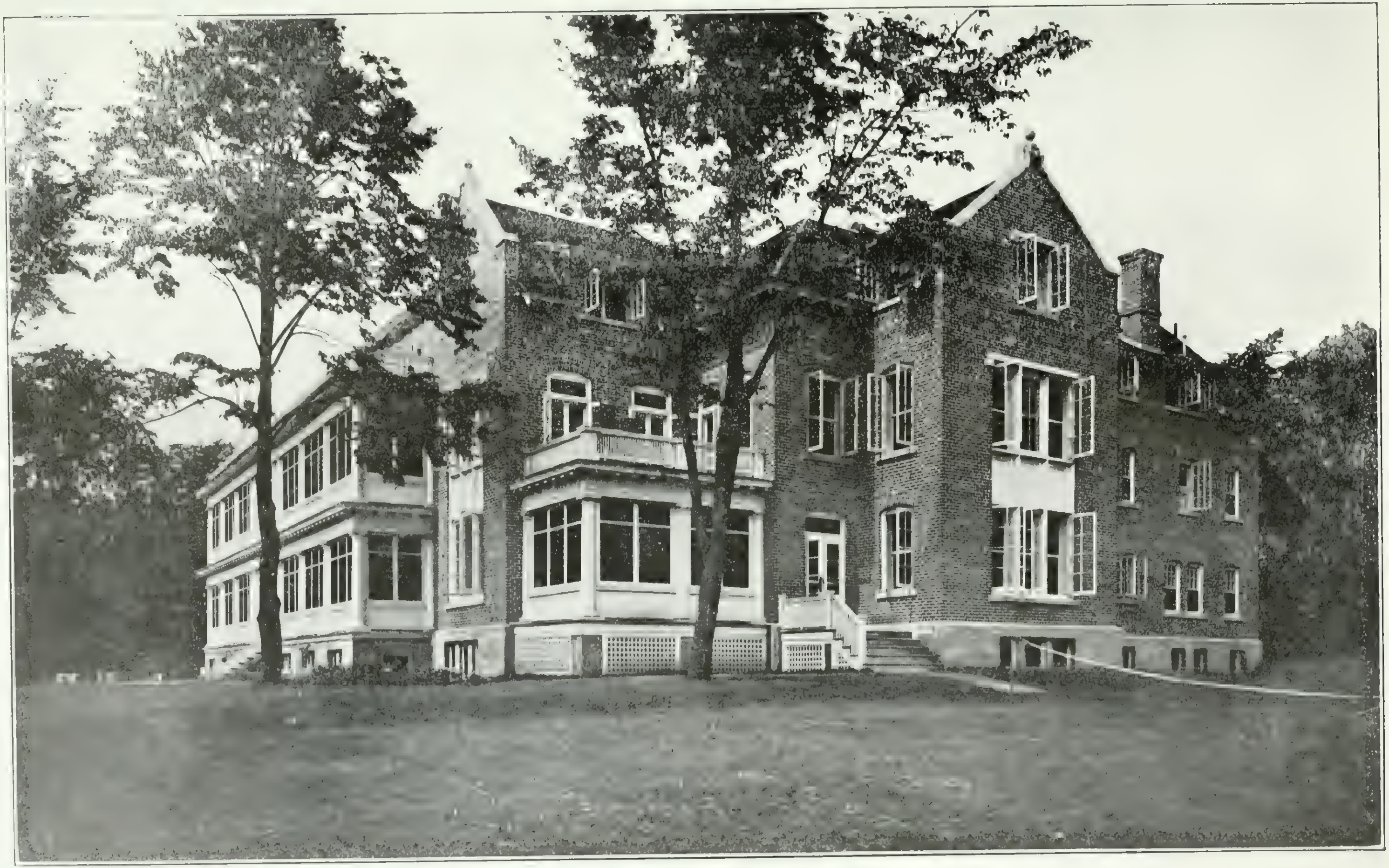
Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,170 26
From the City of Toronto	......
From inmates	......
Income from laundry and sewing	2,414 37
Subscriptions and donations	486 50
From other sources	1,447 52
Total	$5,518 65

Expenditures

Food of all kinds	$2,734 54
Clothing, furnishings, etc.	......
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	556 00
Salaries and wages	1,303 99
Repairs	......
Taxes, insurance, and rent	......
Drugs and medicines	......
Other expenses	900 24
Total	$5,494 77

Government aid for 1911 ..... $1,179 46



Lady Grey Hospital for Tuberculosis, Ottawa. Summer View.

HOUSE OF REFUGE, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	114
Admitted	54
Total number of inmates	168
Discharged	27
Died	22
In residence, 30th September, 1911	119
	168

Places Admitted From

City of Hamilton	168
County of Wentworth	......
	168

Sex.

Male	108
Female	60
	168

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$3,054 10
From the City of Hamilton	12,579 36
From the municipalities	......
From the inmates	1,759 25
Subscriptions, donations of private individuals	......
From all other sources	......
Total	$17,392 71

Expenditures.

Foods of all kinds	$5,813 76
Clothing, furnishings, etc.	767 07
Fuel, gas, etc.	2,657 31
Salaries and wages	4,331 92
Ordinary repairs	914 14
Taxes and insurance	255 23
Other expenses	860 14
Total	$15,599 57
Government aid for 1911	$3,045 21

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	36
Admitted	3
Total number of inmates	39
Number discharged	1
Number of deaths	2
In residence, 30th September, 1911	36
	39

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	39
	39

Sex.

Female	39
	39

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$914 55
From the City of Hamilton	721 01
Income from property	1,144 18
From Township of West Flamboro'	77 00
Subscriptions, donations of private individuals	1,877 18
From inmates	63 00
From all other sources	141 04
Total	$4,937 96

Expenditures.

Foods of all kinds	$1,989 69
Clothing, furnishings, etc.	292 75
Fuel, gas, etc.	810 06
Salaries and wages	1,488 46
Ordinary repairs	45 72
Other expenses	121 78
Outdoor relief	72 00
Total	$4,820 46
Government aid for 1911	$902 02

ST. PETER'S HOME, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	16
Admitted	7
Total number of inmates	23
Discharged	4
Died	4
In residence, 30th September, 1911	15
	23

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	19
County of Wentworth and other counties	4
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	.....
	23

Sex.

Male	21
Female	2
	23

Receipts.

From the Ontario Government	$432 39
From the City of Hamilton	186 02
From the County of Wentworth	......
From the inmates	1,707 39
From subscriptions, donations, etc.	94 00
From other sources	482 33
Total	$2,902 13

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$845 79
Clothing, furnishings, etc.	26 17
Fuel, light and cleaning	311 53
Salaries and wages	1,131 75
Ordinary repairs	67 05
Live stock and feed	77 41
Other expenses	345 30
Total	$2,805 00
Government aid for 1911	$394 24

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, KINGSTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	36
Admitted	24
Total number of inmates	60
Discharged	19
Died	5
In residence, 30th September, 1911	36
	60

Places Admitted From.

City of Kingston	34
County of Frontenac	11
Other counties of Ontario	15
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	
	60

Sex.

Male	38
Female	22
	60

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$979 16
From the City of Kingston	800 00
County of Frontenac	840 67
Lennox and Addington	667 80
Payments from inmates	113 00
Income from property	187 90
Subscriptions and donations	27 00
Other sources	449 35
Total	$4,064 88

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,654 82
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	261 21
Fuel, light and cleaning	452 65
Salaries and wages	767 09
Repairs, ordinary	236 96
Farming	62 74
Other expenses	183 24
Total	$3,617 64
Government aid for 1911	$975 31

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	200
Admitted	129
Total number of inmates	329
Discharged	93
Died	42
In residence 30th September, 1911	194
	329

Places Admitted From.

City of Kingston	96
County of Frontenac	17
Other counties	192
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	24
	329
Male	161
Female	168
	329

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$5,950 98
From the City of Kingston	100 00
From the County of Frontenac	117 00
From other municipalities	1,284 72
Income from property	630 90
Payment from inmates	3,527 92
Subscriptions and donations	5,826 26
Sisters' earnings, etc.	4,835 76
Other sources	1,913 28
Total	$24,186 82

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$12,613 95
Clothing, furnishings, etc.	2,432 79
Salaries and wages	931 10
Fuel, light and cleaning	4,223 12
Repairs, ordinary	842 27
Taxes and insurance	1,119 34
Other expenses	2,232 57
Total	$24,395 14
Government aid for 1911	$5,860 12

HOME FOR FRIENDLESS WOMEN AND INFANTS, KINGSTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	36
Admitted	30
Total number of inmates	66
Discharged	35
Died	14
In residence, 30th September, 1911	17
	66

Places Admitted From.

City of Kingston	15
County of Frontenac	20
Other counties in Ontario	30
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	1
	66

Sex.

Male	25
Female	41
	66

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$273 14
From the City of Kingston	500 00
From the County of Frontenac	150 00
From inmates	963 50
Subscriptions and donations	192 00
Other sources	122 85
Total	$2,201 49

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$809 40
Clothing and furnishings	64 00
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	312 15
Salaries and wages	540 00
Repairs	205 67
Other expenses	150 25
Total	$2,081 47
Government aid for 1911	$348 75

ROMAN CATHOLIC HOUSE OF REFUGE, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	124
Admitted	96
Total number of inmates	220
Discharged	65
Died	11
In residence, 30th September, 1911	144
	220

Places Admitted From.

City of London	73
County of Middlesex	8
Other counties in Ontario	139
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	....
	220

Sex.

Male	102
Female	118
	220

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$3,238 90
From the City of London	300 00
From other municipalities	......
Payment from inmates	4,745 44
Subscriptions and donations	7,395 70
Other sources	636 68
Total	$16,316 72

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$8,680 00
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	1,641 82
Fuel, light, and cleaning	2,368 82
Salaries and wages	1,186 85
Repairs, ordinary	1,151 49
Taxes, insurance, etc.	391 00
Other expenses	1,414 70
Total	$16,834 68
Government aid for 1911	$3,574 06

HOME FOR AGED PEOPLE, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	88
Admitted	29
Total number of inmates	117
Discharged	13
Died	13
In residence, 30th September, 1911	91
	117

Places Admitted From.

City of London	80
County of Middlesex	17
Other counties of Ontario	20
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	.....
	117

Sex.

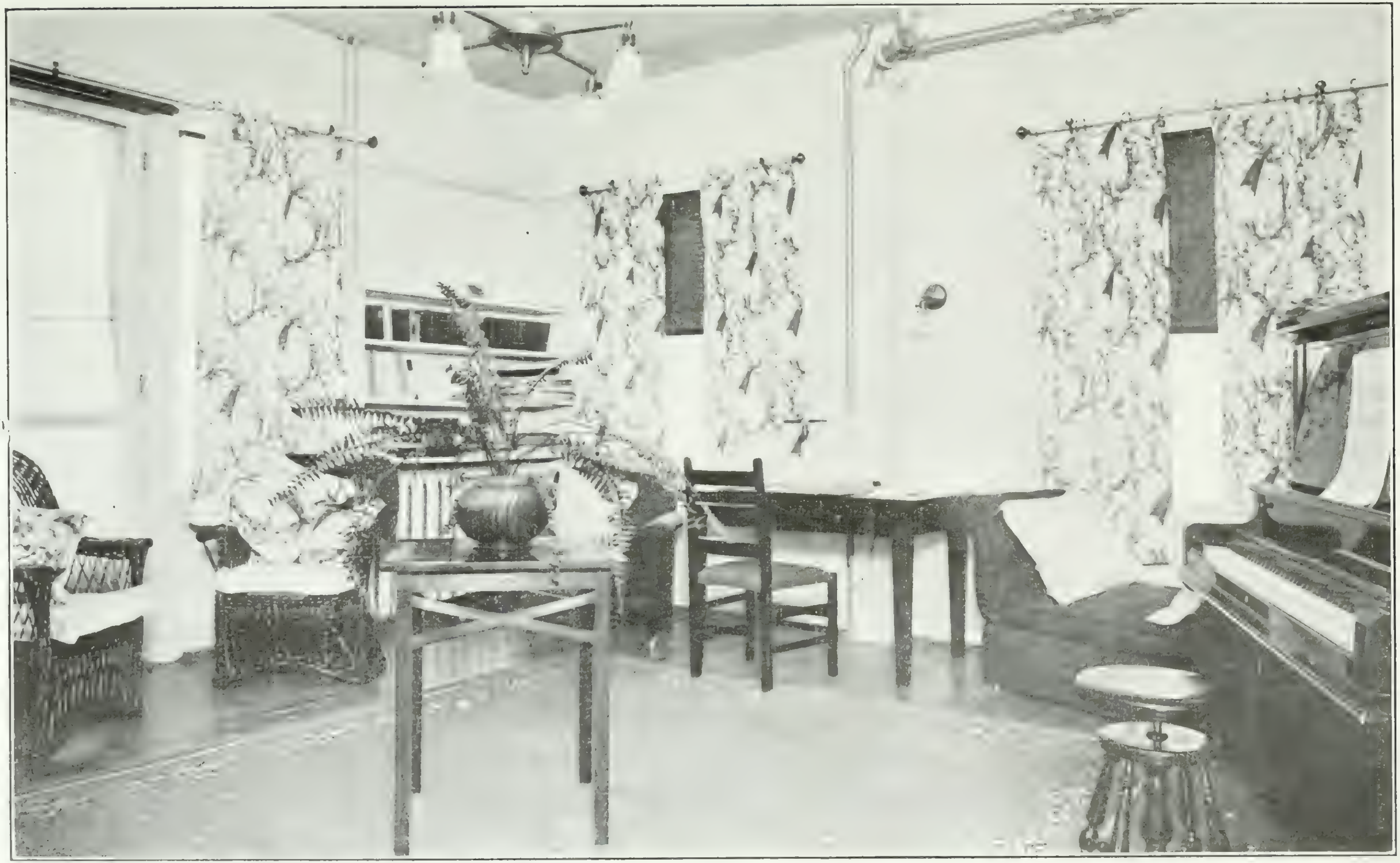
Male	65
Female	52
	117

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,178 26
From the City of London	3,428 92
From the County of Middlesex	......
From other municipalities	......
Payment from inmates	5,406 50
Subscriptions and donations	20 00
Other sources	395 57
Total	$11,429 25

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$5,840 06
Clothing, furniture, and furnishings	481 67
Fuel, light, and cleaning	1,339 49
Salaries and wages	2,256 00
Repairs, ordinary	219 33
Drugs and medicines	211 94
Other expenses	256 31
Total	$10,604 80
Government aid for 1911	$2,317 14



Nurses' Sitting Room, Lady Grey Hospital

CONVALESCENT HOME, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	4
Admitted	16
Total number of inmates	20
Discharged	17
Died	.....
In residence 30th September, 1911	3
	20

Places Admitted From.

City of London	14
County of Middlesex and other counties	6
	20

Sex.

Male	7
Female	13
	20

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	89 32
From the City of London	100 00
Payment from inmates	171 00
Subscriptions and donations	445 37
Other sources	5 85
Total	$811 54

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$181 45
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	12 24
Fuel, light and cleaning	84 64
Salaries and wages	159 50
Repairs, ordinary	11 27
Other expenses	77 50
Total	$526 60
Government aid for 1911	$47 32

HOME FOR INCURABLES, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	47
Admitted	32
Total number of inmates	79
Discharged	16
Died	18
In residence, 30th September, 1911	45
	79

Places Admitted From

City of London	40
County of Middlesex	10
Other counties of Ontario	29
	79

Sex.

Male	45
Female	34
	79

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,078 70
From the City of London	1,041 27
From the County of Middlesex	......
Payments from inmates	6,169 00
Subscriptions, donations, and income	338 19
Other sources	......
Total	$8,627 16

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$3,248 27
Clothing and furnishings	745 46
Fuel, light, and cleaning	1,033 20
Salaries and wages	2,726 20
Repairs	337 83
Other expenses	329 55
Total	$8,420 51
Government aid for 1911	$1,113 35

ST. PATRICK'S REFUGE, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	111
Admitted	51
Total number of inmates..	162
Discharged	39
Died	15
In residence, 30th September, 1911	108
	162

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	102
County of Carleton	36
Other counties in Ontario	17
Immigrants	7
	162

Sex.

Male	67
Female	95
	162

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$3,099 95
From the City of Ottawa	350 00
From the County of Carleton..	50 00
From other municipalities	......
From payments made by inmates	2,958 75
Subscriptions, donations, etc..	4,747 95
Other sources	3,536 99
Total	$14,743 64

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$5,454 99
Clothings and furnishings	1,225 39
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	2,262 97
Salaries and wages	1,229 00
Repairs, ordinary	2,777 59
Live stock and farm grounds..	1,544 91
Taxes and insurance	569 35
Other expenses	1,619 74
Total	$16,683 94

Government aid for 1911 .... $3,099 39

ST. CHARLES' HOSPICE, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910..	215
Admitted	80
Total number of inmates..	295
Discharged	44
Died	34
In residence, 30th September, 1911	217
	295

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	175
County of Carleton	10
Other counties	85
Immigrants, foreigners, etc. ..	25
	295

Sex.

Male	112
Female	183
	295

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$5,498 92
From the City of Ottawa	400 00
From the County of Carleton..	50 00
From other municipalities	512 18
Income from property belonging to the House	1,755 37
From payments made by inmates	4,507 33
Subscriptions, donations, etc..	2,536 31
Other sources	1,318 31
Total	$16,578 42

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$10,341 69
Clothing and furnishings	712 15
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	1,851 00
Salaries and wages	733 00
Repairs, ordinary	......
Taxes and insurance	535 80
Other expenses	969 47
Total	$15,143 11

Government aid for 1911 .... $5,575 08

HOME FOR THE AGED, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	34
Admitted	37
Total number of inmates	71
Discharged	32
Died	5
In residence, 30th September, 1911	34
	71

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	55
County of Carleton	9
Other counties	7
	71

Sex.

Male	69
Female	2
	71

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	876 89
From the City of Ottawa	400 00
From the County of Carleton	300 00
From other municipalities	....
From payments made by inmates	375 87
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	398 50
Income from property	640 40
Other sources	....
Total	$2,991 66

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,488 77
Clothing and furnishings	....
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	487 27
Salaries and wages	1,310 00
Repairs, ordinary	30 54
Taxes and insurance	156 00
Other expenses	134 09
Total	$3,606 67

Government aid for 1911 .... $974 47

REFUGE BRANCH, ORPHANS' HOME, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	19
Admitted	5
Total number of inmates	24
Discharged	3
Died	3
In residence, 30th December, 1911	18
	24

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	23
County of Carleton	1
	24

Sex

Female	24
	24

Government aid for 1911 ...... $477 54

The receipts and expenditures of this Charity are shown in the report upon the Orphans' Home, Ottawa.

THE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS WOMEN, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1910	45
Admitted	63
Total number of inmates	108
Discharged	72
Died	2
In residence, 30th September, 1911	34
	108

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	52
County of Carleton	3
Other counties in Ontario	33
Immigrants, etc.	20
	108

Sex.

Male	10
Female	98
	108

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$747 43
From the City of Ottawa	300 00
From the County of Carleton	50 00
Payment from inmates	....
Subscriptions and donations	247 75
From all other sources	8,085 72
Total	$9,430 90

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,702 83
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	289 07
Fuel, light and cleaning	1,702 03
Salaries and wages	3,387 36
Repairs, ordinary	453 93
Taxes and insurance	250 83
Other expenses	1,611 79
Total	$9,397 84
Government aid for 1911	$737 89

THE REFUGE OF OUR LADY OF CHARITY, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Refuge during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	163
Admitted	143
Total number of inmates	306
Discharged	142
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1911	163
	306

Places admitted from

City of Ottawa	244
County of Carleton	12
Other counties in Ontario	40
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	10
	306

Sex.

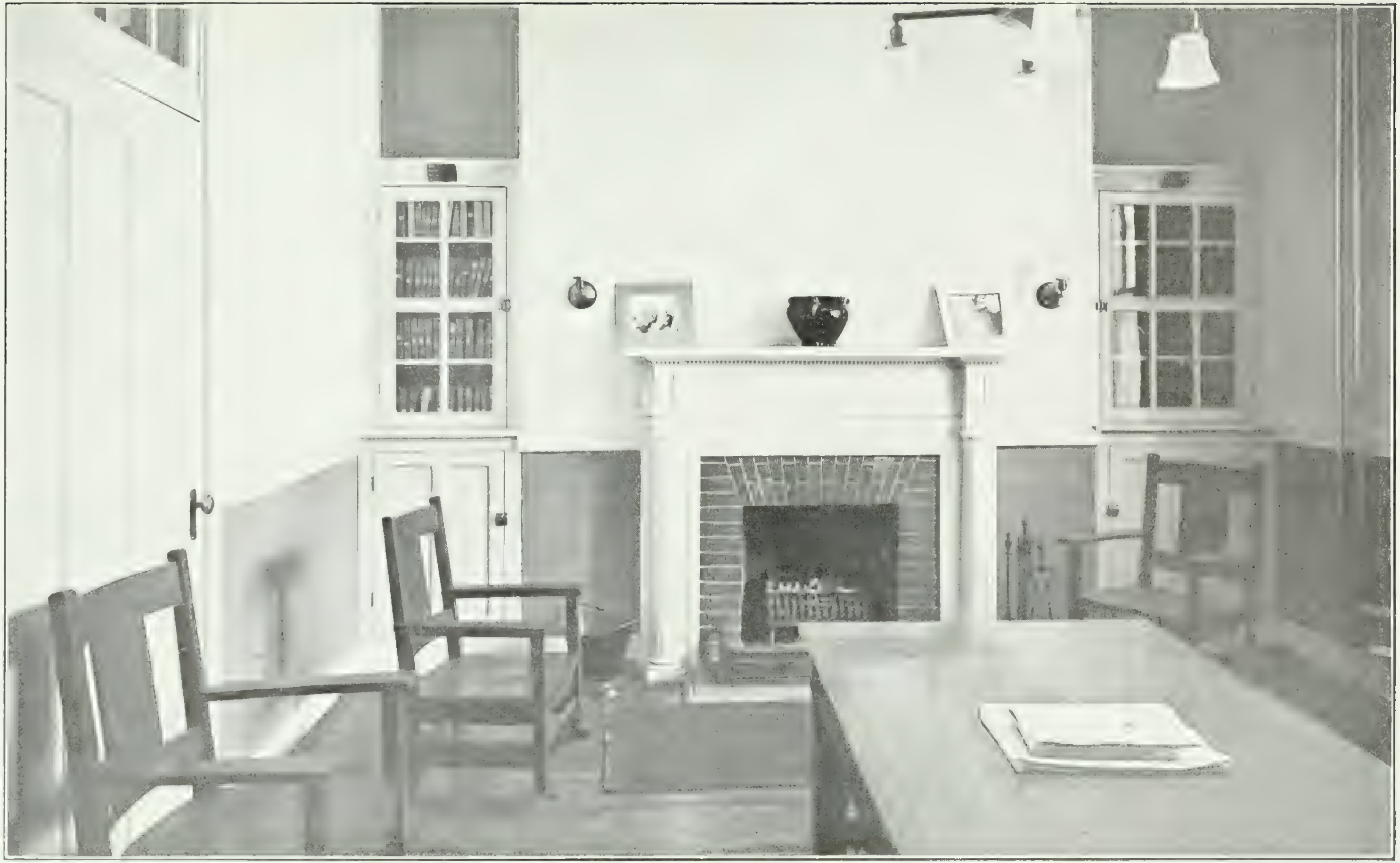
Female	306
	306

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$4,042 00
From the City of Ottawa	350 00
County of Carleton	50 00
From payments made by inmates	900 25
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	1,880 00
Other sources	8,692 00
Total	$15,914 00

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$6,853 76
Clothing and furnishings	2,012 00
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	2,670 13
Salaries and wages	1,071 77
Repairs	455 75
Live stock and farm grounds	651 00
Taxes and insurance	444 63
Other expenses	458 27
Total	$14,617 31
Government aid for 1911	$3,554 44



Reception and Board Room. Library for Patients. Lady Grey Hospital.

HOME FOR INCURABLES, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	22
Admitted	14
Total number of inmates	36
Discharged	6
Died	7
In residence, 30th September, 1911	23
	36

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	30
County of Carleton	4
Province of Quebec	2
	36

Sex

Male	9
Female	27
	36

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	557 34
From the County of Carleton	....
From the City of Ottawa	2,000 00
From payments made by inmates	2,190 58
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	1,746 00
Other sources	491 28
Total	$6,985 20

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,594 93
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	116 07
Fuel, light, and cleaning	1,129 82
Salaries and wages	1,639 46
Repairs, ordinary	455 34
Taxes and insurance	321 91
Other expenses	486 05
Total	$5,743 58
Government aid for 1910	$562 94

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, GUELPH.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	60
Admitted	41
Total number of inmates	101
Discharged	32
Died	9
In residence, 30th September, 1911	60
	101

Places admitted from.

From the City of Guelph	48
From the County of Wellington	32
Other counties in Ontario	21
Foreigners, etc.	....
	101

Sex.

Male	55
Female	46
	101

Receipts.

Province of Ontario	$1,648 64
County of Wellington	200 00
From inmates	2,090 90
Income from property	....
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	1,026 28
From other sources	485 05
Total	5,450 87

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	2,384 92
Clothing and furnishings	632 55
Fuel, light and cleaning	705 85
Salaries and wages	480 00
Ordinary repairs	81 81
Live stock and farm grounds	543 82
Other expenses	438 01
Total	$5,266 96
Government aid for 1911	$1,498 28

THE ELLIOTT HOME, GUELPH.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates

In residence, 1st October, 1910	23
Admitted	7
Total number of inmates	30
Discharged	5
Died	3
In residence, 30th September, 1911	22
	30

Places admitted from.

City of Guelph	20
County of Wellington	6
Other counties in Ontario	4
	30

Sex.

Male	10
Female	20
	30

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$581 63
From the City of Guelph	....
From the County of Wellington	....
Payments from inmates	4,333 57
Subscriptions and donations	10 00
From other sources	500 00
Total	$5,425 20

Expenditures.

Foods of all kinds	$1,942 34
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	61 50
Fuel, gas, etc.	761 01
Salaries and wages	1,542 76
Repairs, ordinary	72 39
Other expenses	332 68
Total	$4,712 68
Government aid for 1911	$533 26

THE THOMAS WILLIAMS HOME, ST. THOMAS.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	18
Admitted	8
Total number of inmates	26
Discharged	7
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1911	18
	26

Places admitted from.

City of St. Thomas	26
	26

Sex.

Male	15
Female	11
	26

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$400 40
From the City of St. Thomas	....
From payments by inmates	4 00
Subscriptions, etc.	25 00
Income from property	2,271 13
From other sources	15 16
Total	$2,715 69

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$884 72
Clothing and furnishings	211 73
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	376 94
Salaries and wages	594 00
Repairs, ordinary	147 15
Other expenses	120 04
Total	$2,334 58
Government aid for 1911	$432 32

Dining-room, Lady Grey Hospital.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, DUNDAS.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	134
Admitted	53
Total number of inmates	187
Discharged	39
Died	22
In residence, 30th September, 1911	126
	187

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	75
County of Wentworth	51
Other counties in Ontario	56
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	5
	187

Sex.

Male	78
Female	109
	187

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$3,445 54
From the Town of Dundas	......
From the County of Wentworth	400 00
From other municipalities	2,686 36
From inmates	4,335 66
Income from property	294 37
Subscriptions and donations of private individuals	2,629 33
Other sources	2,459 37
Total	$16,250 63

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$8,392 98
Clothing, furniture, and furnishings	1,500 51
Fuel, light, and cleaning	2,864 04
Salaries	1,020 74
Repairs, ordinary	918 64
Coffins and funerals	......
Other expenditures	1,387 12
Total	$16,084 03
Government aid for 1911	$3.374 77

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, CHATHAM.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	17
Admitted	23
Total number of inmates	40
Discharged	16
Died	2
In residence, 30th September, 1911	22
	40

Places Admitted From.

City of Chatham	38
County of Kent	......
Other counties in Ontario	2
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	......
	40

Sex.

Male	26
Female	14
	40

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$601 58
From the City of Chatham	2,000 00
From inmates themselves	428 96
Subscriptions and donations of private individuals	61 88
Other sources	445 43
Total	$3,537 85

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,426 64
Clothing and furnishings	58 18
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	216 33
Salaries and wages	480 00
Repairs	94 22
Other expenses	927 02
Total	$3,202 39
Government aid for 1911	$581 98

THE WIDOWS' HOME, BRANTFORD.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	15
Admitted	1
Total number of inmates	16
Discharged	1
Died	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1911	15
	16

Places Admitted From.

City of Brantford	16
County of Brant	.....
	16

Sex.

Female	16
	16

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$378 70
From inmates	73 40
Subscriptions and donations	807 95
From other sources	75 30
Total	$1,335 35

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$504 37
Clothing and furnishings	56 03
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	198 63
Salaries and wages	304 17
Repairs, ordinary, etc.	148 82
Other expenses	98 78
Total	$1,310 80
Government aid for 1911	$379 40

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, BELLEVILLE.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	5
Admitted	5
Total number of inmates	10
Discharged	2
Died	1
In residnece, 30th September, 1911	7
	10

Places Admitted From.

City of Belleville	10
	10

Sex.

Male	5
Female	5
	10

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$128 73
From the City of Belleville	300 00
From inmates	......
Subscriptions and donations	185 47
From other sources	......
Total	$614 20

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$245 47
Clothing and furnishings	16 09
Fuel, light, and cleaning	109 43
Salaries and wages	217 14
Repairs, ordinary	19 35
Other expenses	32 51
Total	$639 99
Government aid for 1911	$170 24

THE HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, PETERBOROUGH.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	56
Admitted	37
Total number of inmates	93
Discharged	27
Died	8
In residence, 30th September, 1911	58
	93

Places Admitted From.

City of Peterborough	36
County of Peterborough	15
From other counties	42
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	......
	93

Sex.

Male	40
Female	53
	93

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$3,116 28
From the City and County of Peterborough	864 00
From municipalities for board of inmates	....
From inmates	649 00
Subscriptions and donations	1,277 91
Other sources	442 00
Total	$6,349 19

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$2,959 66
Clothing and furnishings	363 57
Fuel, light and cleaning	685 69
Repairs, ordinary	343 42
Other expenses	877 75
Total	$5,230 09

Government aid for 1911	$1,455 65

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, WINDSOR.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	30
Admitted	15
Total number of inmates	45
Discharged	16
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1911	28
	45

Places admitted from.

City of Windsor	45
County of Essex	......
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	......
	45

Sex.

Male	26
Female	19
	45

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$636 78
From the City of Windsor	3,324 98
From inmates	343 00
Subscriptions and donations	123 55
Other sources	106 30
Total	$4,534 61

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,562 63
Clothing and furnishings	116 28
Fuel, light and cleaning	482 88
Repairs, ordinary	41 35
Salaries and wages	681 97
Other expenses	78 76
Outside relief	1,063 25
Total	$4,027 12

Government aid for 1911	727 16

ST. PAUL'S HOME FOR THE AGED, CORNWALL.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	94
Admitted	45
Total number of inmates	139
Discharged	28
Died	31
In residence, 30th September, 1911	80
	139

Places admitted from.

Town of Cornwall	30
County of Stormont	43
Other counties	64
Immigrants	2
	139

Sex.

Male	76
Female	63
	139

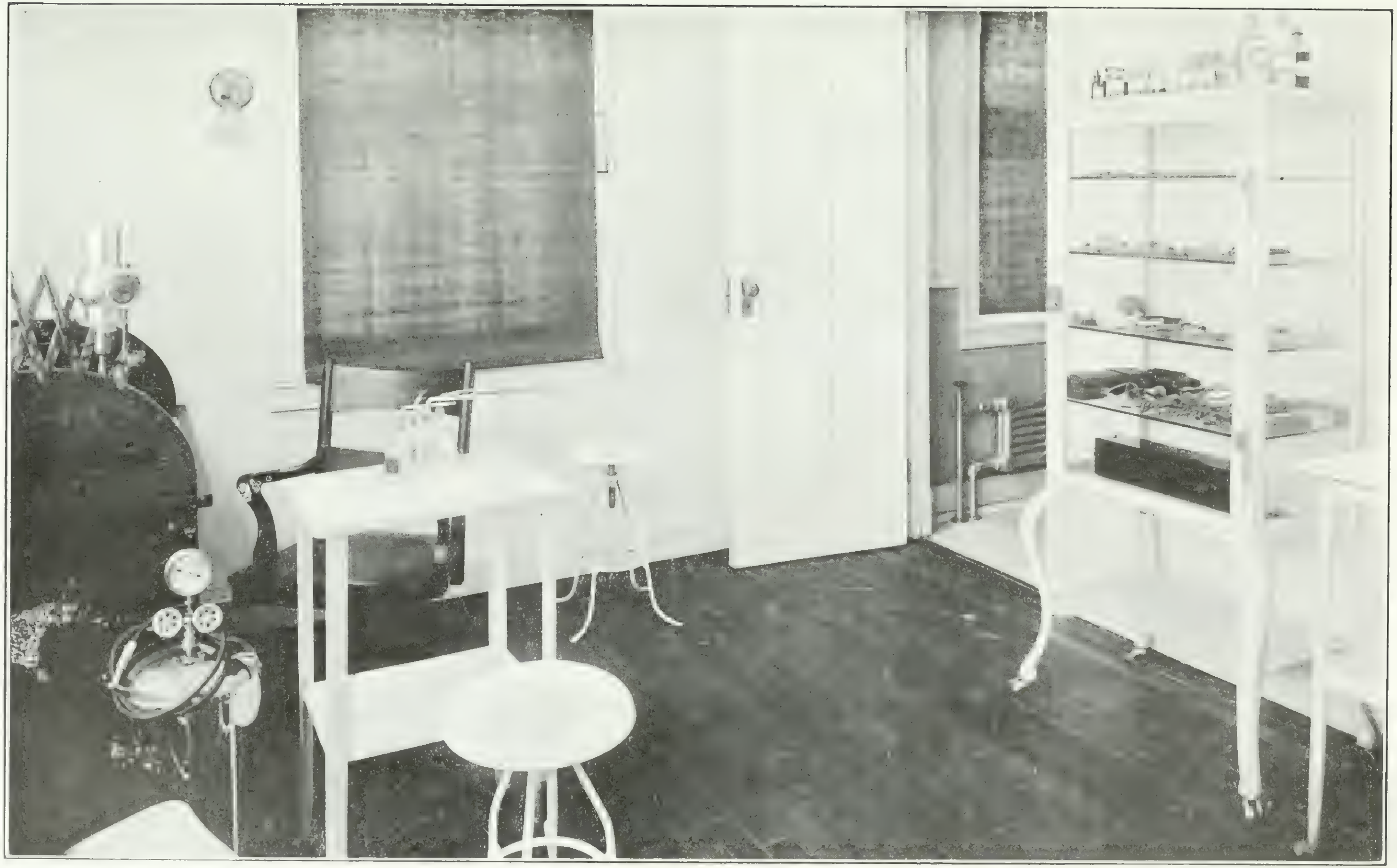
Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,289 35
From the Township of Cornwall	200 00
From other municipalities	534 00
From inmates themselves	290 20
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	2,118 50
From other sources	1,148 37
Total	$6,580 42

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$4,044 15
Clothing and furnishings	349 28
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	1,380 45
Repairs, ordinary	234 80
Other expenses	352 02
Total	$6,360 70

Government aid for 1911	$2,314 90



Patients' Treatment Room, Lady Grey Hospital.

ORPHAN ASYLUMS

The statistical tables on the following pages of this report show an increase in the contributions to several of the Institutions, while in some cases there is a falling off as compared with last year.

The total number of children cared for in the Orphanages during the year was 4,980, as compared with 4,779 in 1910.

In the tables will be found full details of the receiving and discharging of children, etc.

The statistics relating to the sex and previous residence of the inmates are given in the following summary:

Sex.

Male	2,495
Female	2,485
	4,980

Previous Residence.

Received from cities in which Orphanages are located	3,399
Received from counties in which Orphanages are located	555
Received from other counties in the Province	817
Immigrants and foreigners and unknown	209
	4,980

TABLE I.—Schedule C.—Orphanages.

Name of Orphanage.	Location.	No. in residence 1st of October, 1910.	No. admitted during the year ending 30th Sept., 1911.	Total number maintained during the year.	No. discharged during the year.	No. of deaths during the year.	No. remaining in residence on 30th Sept., 1911.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	209	265	474	271	1	202
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	125	138	263	104	1	158
Girls' Home	"	79	75	154	75	....	79
Boys' Home	"	119	73	192	79	1	112
The Working Boys' Home	"	43	124	167	126	....	41
Infants' Home	"	104	145	249	94	51	104
Salvation Army Children's Shelter	"	9	44	53	41	1	11
Home for Incurable Children	"	25	12	37	8	1	28
St Vincent's Infants' Home	"	101	453	554	291	149	114
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	74	97	171	69	3	99
Protestant Orphan Asylum	"	6	1	7	4	....	3
Boys' Home	"	60	45	105	39	....	66
Girls' Home	"	39	30	69	31	....	38
Home for the Friendless	"	35	121	156	108	7	41
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	26	135	161	119	9	33
Orphans' Home	Kingston	65	59	124	62	....	62
St. Marys' of the Lake Orphanage	"	83	86	169	81	2	86
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	52	50	102	60	....	42
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	70	32	102	30	....	72
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	"	234	144	378	156	1	221
Salvation Army Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	"	42	146	188	153	2	33
Boys' Home	"	17	21	38	27	....	11
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	73	125	198	98	10	90
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	14	42	56	15	....	41
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	"	19	31	50	31	1	18
Salvation Army Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	"	44	45	89	54	12	23
Protestant Home, Orphanage Branch	St. Catharines	28	28	56	28	....	28
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	55	27	82	21	....	61
Orphans' Home	Fort William	72	68	140	92	....	48
Berlin Orphanage	Berlin	23	154	177	152	3	22
Loyal True Blue Orphanage	Picton	66	16	82	20	....	62
Nazareth Orphanage	Cornwall	33	38	71	41	....	30
St. Vincent's Orphanage	Peterboro'	30	36	66	40	1	25
Totals for 1911		2,074	2,906	4,980	2,620	256	2,104
Totals for 1910		2,025	2,754	4,779	2,449	248	2,082

TABLE II.—Schedule C.—Orphanages.

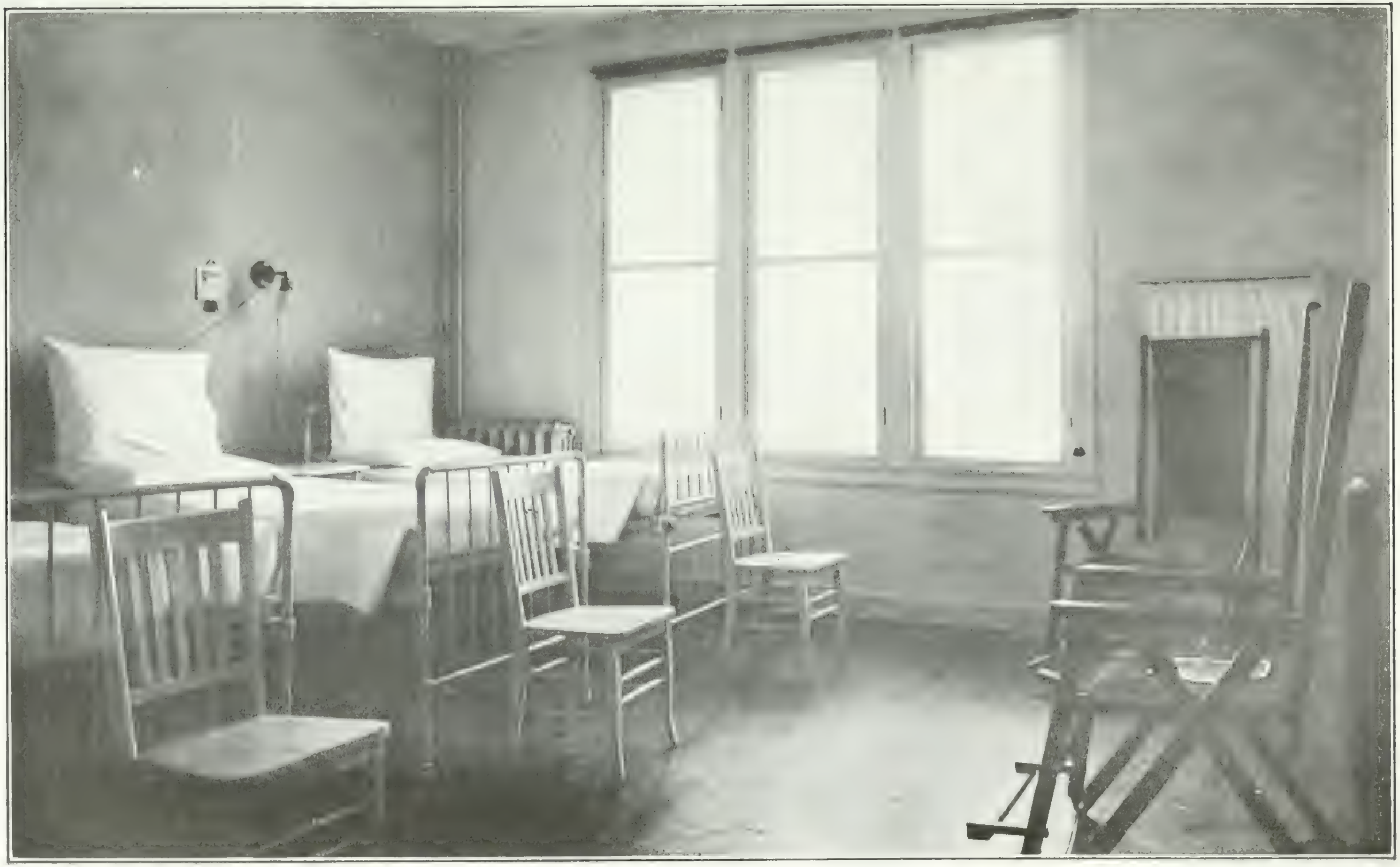
Name of Orphanage.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Total expenditure on maintenance account for the year ending 30th September, 1911.	Average cost per inmate per day.
Roman Catholic Orphans' Asylum	Toronto	73,590	15,011 90	20.4
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	56,266	12,950 86	23.02
Girls' Home	"	29,397	8,682 16	29.54
Boys' Home	"	41,106	10,665 30	25.98
The Working Boys' Home	"	15,958	8,805 63	55.18
Infants' Home	"	32,955	7,318 46	22.2
Salvation Army Children's Shelter	"	4,930	1,571 35	31.87
Home for Incurable Children	"	9,587	8,088 83	84.37
St. Vincent's Infants' Home	"	46,166	10,457 08	22.65
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	30,007	9,213 76	30.7
Protestant Orphan Asylum	"	1,598	*	
Boys' Home	"	24,989	7,553 87	30.23
Girls' Home	"	14,055	3,535 17	25.15
Home for the Friendless	"	17,020	4,672 14	27.45
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	12,174	3,436 52	27.99
Orphans' Home	Kingston	24,765	5,609 28	22.65
St. Mary's of the Lake Orphanage	"	35,889	5,422 54	15.11
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	16,439	*	
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	22,993	*	
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	"	83,500	16,222 72	19.43
Salvation Army Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	"	16,590	5,398 02	32.54
Boys' Home	"	5,282	3,186 39	60.32
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	31,317	16,834 68	53.75
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	11,384	4,121 67	36.21
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	"	6,532	1,616 20	24.74
Salvation Army Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	"	10,562	3,132 60	29.66
Protestant Home, Orphanage Branch	St. Catharines	9,912	2,305 59	23.26
St. Agatha Orphans' Asylum	St. Agatha	20,115	3,325 05	16.53
Orphans' Home	Fort William	26,871	6,143 03	22.86
Berlin Orphanage	Berlin	9,047	2,665 46	29.45
Loyal True Blue Orphanage	Picton	23,945	5,205 94	21.74
Nazareth Orphanage	Cornwall	14,698	*	
St. Vincent's Orphanage	Peterboro'	12,359	2,777 02	22.47
Totals for 1911		791,998	195,929 22	25.03
Totals for 1910		769,964	169,587 05	22.02

* Included in the Refuge Branch.

TABLE III.—Schedule C.—Orphanages.

Name of Orphanage.	Location.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Orphanage rate is based.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Refuge rate is based	Amount received from all sources other than Government. $ c.	Computation at two (2) cents per day. $ c.	Computation at seven (7) cents per day, being Refuge rate for adults. $ c.	Total Government grant for the year 1911. $ c.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	73,590		16,453 95	1,471 80		1,471 80
Protestant Orphans' Home	“	56,266		11,305 93	1,125 32		1,125 32
Girls' Home	“	29,397		7,713 40	587 94		587 94
Boys' Home	“	41,106		10,087 82	822 12		822 12
The Working Boys' Home	“	15,958		8,032 50	319 16		319 16
Infants' Home	“	23,768	9,187	6,927 22	475 36	643 09	1,118 45
Salvation Army Children's Shelter	“	4,930		1,520 54	98 60		98 60
Home for Incurable Children	“	9,587		8,032 84	191 74		191 74
St. Vincents' Infants' Home	“	37,656	8,510	9,384 84	753 12	595 70	1,348 82
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	30,007		8,711 01	600 14		600 14
Protestant Orphan Asylum	“	1,598		*	31 96		31 96
Boys' Home	“	24,989		7,245 91	499 78		499 78
Girls' Home	“	14,055		3,196 08	281 10		281 10
Home for the Friendless	“	13,609	3,411	4,177 37	272 18	238 77	510 95
Salvation Army Rescue Home	“	6,435	5,739	2,967 44	128 70	401 73	530 43
Orphans' Home	Kingston	24,765		5,101 55	495 30		495 30
St. Mary's of the Lake Orphanage	“	35,889		4,614 64	717 78		717 78
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	16,439		*	328 78		328 78
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	“	22,993		*	459 86		459 86
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	“	83,500		14,571 16	1,670 00		1,670 00
S. A. Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	“	10,846	5,744	4,884 11	216 92	402 08	619 00
Boys' Home	“	5,282		4,543 46	105 64		105 64
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	31,317		13,077 82	626 34		626 34
Protestant Orphans' Home	“	11,384		4,065 27	227 68		227 68
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	“	4,469	2,063	1,052 30	89 38	144 41	233 79
S. A. Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	“	5,468	5,094	2,435 08	109 36	356 58	465 94
Protestant Home, Orphanage Branch	St. Catharines	9,912		4,917 20	198 24		198 24
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	20,115		3,292 96	402 30		402 30
Orphans' Home	Fort William	26,871		5,479 32	537 42		537 42
Berlin Orphanage	Berlin	9,047		1,994 72	180 94		180 94
Loyal True Blue Orphanage	Picton	23,945		5,155 56	478 90		478 90
Nazareth Orphanage	Cornwall	14,698		*	293 96		293 96
St. Vincent's Orphanage	Peterboro'	12,359		1,685 85	247 18		247 18
Totals for 1911		752,250	39,748	182,627 85	15,045 00	2,782 36	17,827 36
Totals for 1910		732,198	37,766	176,108 35	14,643 96	2,643 62	17,577 33

*Included with the Refuge Branch.



Three-bedded Room, Lady Grey Hospital.

SEPARATE REPORTS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	209
Admitted	265
Total number of inmates	474
Discharged	271
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1911	202
	474

Sex.

Male	263
Female	211
	474

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	437
County of York	4
Other parts of Ontario	15
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	18
	474

The receipts of the Institution during the year, including the Government grant of $1,119.00, were $16,913.14, and the expenditures were $15,011.90.

Government aid for the year 1911, $1,471.80.

PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Institution during the past year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	125
Admitted	138
Total number of inmates	263
Discharged	104
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1911	158
	263

Sex.

Male	136
Female	127
	263

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	36
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	127
Other parts of Ontario	100
	263

The receipts of the Institution during the year, including the Government grant of $1,067.40, were $12,373.33, and the expenditures were $12,950.86.

Government aid for the year 1911, $1,125.32.

GIRLS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	79
Admitted	75
Total number of inmates	154
Discharged	75
Died	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1911	79
	154

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	154
County of York	.....
	154

The receipts of the Institution during the year, including the Government grant of $583.88, amounted to $8,297.28, and the expenditure $8,682.16.

Government aid for 1911, $587.94.

BOYS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910..	119
Admitted	73
Total number of inmates ..	192
Discharged	79
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1911	112
	192

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	192
County of York	.....
Counties of Ontario	.....
Immigrants, foreigners, etc. ...	.....

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $810.28, amounted to $10,898.10, and the expenditures were $10,665.30.
Government aid for the year 1911, $822.12.

THE WORKING BOYS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910 ..	43
Admitted	124
Total number of inmates ..	167
Discharged	126
In residence, 30th September, 1911	41
	167

Sex.

Male	167
	167

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	167
	167

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $337.64, amounted to $8,370.14, and the expenditures were $8,805.63.
Government aid for the year 1911, $319.16.

THE INFANTS' HOME AND INFIRMARY, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910 .	104
Admitted	145
Total number of inmates ..	249
Discharged	94
Died	51
In residence, 30th September, 1911	104
	249

Sex.

Male (102 infants)	110
Female (84 infants)	139
	249

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	158
County of York	63
Other Counties in Ontario	16
Immigrants, foreigners, etc. ...	12
	249

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $939.62, were $8,366.84, and the expenditures were $7,318.46.
Government aid for the year 1911, $1,118.45.

SALVATION ARMY, CHILDREN'S SHELTER, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Shelter during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	9
Admitted	44
Total number of inmates	53
Discharged	41
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1911	11
	53

Sex.

Male	31
Female	22
	53

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	53
	53

The revenue of the Shelter during the year, including the Government grant of $44.48, amounted to $1,565.02, and the expenditure to $1,571.35.
Government aid for 1911, $98.60.

HOME FOR INCURABLE CHILDREN, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1910	25
Admitted	12
Total number of inmates	37
Discharged	8
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1911	28
	37

Sex.

Male	19
Female	18
	37

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	15
Other counties in the Province	21
Immigrants, foreigners, etc	1
	37

The revenue of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $170.34, amounted to $8,203.18, and the expenditure to $8,088.83.
Government aid for 1911, $191.74.

ST. VINCENT'S INFANTS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	101
Admitted during the year	453
Total number of inmates	554
Discharged	291
Died	149
In residence, 30th September, 1911	114
	554

Sex.

Male	240
Female	314
	554

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	540
From County of York	......
Other Counties	13
Immigrants, foreigners, etc	1
	554

The revenue of this Home during the year, including the Government grant of $1,408.64, amounted to $10,793.48, and the expenditure to $10,457.08.
Government aid for 1911, $1,348.82.

ST. MARY'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October 1910 ..	74
Admitted	97
Total number of inmates ..	171
Discharged	69
Died	3
In residence, 30th September, 1911	99
	171

Sex.

Male	88
Female	83
	171

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	153
County of Wentworth	3
Other counties and countries ..	15
	171

Including the Government grant of $585.04, the revenue of the Asylum during the year amounted to $9,296.05, and the expenditure to $9,213.76.

Government aid for 1911, $600.14.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	6
Admitted	1
Total number of inmates ..	7
Discharged	4
Deaths	......
In residence, 30th September, 1911	3
	7

Sex.

Male	7
Female	......
	7

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	6
County of Wentworth	1
	7

The receipts and expenditures are included in the financial statements of the Aged Women's Home, vide Schedule "B," Refuge Report.

Government aid for 1911, $31.96.

BOYS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

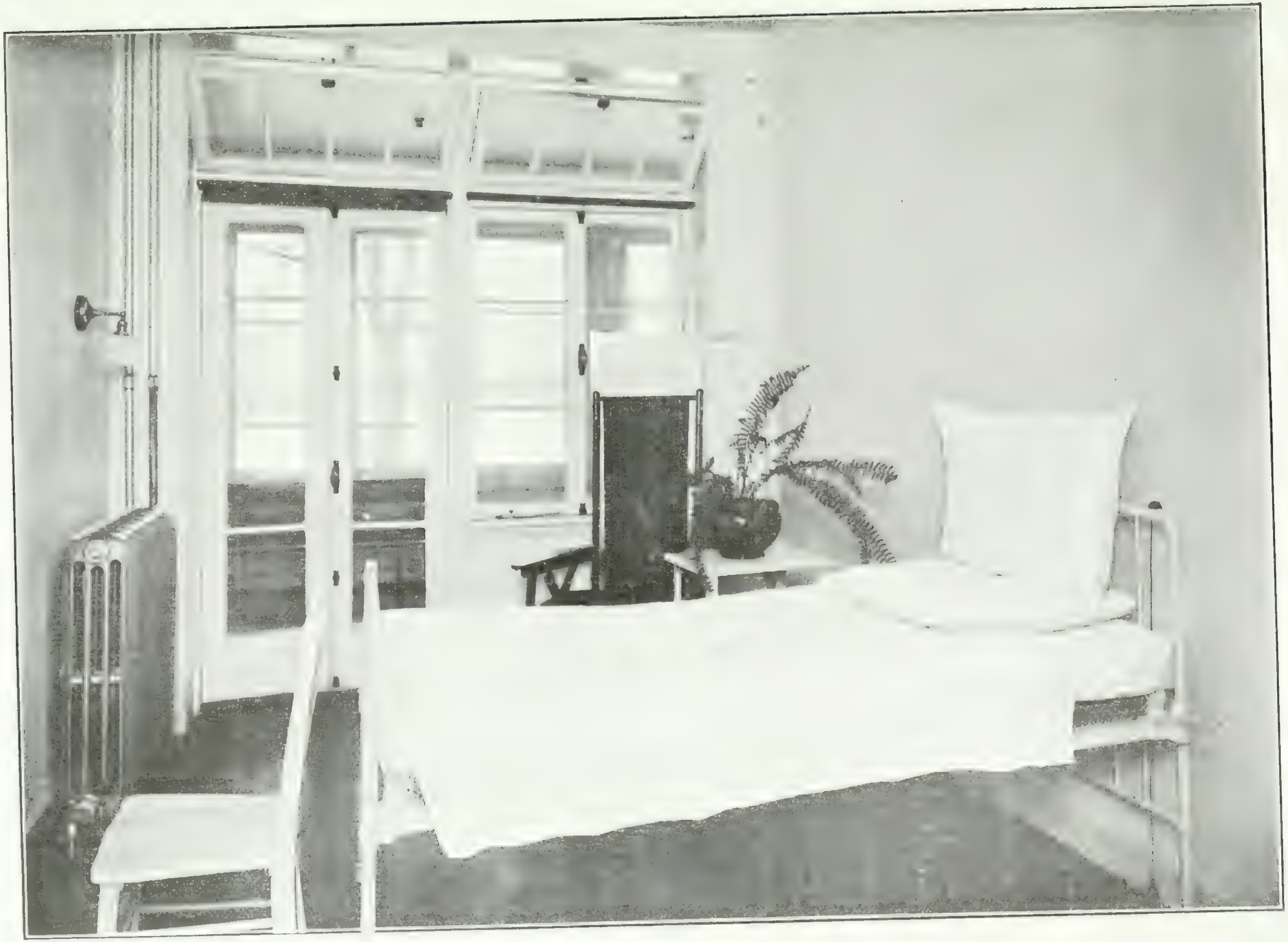
In residence, 1st October, 1910	60
Admitted	45
Total number of inmates ..	105
Discharged	39
In residence, 30th September, 1911	66
	105

Places admitted from.

Hamilton City	105
	105

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $434.80, were $7,680.71, and the expenditures were $7,553.87.

Government aid for 1911, $499.78.



Single Bedroom, Lady Grey Hospital.

GIRLS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	39
Admitted	30
Total number of inmates	69
Discharged	31
Number of deaths	......
In residence, 30th September, 1911	38
	69

Place admitted from.

City of Hamilton	67
County of Wentworth	2
	69

The revenue of the Home during the year, including Government grant of $293.92, was $3,490.00, and the expenditure was $3,535.17.

Government aid for 1911, $281.10.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS AND INFANTS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	35
Admitted	121
Total number of inmates	156
Discharged	108
Died	7
In residence, 30th September, 1911	41
	156

Sex.

Mail (infants)	61
Female "	95
	156

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	109
County of Wentworth	30
Other places and counties	17
	156

The revenue of the Home, including Government grant of $445.48, was $4,622.85, and the expenditure $4,672.14.

Government aid for 1911, $510.95.

SALVATION ARMY RESCUE HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	26
Admitted	135
Total number of inmates	161
Discharged	119
Died	9
In residence, 30th September, 1911	33
	161

Sex.

Male	41
Female	120
	161

Places admitted from

City of Hamilton	144
County of Wentworth	......
Other counties and countries	17
	161

The revenue of this Asylum for the year, including the Government grant of $474.53, amounted to $3,441.97, and the expenditure to $3,436.52.

Government aid for 1911, $530.43.

ORPHANS' HOME, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Institution during the year:

Movements of Inmates.	
In residence, 1st October, 1910	65
Admitted	59
Total number of inmates	124
Discharged	62
Died	......
In residence, 30th September, 1911	62
	124

Sex.	
Male	59
Female	65
	124
Places admitted from.	
City of Kingston	91
County of Frontenac	16
Other counties in Ontario	......
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	17
	124

The revenue of this Home for the year, including the Government grant of $517.96, was $5,619.51, and the expenditure was $5,609.28.

Government aid for 1911, $495.30.

ST. MARY'S OF THE LAKE, ORPHANAGE, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this House during the year:

Movements of Inmates.	
In residence, 1st October, 1910	83
Admitted	86
Total number of inmates	169
Discharged	81
Died	2
In residence, 30th September, 1911	86
	169

Sex.	
Male	101
Female	68
	169
Places admitted from.	
City of Kingston	60
County of Frontenac	34
Other counties in Ontario	70
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	5
	169

The income of the Asylum during the year, including the Government grant of $544.74, amounted to $5,159.11, and the expenditure to $5,422.54.

Government aid for 1911, $717.78.

ORPHANS' HOME, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.	
In residence, 1st October, 1910	52
Admitted	50
Total number of inmates	102
Discharged	60
Died	......
In residence, 30th September, 1911	42
	102

Sex.	
Male	55
Female	47
	102
Places admitted from.	
City of Ottawa	88
County of Carleton	14
Other counties	......
	102

The receipts and expenditures are included in the financial statement of Refuge.

Government aid for 1911, $328.78.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	70
Admitted	32
Total number of inmates	102
Discharged	30
Died	......
In residence, 30th September, 1911	72
	102

Sex.

Male	58
Female	44
	102

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	87
County of Carleton	......
Other parts of Province	10
Other countries	5
	102

The receipts and expenditures of this Institution are included in the financial statements of the Refuge Department; *vide* Schedule B, Refuge Report.

Government aid for 1911, $459.86.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operation of this Charity during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	234
Admitted	144
Total number of inmates	378
Discharged	156
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1911	221
	378

Sex.

Male	175
Female	203
	378

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	152
County of Carleton	14
Other counties in Ontario	212
	378

The receipts of the Institution, including Government grant of $1,649.70, were $16,220.86, and the expenditures, $16,222.72.

Government aid for 1911, $1,670.00.

BOYS' HOME, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	17
Admitted	21
Total number of inmates	38
Discharged	27
Died	......
In residence, 30th September, 1911	11
	38

Sex.

Male	38
Female	.....
	38

Places admitted from

City of Ottawa	10
County of Carleton	10
Other counties in Province	......
Immigrants, foreigners, etc	18
	38

The revenue of the Home during the year, including Government grant of $107.34, amounted to $3,193.64, and the expenditures to $3,186.39.

Government aid for 1911, $105.64.

S. A. RESCUE HOME AND CHILDREN'S SHELTER, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.	
In residence, 1st October, 1910 ..	42
Admitted during the year	146
Total number of inmates ...	188
Discharged	153
Died	2
In residence, 30th September, 1911	33
	188

Sex.	
Male	58
Female	130
	188
Places admitted from.	
City of Ottawa	169
County of Carleton	19
Other counties	... ..
Immigrants, foreigners, etc. ...	......
	188

The revenue of the Home, including Government grant of $519.25, was $5,397.36, and the expenditures were $5,398.02.

Government aid for 1911, $619.00.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.	
In residence, 1st October, 1910 ..	73
Admitted	125
Total number of inmates ..	198
Discharged	98
Died	10
In residence, 30th September, 1911	90
	198

Sex.	
Male	92
Female	106
	198
Places admitted from.	
City of London	98
County of Middlesex	18
Other parts of the Province	82
	198

The receipts and expenditures are included in the financial statement of R. C. House of Refuge; *vide* Schedule B, Refuge Report.

Government aid for 1911, $626.34.

PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.	
In residence, 1st October, 1910 ..	14
Admitted	42
Total number of inmates ..	56
Discharged	15
Died	......
In residence, 30th September, 1911	41
	56

Sex.	
Male	36
Female	20
	56
Places admitted from.	
City of London	56
	56

The revenue of the Home, including the Government grant of $246.00, was $4,311.27, and the expenditures were $4,121.67.

Government aid for 1911, $227.68

Main Building. Free Hospital for Tuberculosis, Gravenhurst.

Kendal Pavilion. Free Hospital for Tuberculosis.

WOMEN'S REFUGE AND INFANTS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Charity during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	19
Admitted	31
Total number of inmates	50
Discharged	31
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1911	18
	50

Sex.

Male	13
Female	37
	50

Places admitted from.

City of London	45
County of Middlesex	4
Other counties	1
	50

The receipts during the year, including the Government grant of $270.81, were $1,323.11, and the expenditures, $1,616.20.

Government aid for 1911, $233.79.

S. A. RESCUE HOME AND CHILDREN'S SHELTER, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	44
Admitted	45
Total number of inmates	89
Discharged	54
Died	12
In residence, 30th September, 1911	23
	89

Sex.

Male	18
Female	71
	89

Places admitted from.

City of London	73
Middlesex and other counties	5
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	11
	89

The revenue of the Home, including Government grant of $692.82, was $3,127.90, and the expenditure $3,132.60.

Government aid for 1911, $465.94.

PROTESTANT HOME (ORPHANAGE BRANCH), ST. CATHARINES.

The following summaries show the operations of this Charity during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	28
Admitted	28
Total number of inmates	56
Discharged	28
Died	......
In residence, 30th September, 1911	28
	56

Sex.

Male	38
Female	18
	56

Places admitted from.

City of St. Catharines	29
County of Lincoln	17
Other counties	10
Aliens	......
	56

The revenue of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $212.28, amounted to $5,129.48, and the expenditure $2,305.59.

Government aid for 1911, $198.24.

ST. AGATHA ORPHAN ASYLUM, ST. AGATHA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	55
Admitted	27
Total number of inmates	82
Discharged	21
Died	......
In residence, 30th September, 1911	61
	82

Sex.

Male	40
Female	42
	82

Places admitted from.

County of Waterloo	70
Other counties	12
Aliens	......
	82

The revenue of the Asylum was $3,691.44, including the Government grant of $398.48, and the expenditure $3,325.05.
Government aid for 1911, $402.30.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHANAGE, FORT WILLIAM.

The following summaries show the operations of this Charity during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910	72
Admitted	68
Total number of inmates	140
Discharged	92
Died	......
In residence, 30th September, 1911	48
	140

Sex.

Male	67
Female	73
	140

Places admitted from.

District of Thunder Bay	122
Fort William	18
Other counties in the Province	......
Immigrants, etc.	......
	140

The revenue of the Home, including the Government grant of $522.30, was $6,001.62, and the expenditure $6,143.03.
Government aid for 1911, $537.42.

BERLIN ORPHANAGE, BERLIN.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October 1910	23
Admitted	154
Total number of inmates	177
Discharged	152
Died	3
In residence, 30th September, 1911	22
	177

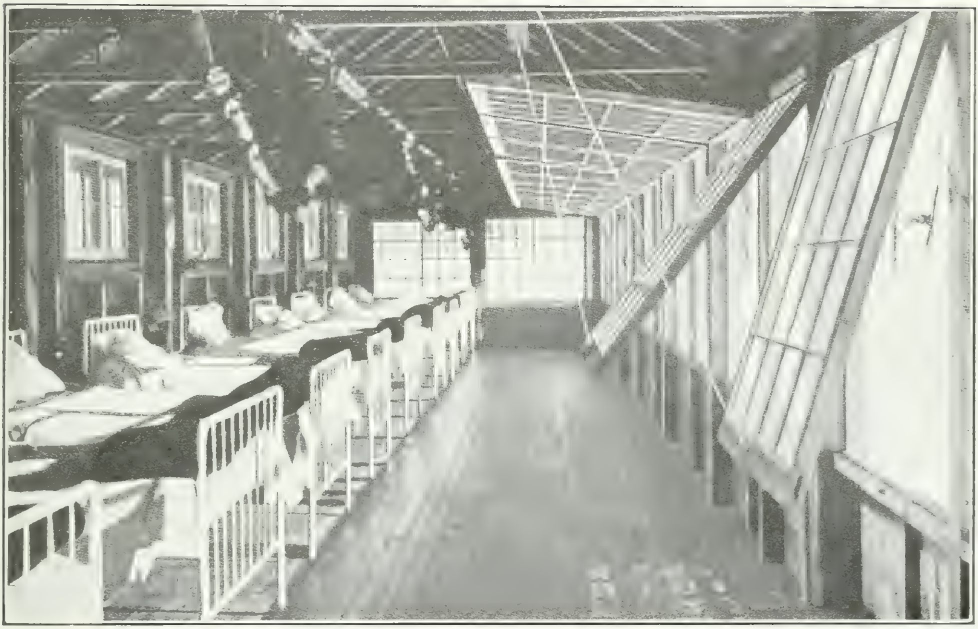
Sex.

Male	81
Female	96
	177

Places admitted from.

Town of Berlin	......
County of Waterloo	65
Counties of Ontario	112
Immigrants etc.	......
	177

The revenue of the Home, including the Government grant of $209.06, was $2,203.78, and the expenditures were $2,665.46.
Government aid for 1911, $180.94



Interior Kendal Pavilion. Free Hospital for Tuberculosis, Gravenhurst.

LOYAL TRUE BLUE ORPHANAGE, PICTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.	
In residence, 1st October, 1910	66
Admitted	16
Total number of inmates	82
Discharged	20
Died	......
In residence, 30th September, 1911	62
	82

Sex.	
Male	56
Female	26
	82

Places admitted from.	
City of Toronto	5
County of Prince Edward	4
Other counties of Ontario	55
Other Provinces	18
	82

The revenue of the Home, including the Government grant of $480.06, was $5,635.62, and the expenditures were $5,235.94.

Government aid for 1911, $478.90.

NAZARETH ORPHANAGE, CORNWALL.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.	
In residence, 1st October, 1910	33
Admitted	38
Total number of inmates	71
Discharged	41
Died	......
In residence, 30th September, 1911	30
	71

Sex.	
Male	33
Female	38
	71

Places admitted from.	
Town of Cornwall	46
County of Stormont	10
Other counties and countries	15
	71

The revenues and expenditures of this Orphanage are included with those of the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Cornwall, and cannot be shown separately.

Government aid for 1911, $293.96.

ST. VINCENT'S ORPHANAGE, PETERBOROUGH.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.	
In residence, 1st October, 1910	30
Admitted	36
Total number of inmates	66
Discharged	40
Number of deaths	1
In residence, 30th September, 1911	25
	66

Places admitted from.	
City of Peterborough	41
County of Peterborough	17
Other counties in the Province	8
	66

The revenue of the Home, including the Government grant of $202.40, during the year, was $1,888.25, and the expenditure was $2,777.02.

Government aid for 1911, $247.18.

COUNTY HOUSES OF REFUGE.

The following returns have been received from the Houses of Refuge maintained by the different Counties in Ontario. These returns show the approximate value of the buildings, contents and land, also the number of acres in connection with each House of Refuge. The receipts and expenditures are also stated, together with the average number of inmates in each Refuge and the average weekly cost per inmate.

COUNTY OF BRANT.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$2,000 00
" " contents	1,800 00
" " land	3,500 00
Number of acres	61

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$662 55
Received from all other sources	17 00
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	6,225 24

Expenditure.

Maintenance of House	$6,870 04
Average number of inmates	57
Average weekly cost per inmate	$2 30

COUNTY OF BRUCE.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$22,000 00
" " contents	1,200 00
" " land	3,500 00
Number of acres	61

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$125 00
Received from all other sources	807 00
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	3,644 76

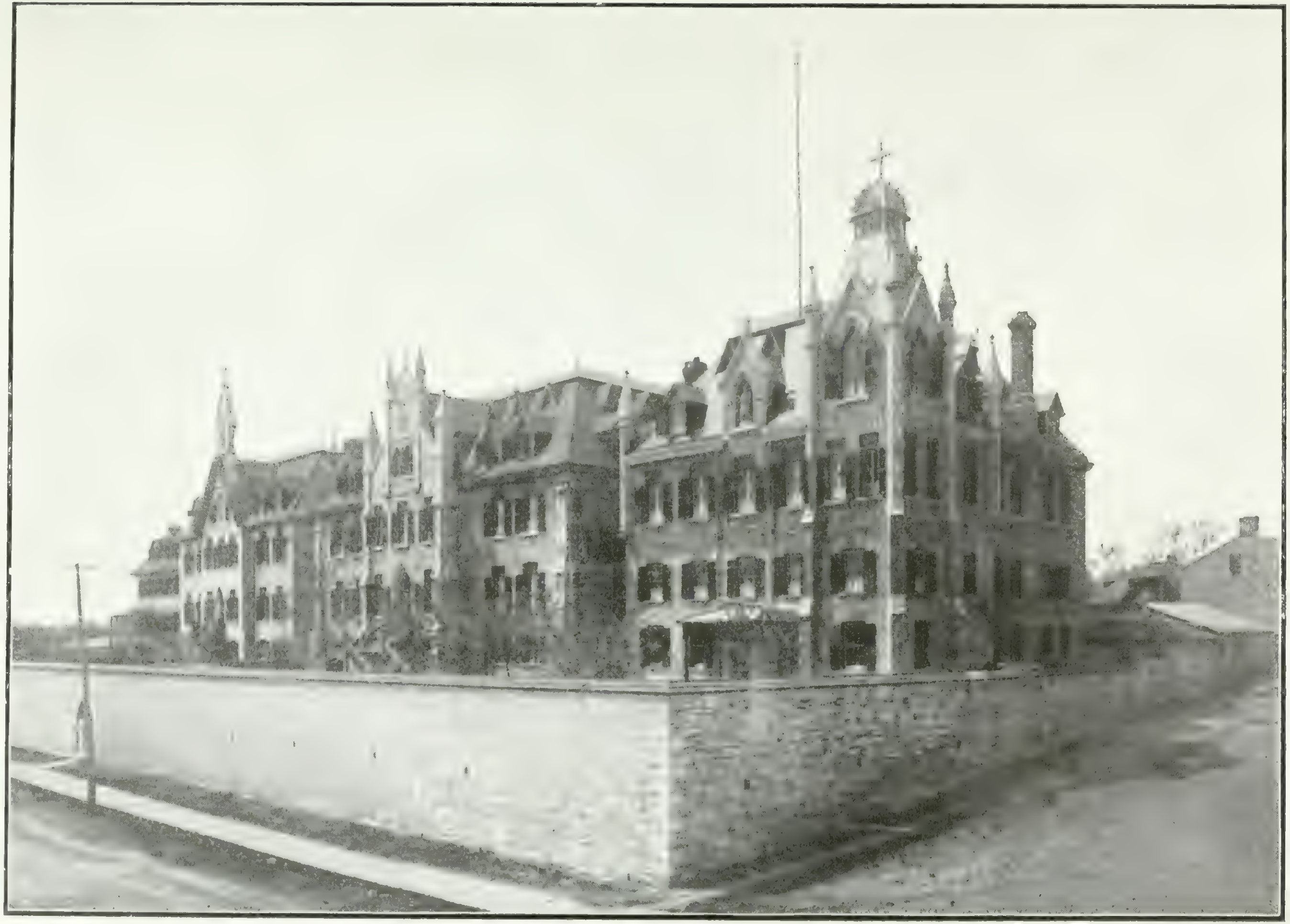
Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$4,576 76
Average number of inmates	56
Average weekly cost per inmate	$1 57

COUNTY OF ELGIN.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$23,780 00
" " contents	2,500 00
" " land	9,944 00
Number of acres	100



House of Providence, Kingston.

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$591 18
Received from all other sources	230 50
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	5,045 52

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$5,867 21
Average number of inmates	56
Average weekly cost per inmate	$2 02½

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$30,000 00
" " contents	4,000 00
" " land	6,000 00
Number of acres	50

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$1,668 89
Received from all other sources	
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	$3,257 04

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$4,925 93
Average number of inmates	41
Average weekly cost per inmate	$2.31

COUNTY OF GREY.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$16,500 00
" " contents	2,000 00
" " land	4,000 00
Number of acres	97

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$600 00
Received from all other sources	200 00
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	3,327 00

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$4,127 00
Average number of inmates	32
Average weekly cost per inmate	$2 48

COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$21,000 00
" " contents	1,200 00
" " land	4,750 00
Number of acres	50

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$912 46
Received from all other sources	98 00
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	3,431 49

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$3,606 70
Average number of inmates	19
Average weekly cost per inmate for board and clothing	1 36½

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$41,500 00
" " contents	6,500 00
" " land	7,000 00
Number of acres	69

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$2,271 09
Received from all other sources	956 33
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	5,778 22

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$8,121 41
Average number of inmates	72
Average weekly cost per inmate	$2 05

COUNTY OF HURON.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$25,000 00
" " contents	2,000 00
" " land	3,500
Number of acres	47½

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$1,560 31
Received from all other sources	435 75
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	4,508 20

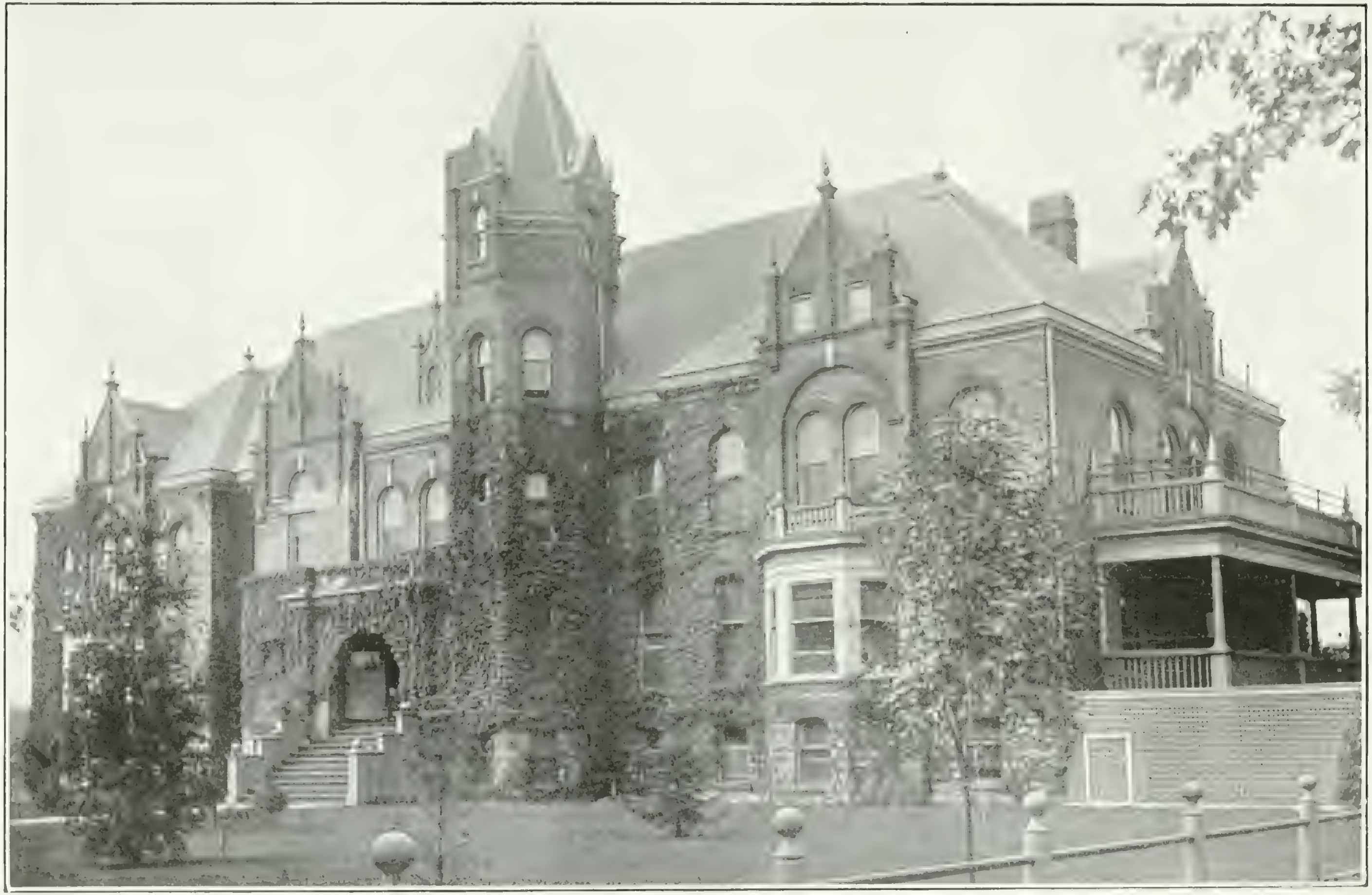
Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$4,508 20
Average number of inmates	86
Average weekly cost per inmate	$1 01

COUNTY OF KENT.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$20,000 00
" " contents	1,900 00
" " land	5,000 00
Number of acres	50



County of Essex House of Refuge.

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$949 51
Received from all other sources	4,191 22
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	3,241 71

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$5,295 72
Average number of inmates	41
Average weekly cost per inmate	$2 05

COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$18,000 00
" " contents	3,000 00
" " land	6,000 00
Number of acres	60

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$974 75
Received from all other sources	298 80
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	3,660 16

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$4,933 71
Average number of inmates	46
Average weekly cost per inmate	$2 06

COUNTY OF LANARK.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$22,500 00
" " contents	4,400 00
" " land	6,500 00
Number of acres	78

Receipts.

Profits of farm	1,699 26
Received from other sources	4,693 29
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	1,748 12

Expenditures

Maintenance of House	$8,140 67
Average number of inmates	72
Average weekly cost per inmate	2 17

COUNTIES OF LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$20,000 00
" " contents	2,000 00
" " land	4,000 00
Number of acres	100

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$342 21
Received from all other sources	516 50
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	4,481 75

Expenditures

Maintenance of House	$5,340 46
Average number of inmates	56
Average weekly cost per inmate	$1 57

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$21,000 00
" " contents	2,500 00
" " land	15,000 00
Number of acres	72

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$1,613 64
Received from all other sources	715 50
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	4,168 94

Expenditures

Maintenance of House	$3,440 60
Average number of inmates	45
Average weekly cost per inmate	1 47

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$30,000 00
" " contents	5,000 00
" " land	5,000 00
Number of acres	66

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$538 60
Received from all other sources	363 97
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	7,839 94

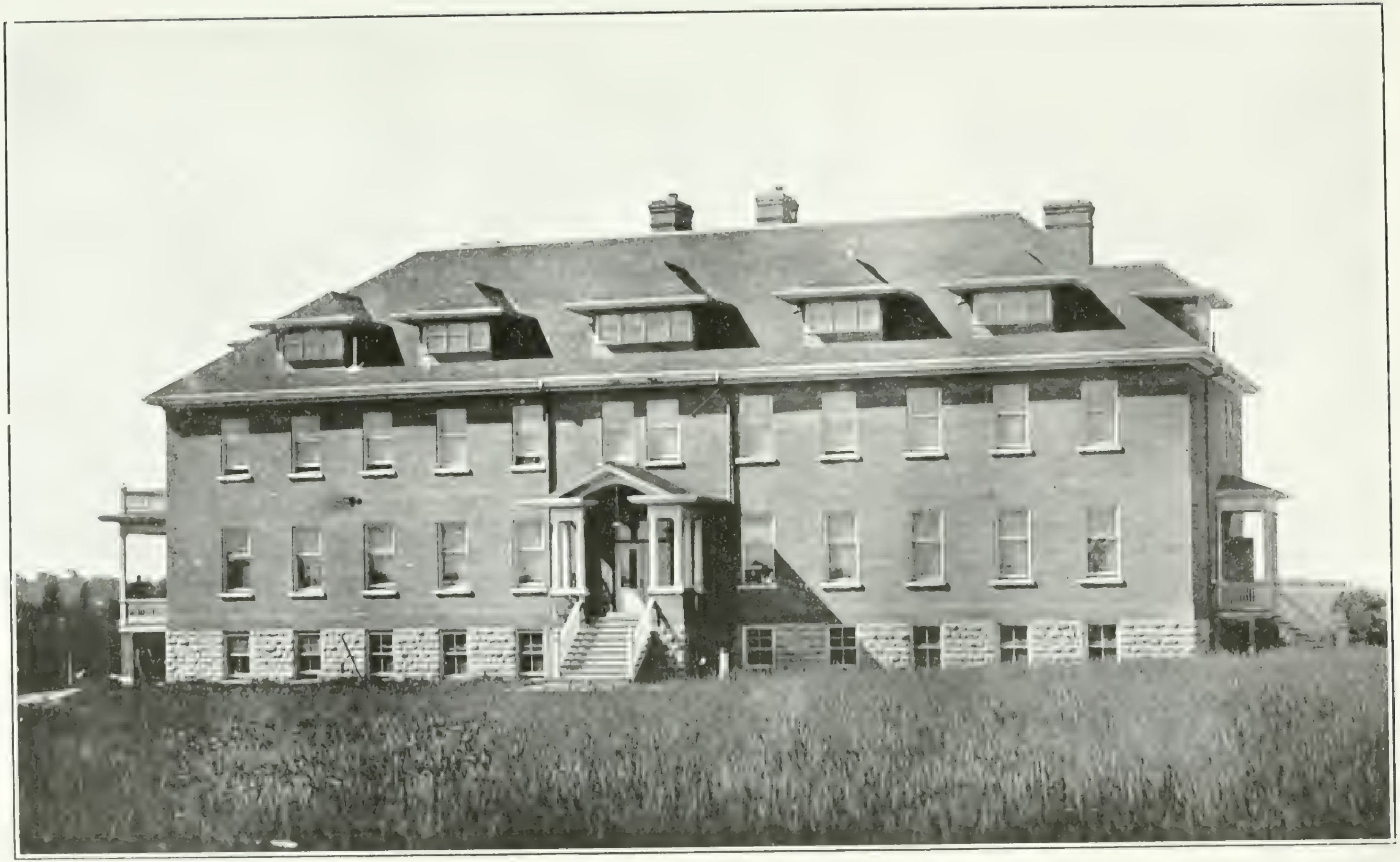
Expenditures

Maintenance of House	$8,742 51
Average number of inmates	68
Average weekly cost per inmate	$2 47

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$16,000 00
" " contents	2,000 00
" " land	4,000 00
Number of acres	90



County of Grey House of Refuge

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$164 77
Received from all other sources	83 99
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	4,667 44

Expenditures

Maintenance of House	$4,916 20
Average number of inmates	45
Average weekly cost per inmate	$1 99

COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$48,000 00
“ “ contents	1,724 00
“ “ land	4,140 00
Number of acres	45

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$293 06
Received from all other sources	204 00
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	11,123 79

Expenditures

Maintenance of House	$11,620 85
Average number of inmates	83
Average weekly cost per inmate	$2 69

COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$22,000 00
“ “ contents	2,000 00
“ “ land	4,000 00
Number of acres	48

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$1,385 15
Received from all other sources	28 00
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	7,423 55

Expenditures

Maintenance of House	$7,837 14
Average number of inmates	57
Average weekly cost per inmate	$2 64

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$31,000 00
“ “ contents	3,000 00
“ “ land	7,000 00
Number of acres	100

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$994 12
Received from all other sources	316 94
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	6,159 32

Expenditures

Maintenance of House	$7,470 38
Average number of inmates	75
Average weekly cost per inmate	$1 56

COUNTIES OF PEEL AND HALTON.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$32,000 00
" " contents	2,000 00
" " land	5,000 00
Number of acres	50

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$1,286 50
Received from all other sources	591 91
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurers—	
From Halton	2,436 59
From Peel	2,773 61

Expenditures

Maintenance of House	$7,088 61
Average number of inmates	39
Average weekly cost per inmate	2 10

COUNTY OF PERTH.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure and weekly cost per inmate.

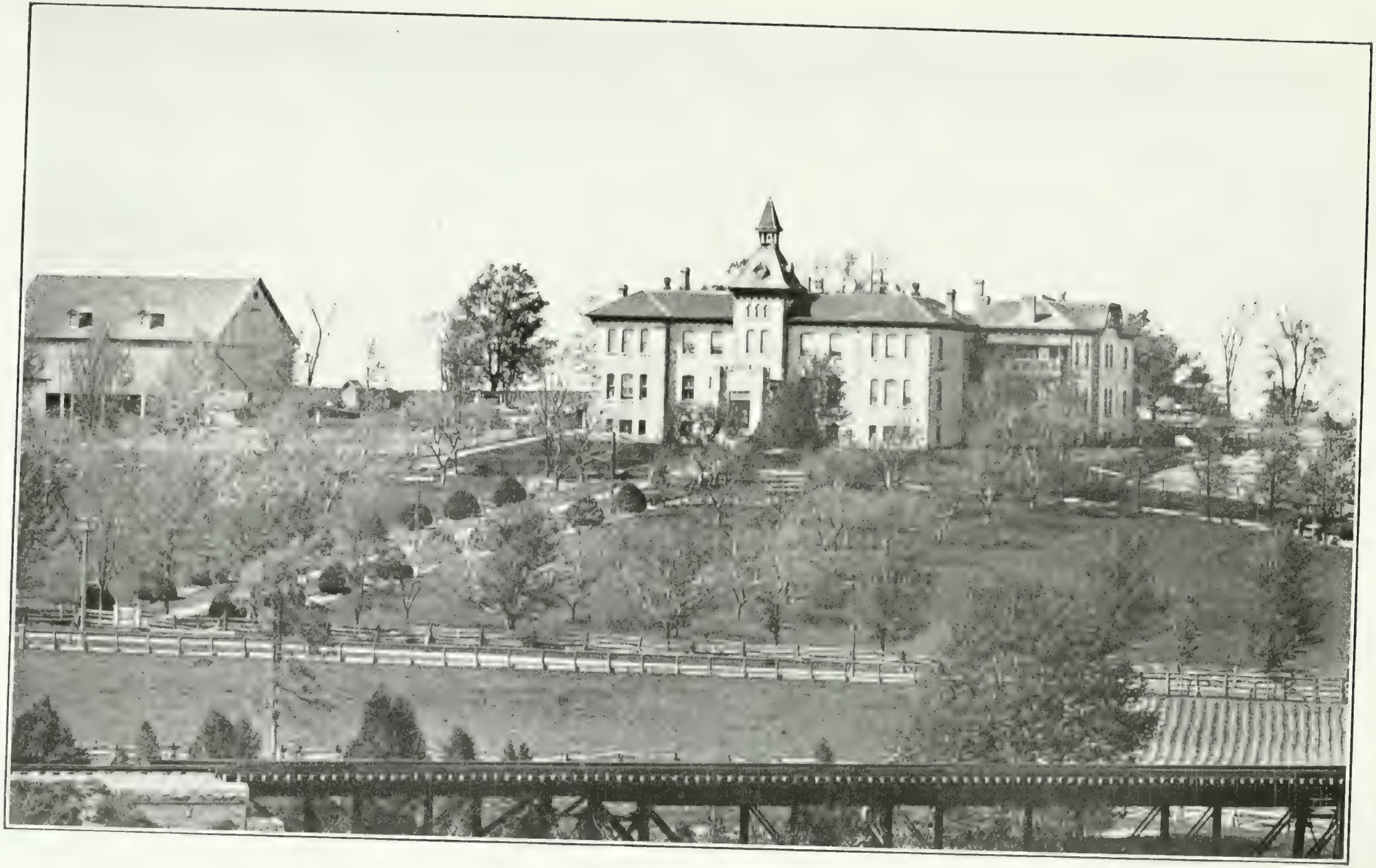
Approximate value of buildings	$22,000 00
" " contents	2,000 00
" " land	3,200 00
Number of acres	53

Receipts

Profits of farm	$220 45
Received from all other sources	2,380 15
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer, including permanent repairs	5,447 41

Expenditures

Maintenance of House	$6,410 80
Average number of inmates	50
Average weekly cost per inmate	$2 18



County of Wellington House of Refuge.

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$24,350 00
“ “ contents	2,150 00
“ “ land	5,500 00
Number of acres	96

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$778 82
Received from all other sources	35 85
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	2,652 49

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$3,516 90
Average number of inmates	33½
Average weekly cost per inmate	$2 03

COUNTIES OF PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure, and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$25,000 00
“ “ contents	1,250 00
“ “ land	2,000 00
Number of acres	100

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$100 58
Received from all other sources	1,810 66
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	2,781 22

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$4,692 00
Average number of inmates	40
Average cost per inmate	$2 06

COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure, and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$30,000 00
“ “ contents	2,000 00
“ “ land	4,500 00
Number of acres	45

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$605 01
Received from all other sources	60 00
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	2,468 25

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$3,133.26
Average number of inmates	25
Average weekly cost per inmate	$2 41

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure, and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$33,200 00
" " contents	2,400 00
" " land	7,000 00
Number of acres	100

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$1,704 22
Received from all other sources	69 00
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer, including improvements	10,637 96

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$8,864 74
Average number of inmates	81
Average weekly cost per inmate	$1 85

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$34,383 00
" " contents	3,040 00
" " land	7,777 00
Number of acres	70

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$525 66
Received from all other sources	727 04
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	5,307 11

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$6,589 81
Average number of inmates	57
Average weekly cost per inmate	$2 23

COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure, and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$35,000 00
" " contents	5,000 00
" " land	15,000 00
Number of acres	100

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$2,602 19
Received from all other sources	526 31
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	7,934 19

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$11,062 69
Average number of inmates	101
Average weekly cost per inmate	$2 11

COUNTY OF WELLAND.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure, and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$11,600 00
" " contents	2,000 00
" " land	3,600 00
Number of acres	60

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$538 46
Received from all other sources	1,066 22
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	3,978 42

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$5,583 10
Average number of inmates	53
Average weekly cost per inmate	1.42 7-10

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure, and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$35,000 00
" " contents	4,000 00
" " land	2,900 00
Number of acres	58

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$457 25
Received from all other sources	563 69
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	6,466 20

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$5,135 58
Average number of inmates	59
Average weekly cost per inmate	$1 43

COUNTY OF YORK.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure, and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$30,000 00
" " contents	5,000 00
" " land	5,000 00
Number of acres	70

Receipts.

Profits of farm, including stock sold	1,412 49
Received from all other sources	430 70
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	7,110 00

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$8,953 19
Average number of inmates	72
Average weekly cost per inmate	$1 74

Houses of Refuge, Province of Ontario

SOME STATISTICS COMPILED BY THE CLERK AND TREASURER OF THE COUNTY OF [illegible]

County	Location	No. of Inmates	Salary, Superintendent	Salary, Matron	Salary, [illegible]	Female Employees in House: No.	Female Employees in House: Wages	No. of Acres	Male Employees: Employed	Male Employees: Wages	Remarks
[illegible]	Brantford	50	$600.00	$600.00	$[illegible]	2	$16.00 and $20.00 per month	61	1	$65[illegible]	
[illegible]	Walkerton	47	450.00	450.00	150.00	[illegible]	Total $36.00 per month	62	1	$22.00 per [illegible]	
[illegible]	Perth										No Separate House of Refuge. Have special arrangement with Lanark House of Refuge.
[illegible]	Orangeville										No Separate House of Refuge. Part of what was formerly [illegible] gaol set apart for refuge.
[illegible]	St. Thomas	44	[illegible]50.00	250.00	[illegible]	2	$16.00 and $20.00 per month	160	....		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	450.00	275.00	[illegible]	2	Cook $6.00 per month, second [illegible]	70	1	$20.00 per month	Man employed for part of year.
[illegible]	Kingston										No Separate House of Refuge. Sends indigent [illegible] to House of Industry and House of Providence [illegible]
[illegible]	Markdale	[illegible]	500.00	300.00	[illegible]	2	$12.00 and $16.00 per month	94	1	$27.00 per [illegible]	Physician supplies medicines.
[illegible]	Dunnville	28	400.00	250.00	1[illegible]	1	$15.75 per month	50	1	$12.50 per [illegible]	
[illegible]	Brampton	58	[illegible]	400.00		2	$15.00 and $18.00 per month	[illegible]0	1	$20.00 per [illegible]	Man employed for part of year. [illegible] with Peel County.
[illegible]	[illegible]	58	450.00	[illegible]	[illegible]		$15.00, $12.00 and $12.00 per month	66	1	$2[illegible] per [illegible]	Also a nurse $240.00 per year.
[illegible]	[illegible]	88	500.00	300.00	[illegible]	2	Nurse $180.00, Assistant Matron $17[illegible]	47			Man employed occasionally.
[illegible]	Chatham	40	[illegible]0.00	250.00	1[illegible]	2	$14.00 each per month	50	1		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	600.00	400.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	$24.00, $15.00 and $15.00 per month	66	1	$24.00 per [illegible]	Man employed for six months.
[illegible]	[illegible]	76	450.00	300.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	$20.00, $18.00 and $15.00 per month	75	1	$27.00 per [illegible]	
[illegible]	Athens	54	500.00	[illegible]	1[illegible]	1	$15.00 per month	160	1	$25.00 per [illegible]	
[illegible]	Kingston										No Separate House of Refuge. Sends indigents by special arrangement to City Refuges in Kingston.
[illegible]	St. Catharines	47	4[illegible]	[illegible]			$10.00 $15.00 and $15.00 per month	72	1	$27.00 per [illegible]	
[illegible]	Stratford	6[illegible]	450.00	275.00	[illegible]		$15.00 each per month	65	1	$40.00 per [illegible]	Hired by year [illegible] farm, boards himself.
[illegible]	[illegible]	78	400.00	200.00	[illegible]	2	$8.00 each per month	90	1	$1[illegible] per [illegible]	Man employed occasionally.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	600.00	400.00	[illegible]	4	$25.00, $15.00, $15.00 and $10.00 per month	47	1	$2[illegible] per [illegible]	
[illegible]	Milton	[illegible]	400.00	200.00	1[illegible]	[illegible]	$25.00, $16.50 and $15.00 per month	48	1	$20.00 per [illegible]	Also a nurse $30.00 per month.
[illegible]	Woodstock	83	400.00	[illegible]0.00		2	$16.00 and $18.00 per month	100	1	$360.00 per year	Physician supplies drugs.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	300.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	$1[illegible] and $18.00 per month	48	1	$18.00 per [illegible]	Employed occasionally.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$15.00 each per month	[illegible]			Man for two weeks each in spring and harvest.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	250.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	$15.00 per month	[illegible]	1		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	47	[illegible]0.00		[illegible]		[illegible] $1,000.00 [illegible]	100	2	When needed $[illegible] per day	This House of Refuge [illegible] Nuns of the Cross.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	400.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$[illegible] $8.00 per month	47	1	$400.00 per year	No separate House of Refuge [illegible] by special arrangement to Lanark House of Refuge.
[illegible]	Perth										
[illegible]	[illegible]	80	450.00	250.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	$15.00 each per month	160	1	$25.00 per month	
[illegible]	Cornwall										In course of erection at Cornwall.
[illegible]	[illegible]	5[illegible]	450.00	[illegible]0.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	$15.00, $16.00 and $12.00 per month	70	1	$25.00 per month	Man employed for eight or ten months.
[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	600.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	$15.00 each per month	1[illegible]0	1	$25.00 per month	
[illegible]	[illegible]	71	500.00	300.00	1[illegible]	1	$25.00 per month	60	1	$20.00 per month	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	[illegible] $1[illegible], three at $15.00 per month	58	1	$25.00 per month	
[illegible]	[illegible]										In course of erection. To be opened June 1912.
[illegible]	Newmarket	70	400.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	$15.00 each per month	70	1	$32.00 per month	Man employed during summer, who boards himself.

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities

UPON THE

Prisons and Reformatories

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st OCTOBER

1911

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

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1912.

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TORONTO.

TORONTO, January 31st, 1912.

To His Honour SIR JOHN MORISON GIBSON, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, a Colonel in the Militia of Canada, etc., etc., etc.,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I beg to submit herewith the Forty-fourth Annual Report upon the Prisons and Reformatories, being for the year ending 31st October, 1911.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

W. J. HANNA,

Provincial Secretary.

TORONTO, November 28th, 1911.

SIR,—

I have the honour to submit herewith to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Forty-fourth Annual Report upon the Common Gaols of the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1911.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. W. BRUCE SMITH,

Inspector.

THE HONOURABLE W. J. HANNA, M.P.P.,
Secretary of the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

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FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

Gaols and District Lock-ups of Ontario

In presenting the Forty-fourth Annual Report of the Gaols and Lock-ups of Ontario, I beg to submit the following statistics for the year ending September 30th, 1911.

(1) Number of Gaols in Ontario	46
Number of Provincial Lock-ups	8

(2) Total expenditure for Gaol maintenance in Ontario:

In 1910	$181,851 05
In 1911	187,626 11
Increase	$5,775 06

(3) The cash revenue from Gaol labour during 1911 was $1,276.15, and was earned at Kingston, Perth, and Fort Francis.

Average cost per day for each prisoner in the County Gaols of Ontario was:

In 1910	23 cents.
In 1911	23 cents.

(4) Number of persons committed to Gaols and Lock-ups during the past two years was:

In 1910	13,687
In 1911	15,275
Increase during the past year	1,588

Commitments for murder in 1910	41
Commitments for murder in 1911	25
Decrease	16

Commitments for manslaughter in 1910	10
Commitments for manslaughter in 1911	5
Decrease	5

Commitments for crime against the person:

In 1910	863
In 1911	928
Increase	65

Commitments for crime against property:

In 1910	3,039
In 1911	3,582
Increase	543

Commitments for crime against public morals and decency:

In 1910	618
In 1911	613
Decrease	5

Commitments for crime against public order and peace:

In 1910	8,081
In 1911	8,950
Increase	869

Number of insane committed to Gaols:

In 1910	409
In 1911	508
Increase	99

Prisoners sentenced to the Penitentiary during the past year show an increase of 12, as compared with the previous year, and the number transferred to the Central Prison was 10 less than in 1910.

Number of prisoners sentenced in 1910	8,090
Number of prisoners sentenced in 1911	8,929
Increase	839

The percentage of sentences to commitments was:

In 1910	59.1
In 1911	58.1

The number of prisoners sentenced to terms over one year was 54 more than during the previous year.

The number confined in penal institutions of Ontario was 102 more on September 30th, 1911, than on the same date last year.

Of those committed during the year, 5,401 were married and 9,874 were single.

Habits of life of those committed to Gaols:

In 1910, number of commitments, 13,687; temperate, 3,335; percentage, 24.36.

In 1911, number of commitments 15,272; temperate, 3,417; percentage, 22.37.

Less than twelve per cent. of the prisoners committed to the Goals during the past year could not read or write.

Number of days' stay of prisoners:

In 1910	286,715
In 1911	317,958
Showing an increase of days	31,243

Escapes and captures:

Seventeen prisoners escaped during the year, of whom eleven were recaptured.

Deaths in Gaols:

In 1910	25
In 1911	31

COMMON GAOLS.

The following table shows the number of prisoners committed to the Common Gaols in the Province in each year, from the 1st October, 1869, to 30th September, 1911.

Date of Commitment.		Men over 16 years of age.	Boys under 16 years of age.	Women over 16 years of age.	Girls under 16 years of age.	Total.
Commitments for the year ending 30th September,	1869	3,599	294	1,680	82	5,655
" "	1870	4,215	319	1,737	108	6,379
" "	1871	4,586	329	1,642	58	6,615
" "	1872	5,006	281	1,615	56	6,958
" "	1873	5,745	323	1,735	74	7,877
" "	1874	7,298	377	1,746	67	9,488
" "	1875	8,048	389	1,566	70	10,073
" "	1876	9,005	434	1,727	70	11,236
" "	1877	11,653	542	1,824	62	13,481
" "	1878	9,537	480	1,959	54	12,030
" "	1879	8,995	416	1,756	53	11,220
" "	1880	8,229	549	1,863	59	11,300
" "	1881	7,007	468	1,681	73	9,229
" "	1882	7,286	522	1,750	62	9,620
" "	1883	7,858	423	1,551	48	9,880
" "	1884	9,858	458	1,719	46	12,081
" "	1885	9,419	450	1,507	50	11,426
" "	1886	8,831	352	1,424	38	10,655
" "	1887	8,996	409	1,574	38	11,017
" "	1888	10,060	551	1,778	65	12,454
" "	1889	10,349	451	1,685	46	12,531
" "	1890	9,622	461	1,677	50	11,810
" "	1891	8,469	421	1,501	32	10,423
" "	1892	7,177	446	1,335	53	9,011
" "	1893	6,798	388	1,399	34	8,619
" "	1894	7,785	278	1,350	37	9,450
" "	1895	7,912	284	1,154	30	9,380
" "	1896	7,622	265	1,147	24	9,058
" "	1897	7,533	235	1,069	47	8,884
" "	1898	6,974	284	969	29	8,256
" "	1899	6,846	267	1,057	33	8,203
" "	1900	7,063	298	1,291	42	8,694
" "	1901	7,059	262	1,198	27	8,546
" "	1902	6,850	216	1,199	15	8,280
" "	1903	7,815	225	1,200	21	9,261
" "	1904	8,810	156	1,165	15	10,146
" "	1905	9,668	113	1,232	22	11,035
" "	1906	9,541	136	1,124	9	10,810
" "	1907	10,489	87	1,217	11	11,804
" "	1908	11,670	76	1,323	14	13,083
" "	1909	11,935	87	1,501	12	13,535
" "	1910	12,073	87	1,514	13	13,687
" "	1911	13,572	91	1,600	12	15,275

The next table shows the number of prisoners (male and female) committed to each gaol during 1910 and 1911, and the increase and decrease in the commitments of the latter year compared with the former.

Name of gaol.	Number of prisoners committed in the year ended Sept. 30th, 1910.			Number of prisoners committed in the year ended Sept. 30th, 1911.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Barrie	162	4	166	123	11	134	....	7	7	39	....	39
Berlin	130	7	137	122	4	126	....	....	......	8	3	11
Belleville	238	30	268	295	27	322	57	....	57	3	....	3
Brantford	263	16	279	283	17	300	20	1	21	....	....	....
Brampton	52	2	54	49	1	50	....	....	......	3	1	4
Brockville	149	15	164	164	6	170	15	....	15	....	9	9
Bracebridge	57	4	61	40	1	41	....	....	......	17	3	20
Cayuga	45	6	51	46	4	50	1	....	1	....	2	2
Cornwall	72	4	76	66	4	70	....	....	......	6	....	6
Cobourg	126	4	130	122	6	128	....	2	2	4	....	4
Chatham	118	7	125	175	12	187	57	5	62	....	....	....
Fort Frances	126	5	131	281	22	303	155	17	172	....	....	....
Goderich	58	3	61	44	2	46	....	....	......	14	1	15
Guelph	86	3	89	65	3	68	....	....	......	21	....	21
Gore Bay	16	......	16	15	1	16	....	1	1	1	....	1
Hamilton	857	81	938	1,046	108	1,154	189	27	216	....	....	....
Kingston	163	15	178	139	8	147	....	....	......	24	7	31
Kenora	66	3	69	70	......	70	4	....	4	....	3	3
London	601	38	639	650	33	683	49	....	49	....	5	5
Lindsay	52	1	53	82	6	88	30	5	35	....	....	....
L'Orignal	10	1	11	17	1	18	7	....	7	....	....	....
Milton	174	3	177	191	3	194	17	....	17	....	....	....
Napanee	40	2	42	45	2	47	5	....	5	....	....	....
North Bay	312	24	336	279	23	302	....	....	......	33	1	34
Ottawa	837	136	973	748	138	886	....	2	2	89	....	89
Owen Sound	122	12	134	177	5	182	55	....	55	....	7	7
Orangeville	37	2	39	43	4	47	6	2	8	....	....	....
Perth	91	9	100	82	5	87	....	....	......	9	4	13
Picton	49	2	51	50	......	50	1	....	1	....	2	2
Pembroke	58	4	62	48	......	48	....	....	......	10	4	14
Peterborough	215	20	235	222	10	232	7	....	7	10	....	10
Port Arthur	464	36	500	596	15	611	132	....	132	....	21	21
Parry Sound	125	8	133	106	9	115	....	1	1	19	....	19
Simcoe	75	4	79	97	5	102	22	1	23	....	....	....
St. Catharines	84	10	94	145	9	154	61	....	61	....	1	1
Sarnia	197	6	203	233	5	238	36	....	36	....	1	1
Stratford	100	5	105	80	9	89	....	4	4	20	....	20
Sandwich	230	14	244	175	16	191	....	2	2	55	....	55
St. Thomas	78	5	83	78	7	85	....	2	2	....	....	....
Sault Ste. Marie	185	10	195	297	15	312	112	5	117	....	....	....
Sudbury	700	26	726	712	19	731	12	....	12	....	7	7
Toronto	3,759	927	4,686	4,673	1,006	5,679	914	79	993	....	....	....
Walkerton	44	5	49	41	4	45	....	....	......	3	1	4
Woodstock	133	7	140	183	3	186	50	....	50	....	4	4
Welland	192	6	198	218	8	226	26	2	28	....	....	....
Whitby	88	7	95	93	5	98	5	....	5	....	2	2
Lock-ups:												
Atikokan	2	......	2	1	......	1	....	....	......	1	....	1
Burk's Falls	43	4	47	32	......	32	....	....	......	11	4	15
Byng Inlet	2	......	2	2	......	2	....	....	......	....	....	....
Cobalt	235	9	244	110	10	120	....	1	1	125	....	125
Killarney	5	......	5	1	......	1	....	....	......	4	....	4
Manitowaning	7	......	7	4	......	4	....	....	......	3	....	3
Mine Centre	5	......	5	7	......	7	2	....	2	....	....	....
Webbwood	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	......	....	....	....
	12,135	1,552	13,687	13,663	1,612	15,275	2047	166	2,213	532	93	625

The number of commitments in five-year periods for the past thirty-four years is shown in the subjoined tables divided into five classes :

1. CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Nature of crime.	1877 to 1881	1882 to 1886	1887 to 1891	1892 to 1896	1897 to 1901	1902 to 1906	1907 to 1911
Assault, common	3,093	2,907	2,452	1,912	1,766	1,729	2,091
Assault, felonious	530	716	884	626	686	883	1,087
Cutting and wounding, stabbing and shooting with intent	328	315	532	422	258	350	475
Rape and assault with intent	201	253	222	247	267	245	272
Murder	153	161	135	137	94	130	144
Manslaughter	47	59	81	36	42	60	55
Attempt at suicide	41	43	42	41	61	85	123
Miscellaneous	210	208	116	73	186	14	68
Totals	4,603	4,662	4,464	3,494	3,360	3,496	4,315

2. CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Nature of crime.	1877 to 1881	1882 to 1886	1887 to 1891	1892 to 1896	1897 to 1901	1902 to 1906	1907 to 1911
Arson and incendiarism	184	172	183	211	200	156	134
Burglary	387	292	329	379	352	279	343
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	82	36	62	50	38	31	31
Destroying and injuring property	576	544	423	344	345	333	279
Embezzlement	121	138	129	68	16	28	44
Forgery	223	211	211	165	193	233	407
Fraud and obtaining money or goods under false pretences	602	592	560	595	603	627	1,059
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	383	335	353	361	308	253	234
Housebreaking and robbery	385	554	766	1,115	730	723	929
Larceny	8,546	7,406	7,762	7,433	7,542	7,257	10,548
Receiving stolen goods	208	197	190	170	190	138	267
Trespass	533	885	1,459	1,550	1,327	1,928	1,919
Miscellaneous	265	406	302	100	885	......	136
Totals	12,495	11,768	12,729	12,541	12,729	11,986	16,390

3. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS AND DECENCY.

Nature of crime.	1877 to 1881	1882 to 1886	1887 to 1891	1892 to 1896	1897 to 1901	1902 to 1906	1907 to 1911
Bigamy	46	49	68	70	70	106	159
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	930	863	827	609	620	769	959
Keeping houses of ill-fame	534	529	475	400	397	443	698
Perjury	124	59	81	92	107	103	206
Seduction	6	3	67	102	146	106	252
Indecent assault and exposure	186	213	323	348	363	455	616
Miscellaneous	448	226	202	285	314	210	204
Totals	2,274	1,942	2,043	1,906	2,017	2,192	3,094

4. OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND PEACE.

Nature of crime.	1877 to 1881	1882 to 1886	1887 to 1891	1892 to 1896	1897 to 1901	1902 to 1906	1907 to 1911
Abusive and obscene language	406	312	280	268	205	172	160
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from and obstructing constables	555	637	786	664	644	841	1,066
Carrying unlawful weapons	166	193	169	125	122	207	299
Deserting employment	103	86	21	25	53	333	72
Drunk and disorderly	18,521	19,293	21,545	11,806	10,217	17,624	25,685
Selling liquor without license, and selling or giving it to Indians	633	360	691	273	185	188	857
Threatening and seditious language	237	197	190	185	129	106	184
Vagrancy	12,738	9,831	10,492	10,154	9,707	7,900	10,233
Miscellaneous	989	912	1,126	1,211	563	698	322
Totals	34,348	31,821	35,300	24,711	21,825	28,069	38,878

5. OTHER CAUSES FOR WHICH PERSONS WERE DETAINED AS PRISONERS.

Nature of crime.	1877 to 1881	1882 to 1886	1887 to 1891	1892 to 1896	1897 to 1901	1902 to 1906	1907 to 1911
Contempt of Court	722	513	630	561	386	345	306
Debtors	331	283	374	169	101	53	62
Detained as witnesses	95	94	141	88	74	73	109
Lunatics and persons dangerous to be at large	1,666	2,113	2,273	1,888	1,953	1,897	1,862
Non-payment of fines and costs.	80	......	......	......	......	....	3
Want of sureties to keep the peace	646	456	281	160	138	119	333
Other offences not classified in foregoing	....	......	....	....	....	1,292	2,318
Totals	3,540	3,459	3,699	2,866	2,652	3,779	4,993
Total number of persons committed for the respective years	57,260	53,652	58,235	45,518	42,586	49,532	67,670

STATISTICAL TABLES

A table showing the number of commitments to each gaol for drunkenness during compared, and the increase or de-

Name of gaol.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Barrie	31	35	16	28	46	34	34	19	10	21	9	24	21	11
Berlin	7	4	8	12	20	17	13	4	6	7	7	10	12	10
Belleville	45	34	51	67	39	49	34	18	24	25	19	16	12	13
Brantford	28	91	112	147	218	182	112	89	120	125	124	106	115	85
Brampton	24	8	10	24	28	30	17	......	9	9	11	6	2	3
Brockville	80	36	24	31	52	58	44	44	77	86	70	43	48	49
Bracebridge	67	7	7	3	25	15	19	5	5	5	4	4	3	2
Cayuga	18	15	17	24	25	15	22	7	......	5	6	6	9	10
Cornwall	3	1	4	7	29	25	14	22	27	10	24	9	11	28
Cobourg	26	15	6	12	28	38	22	25	11	19	18	16	12	15
Chatham	13	14	7	9	61	71	47	26	28	22	67	9	13	13
Fort Frances	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Goderich	3	4	......	4	2	5	5	2	3	3	......	......	2	1
Guelph	32	12	22	21	10	10	4	14	9	23	17	7	9	9
Gore Bay	......	......	4	3	1	4	1	2	1	2	3	......	......	......
Hamilton	368	335	373	429	401	418	251	142	148	55	36	60	56	60
Kingston	74	58	108	107	139	120	125	87	102	72	89	49	51	50
Kenora	37	53	56	73	74	66	66	81	75	65	31	76	26	111
London	277	338	404	408	540	332	213	150	218	219	187	177	139	163
Lindsay	30	1	1	4	3	5	1	5	2	5	2	5	4	5
L'Orignal	3	1	......	......	2	......	5	1	2	1	3	2	2	......
Milton	9	13	5	19	13	9	9	6	4	8	3	8	3	4
Napanee	6	3	8	7	4	22	23	12	9	20	8	6	5	13
North Bay	......	......	......	......	28	35	16	14	15	7	10	5	......	4
Ottawa	205	280	286	297	276	326	204	182	105	111	157	152	165	137
Owen Sound	36	20	21	29	37	17	13	14	11	6	......	8	[illegible]	11
Orangeville	1	3	3	1	4	2	1	2	......	......	......	......	......	1
Perth	6	4	9	4	2	5	5	3	2	3	6	2	2	7
Picton	41	54	20	45	38	33	19	11	11	21	11	22	31	23
Pembroke	11	2	2	....	4	1	......	5	7	4	7	3	5	5
Peterborough	27	13	11	26	20	45	24	22	16	15	13	10	11	11
Port Arthur	66	30	28	16	18	12	4	3	4	1	3	5	12	4
Parry Sound	......	......	1	1	16	9	......	2	4	5	7	2	3	3
Simcoe	4	6	5	3	17	3	10	5	3	11	17	6	[illegible]	16
St. Catharines	29	21	21	28	33	24	12	9	21	17	26	23	5	17
Sarnia	130	72	38	64	99	108	95	27	36	69	116	57	62	49
Stratford	17	15	12	9	16	14	4	7	9	15	7	10	15	5
Sandwich	47	31	25	46	47	35	57	38	11	19	39	16	23	20
St. Thomas	57	30	25	29	23	20	32	12	15	19	22	13	12	8
Sault Ste. Marie	2	1	74	103	30	12	10	12	8	5	2	12	9	8
Sudbury	......	2	8	27	45	55	77	5	119	38	42	25	41	34
Toronto	1,707	1,705	2,116	2,098	2,096	2,085	1,783	1,444	1,207	960	918	790	569	592
Walkerton	......	2	6	22	8	6	7	3	13	8	21	5	3	1
Woodstock	21	28	50	64	55	51	34	24	38	21	29	37	35	32
Welland	3	40	32	12	21	16	7	13	12	11	19	17	16	14
Whitby	4	......	......	......	5	2	......	1	2	1	2	......	1	4
Lock-ups:														
Atikokan	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Burk's Falls	......	......	......	......	3	1	......	......	......	......	2	1	......	1
Byng Inlet	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Cobalt	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Killarney	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Manitowaning	3	13	5	11	18	33	33	22	16	5	16	4	2	4
Mine Centre	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Webbwood	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	9	7	6
Totals	3,598	3,450	4,041	4,374	4,719	4,475	3,528	2,641	2,575	2,174	2,236	1,873	1,596	1,672

the years 1885 to 1911, both inclusive. The figures for 1910 and 1911 are
crease in each place is shown.

1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	Increase, 1911.	Decrease, 1911.
10	16	12	21	14	16	27	46	58	39	29	59	51	....	8
7	4	4	11	15	10	17	19	9	12	15	13	18	5	....
16	12	11	20	6	12	6	15	34	67	33	61	89	28	....
64	88	74	82	136	162	143	153	239	178	148	122	129	7	....
4	4	4	5	3	4	8	10	5	1	5	1	10	9	....
45	41	58	66	55	50	50	91	86	63	40	54	59	5	....
3	....	5	5	9	8	13	7	3	9	6	6	3	....	3
13	10	19	12	5	11	10	13	7	4	3	5	5	....	....
21	19	12	15	18	17	14	7	7	12	32	16	10	....	6
20	10	16	14	12	12	7	18	21	16	27	36	22	....	14
15	18	18	11	9	8	16	16	27	28	30	36	36	....	....
....	....	....	33	....	....	42	....	15	15	16	28	55	27	....
2	5	5	1	2	8	14	3	1	3	18	5	8	3	....
3	13	4	13	4	6	12	7	6	4	5	10	7	....	3
....	....	....	1	3	3	....	6	2	7	2	....	5	5	....
66	96	108	97	188	229	287	290	394	360	413	479	580	101	....
48	31	47	40	58	62	59	54	66	64	83	109	90	....	19
110	23	34	36	37	21	19	19	88	92	33	6	15	9	....
172	137	137	250	157	262	249	248	218	328	424	325	395	70	....
6	7	8	8	8	10	10	2	6	11	8	12	30	18	....
2	2	....	3	1	3	4	2	....	1	1	....	2	2	....
2	4	4	4	8	12	7	11	6	6	8	7	4	....	3
4	7	4	7	3	5	8	13	12	19	21	18	21	3	....
....	3	12	5	73	99	171	73	103	46	38	40	18	....	22
135	224	293	221	267	247	338	257	338	425	380	408	307	....	101
7	8	12	16	13	10	5	6	10	13	15	41	73	32	....
....	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
9	7	12	17	34	20	2	20	24	27	17	19	8	....	11
30	35	19	21	18	18	28	8	21	42	25	33	31	....	2
....	1	4	1	7	1	6	7	8	11	20	7	8	1	....
10	6	13	9	14	23	13	24	33	22	27	23	40	17	....
2	9	8	7	50	25	27	67	164	183	209	195	232	37	....
5	8	4	5	25	10	35	153	68	26	25	28	35	7	....
10	11	6	12	11	15	12	13	28	50	37	37	39	2	....
10	15	33	21	28	20	33	20	20	25	43	42	73	31	....
61	48	45	71	57	69	67	73	69	59	80	92	76	....	16
1	9	12	8	15	19	46	35	21	42	24	29	29	....	....
16	27	18	31	42	29	19	32	29	38	23	28	32	4	....
17	23	9	6	5	8	2	4	3	12	15	19	11	....	8
7	7	21	16	79	15	38	18	32	47	23	32	49	17	....
54	197	222	172	49	164	117	253	281	223	268	288	316	28	....
796	1,031	1,022	1,107	1,286	1,575	1,832	1,923	2,016	2,003	2,208	2,398	2,669	271	....
4	4	....	1	1	1	....	5	8	4	4	6	9	3	....
31	21	39	36	41	31	22	17	24	34	31	32	41	9	....
19	20	24	23	24	87	32	24	23	28	21	26	29	3	....
5	2	3	5	2	11	10	29	12	8	18	14	12	....	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	3
....	....	4	1	1	4	4	3	5	2	....	7	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	18
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	29	....	....	4
....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	10	10	16	4	3	2	....
5	7	10	12	3	6	21	....	9	9	8	1	2	....	3
....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	23	....	12	5	....	....	....
2	9	17	48	17	14	16	18	56	8	....	....	....	....	....
1,869	2,282	2,446	2,627	2,913	3,452	3,941	4.133	4,748	4,736	4,987	5,291	5,802	757	246

The disposition made of the persons committed to the gaols of the Province is set forth in the table printed below:

Acquitted on being brought to trial, and discharged	4,179
Discharged without trial by order of judges, magistrates and courts, including remand cases	700
Detained for want of securities to keep the peace	29
Detained as witnesses	28
Detained as fraudulent debtors	20
Detained as lunatics, idiots and persons unsafe to be at large	508
Died before trial	14
Detained by civil processes other than above	74
Waiting trial and otherwise detained on 30th September, 1910	271
Found guilty and sentenced	8,929
Discharged under suspended sentence	523
Total number of commitments	15,275

The places of confinement to which the convicted persons were sentenced are set forth in the following statement, and similar information is given as regards the sentenced prisoners of the previous year:

	1910.	1911.
Sentenced to Kingston Penitentiary	170	182
do to the Industrial School	35	32
do direct to Central Prison	772	1,081
do to the Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Central Prison	104	94
do direct to the Reformatory for Females	169	132
do to the Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Reformatory for Females	67	16
do to the Common Gaols and there detained until the expiration of sentence	6,755	7,374
Died while undergoing sentence	18	18
Total	8,090	8,929

The summaries given below show the nature of the offence committed by the convicted persons:

1. *Crimes against the Person.*

	Total commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Assault, common	483	282
Assault, felonious	242	155
Cutting and wounding, stabbing and shooting with intent	106	54
Rape and assault with intent	42	14
Murder	25	5
Manslaughter	5	4
Attempted suicide	25	11
Miscellaneous	..	..
Total	928	525

2. *Crimes against Property.*

	Total commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Arson and incendiarism	22	9
Burglary	90	72
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	9	6
Destroying and injuring property	60	43
Embezzlement	7	3
Forgery	101	57
Fraud and obtaining money and goods under false pretences	261	127

Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	43	25
Housebreaking and robbery	194	133
Larceny	2,303	1,232
Receiving stolen goods	67	38
Trespass	373	295
Miscellaneous	52	23
Total	3,582	2,063

3. *Crimes against Public Morals and Decency.*

Bigamy	40	12
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	176	69
Keeping houses of ill-fame	160	107
Perjury	26	14
Seduction	34	7
Indecent assault and exposure	142	98
Miscellaneous	35	21
Total	613	328

4. *Offences against Public Order and Peace.*

	Total commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Abusive and obscene language	27	17
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from and obstructing constables	129	106
Carrying unlawful weapons	99	53
Deserting employment, etc.	64	..
Drunk and disorderly	5,806	3,848
Selling liquor without a license and selling or giving it to Indians	200	162
Threatening and seditious language	34	7
Vagrancy	2,457	1,477
Miscellaneous	135	40
Total	8,950	5,710
Contempt of court, lunatics, etc.	567	43
Other offences, not classified in foregoing	635	260
Grand total	15,275	8,929

The following tables show the period of sentence passed on the convicted prisoners and the sex, social conditions, habits, etc., of the total number of prisoners committed:

Periods of Sentence.

	1910.	1911.
For periods under thirty days	2,752	3,069
For thirty days and up to sixty days, or two months, not including the last term	2,595	2,672
For sixty days, or two months	616	754
Over two months to three months	539	622
Over three months to four months	273	269
Over four months to five months	53	54
Over five months to six months	596	805
Over six months to nine months	160	100
Over nine months up to one year, inclusive	153	177
Over one year and up to two years	150	176
Over two years and up to three years in the Penitentiary	81	102
Over three years in the Penitentiary	64	77
For periods of any length in the Industrial Schools	37	39
Sentenced to death and executed	4	1
Sentenced to death and commuted to imprisonment	4	4
Sentenced to imprisonment with corporal punishment	13	8
	8,090	8,929

Sex.

	1910.	1911.
Male	12,160	13,663
Female	1,527	1,612
	13,687	15,275

Social Condition.

Married	5,217	5,401
Unmarried	8,470	9,874
	13,687	15,275

Habits.

Temperate	3,335	3,417
Intemperate	10,352	11,858
	13,687	15,275

Educational Status.

Could read and write	11,947	13,510
Could neither read nor write	1,740	1,765
	13,687	15,275

Nationality.		*Religious Denomination.*	
Canadian	8,737	Roman Catholic	5,867
English	1,985	English Church	3,644
Irish	1,092	Presbyterian	2,215
Scotch	953	Methodist	2,020
United States	1.012	Other Denominations	1,529
Other Countries	1,496		
	15,275		15,275

The number of prisoners confined in the various custodial institutions of the Province at the close of the past official year, and the year preceding, is exhibited in the following summary:

	1910.	1911.
In the Common Gaols	779	805
In the Central Prison, Toronto	425	555
In the Reformatory for Females and Refuge for Girls, Toronto	96	85
In the Dominion Penitentiary, Kingston	520	477
	1,820	1,922

GAOL EXPENDITURES.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing the cost of maintaining the Common Gaols during the past thirty-four years, under he heading of rations, clothing, fuel, salaries and wages, and repairs.

Year.	Total number of prisoners in custody each year.	Cost of rations, clothing, fuel, etc., each year.	Cost of salaries and wages of gaol officials each year.	Cost of repairs.	Total gaol expenditure.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1878............	12,030	60,217 83	63,591 11	7,307 06	131,116 60
1879............	11,229	58,856 24	63,914 40	5,583 44	122,355 08
1880............	11,300	49,037 14	64,084 34	3,504 96	116,626 44
1881............	9,229	45,001 05	63,502 00	3,410 12	111,915 15
1882............	9,620	44,768 92	63,794 30	4,665 52	113,228 75
1883............	9,880	44,783 50	64,935 96	4,706 20	114,425 66
1884............	12,081	61,909 89	68,446 88	7,125 50	127,482 27
1885............	11,426	54,321 35	70,344 96	5,081 55	129,747 86
1886............	10,645	53,300 43	71,690 76	8,753 07	133,744 26
1887............	11,017	48,650 27	71,291 58	6,146 71	126,088 56
1888............	12,454	53,961 25	73,633 11	6,509 13	134,143 49
1889............	12,531	55,002 89	77,677 84	3,313 20	135,983 93
1890............	11,810	51,446 99	79,394 49	9,171 01	140,012 49
1891............	10,423	58,110 73	79,741 59	12,183 02	150,035 34
1892............	9,011	51,505 57	75,564 83	4,635 65	135,706 05
1893............	8,619	49,762 40	79,639 81	8,083 50	137,485 71
1894............	9,450	45,115 58	79,790 80	6,728 04	131,634 42
1895............	9,380	50,591 40	79,677 17	6,304 58	136,573 15
1896............	9,058	49,107 73	80,940 04	6,778 50	135,826 27
1897............	8,884	51,066 56	80,863 60	10,248 93	142,179 09
1898............	8,256	50,412 91	80,915 05	5,982 56	137,310 52
1899............	8,203	50,362 88	82,047 98	4,206 66	136,617 50
1900............	8,604	50,353 75	82,144 05	4,944 21	137,442 10
1901............	8,546	48,977 86	82,305 15	6,065 44	137,348 45
1902............	8,280	49,125 35	85,350 04	6,515 40	140,990 79
1903............	9,261	57,252 84	86,081 95	7,122 23	150,457 02
1904............	10,146	59,916 13	89,164 98	5,413 09	154,494 20
1905............	11,035	64,948 78	91,232 56	7,087 09	163,268 43
1906	10,810	59,874 67	91,663 85	6,635 49	158,174 01
1907............	11,804	61,995 01	95,321 24	7,536 14	164,852 39
1908............	13,083	68,468 72	98,651 71	8,708 79	175,829 20
1909............	13,535	74,557 65	103,141 14	6,877 58	184,576 37
1910............	13,687	66,042 87	102,649 54	10,574 71	181,851 05
1911............	15,275	70,077 87	106,690 02	7,759 74	187,626 11

A summary is given below showing the days' stay respectively of those prisoners whose maintenance was chargeable to the Province and of those who were a charge on the Municipalities :—

		Days' stay.
5,474	Criminal prisoners remained in gaol	144,636
9,801	Municipal " " "	174,153
15,275	Prisoners in all ' "	318,789

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Following this portion of the report will be found the tables named in the list given hereunder:

Table No. 2, showing the total number of prisoners in the several gaols on the 30th September, 1911, and the nature of their imprisonment; also showing number of cells in each gaol.

Table No. 3, showing the number of prisoners over and under 16 years of age, the number of recommitals, the number of persons acquitted on being brought to trial, and the number of persons committed under civil processes.

Table No. 4, showing the offences for which prisoners were sentenced.

Table No. 5, showing the number of prisoners, male and female, sentenced under each offence during the year.

Table No. 6, showing the social status and habits of the prisoners committed during the year.

Table No. 7, showing the number of prisoners upon whom sentence was passed, the nature of the sentences, and the operation of the County Judges' Criminal Courts.

Table No. 8, showing how the prisoners committed during the year were maintained, the cost thereof, and the salaries of officials.

Table No. 9, showing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenue derived from prison labor, the cost of diet, accommodation of the gaols, and the highest and lowest number of prisoners in custody in each gaol during the year.

Table No. 10, showing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the gaols of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1911.

Table No. 11, showing the number of prisoners, male and female, sentenced during the year ending 30th September, 1911, and a comparison of the same with the previous year.

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the total number of prisoners who were in the several gaols of the Province on the evening of the 30th September, 1911, and the nature of their imprisonment; also number of cells in each gaol.

Name of gaol.	Classification.				Nature of Imprisonment.						Total number of persons who remained in custody 30th September, 1911.	Total number of cells.
	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Waiting trial.	Under sentence for periods of 2 months and under.	Under sentence for periods over 2 months.	In default of sureties to keep the peace.	Insane, idiotic or imbecile persons.	Otherwise detained.		
Barrie	13	...	....	....	2	6	3	......	2	....	13	24
Berlin	9	1	....	....	2	3	5	......	......	....	10	20
Belleville	6	2	....	....	1	3	....	......	1	3	8	38
Brantford	7	3	....	....	5	4	1	......	......	....	10	24
Brampton	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	......	......	....	....	25
Brockville	7	...	....	....	....	7	....	......	......	....	7	34
Bracebridge	3	1	....	....	....	1	3	......	......	....	4	15
Cayuga	1	...	....	....	....	....	1	......	......	....	1	14
Cornwall	7	...	....	....	3	....	4	......	......	....	7	17
Cobourg	5	1	....	....	1	3	2	......	......	....	6	22
Chatham	14	...	....	....	8	5	1	......	......	....	14	38
Fort Frances	9	1	....	....	2	....	5	......	1	2	10	12
Goderich	3	...	....	....	....	1	1	......	......	1	3	12
Guelph	2	...	....	....	....	1	1	......	......	....	2	.....
Gore Bay	4	1	....	....	1	1	3	......	......	....	5	12
Hamilton	46	7	....	....	9	33	10	......	......	1	53	60
Kingston	8	1	....	....	....	2	6	......	1	....	9	49
Kenora	17	...	....	....	5	3	9	......	......	....	17	11
London	17	1	1	....	5	9	4	......	1	....	19	57
Lindsay	9	1	....	....	....	3	6	......	......	....	10	24
L'Orignal	...	1	....	....	....	....	....	......	1	....	1	18
Milton	4	...	....	....	....	2	2	......	......	....	4	17
Napanee	4	...	....	....	1	1	2	......	......	....	4	18
North Bay	20	5	....	....	1	2	20	......	2	....	25	19
Ottawa	22	7	....	....	10	4	15	......	......	....	29	93
Owen Sound	15	...	....	....	....	10	4	......	1	....	15	32
Orangeville	16	1	....	....	....	1	14	......	2	....	17	22
Perth	5	...	....	....	....	....	5	......	......	....	5	18
Picton	3	...	....	....	....	....	....	......	1	2	3	18
Pembroke	5	...	....	....	1	....	4	......	......	....	5	24
Peterborough	11	2	....	....	2	1	7	......	3	....	13	18
Port Arthur	50	4	....	....	4	24	19	......	7	....	54	40
Parry Sound	4	...	....	....	....	....	3	......	1	....	....	29
Simcoe	2	...	....	....	1	1	....	......	......	....	2	18
St. Catharines	5	1	....	....	1	4	1	......	......	....	6	40
Sarnia	20	...	....	....	1	6	7	1	5	....	20	13
Stratford	9	...	....	....	2	2	4	......	1	....	9	30
Sandwich	13	3	1	....	3	7	6	......	......	1	17	58
St. Thomas	8	1	....	....	2	2	4	......	......	1	9	16
Sault Ste. Marie	24	1	....	....	....	2	18	......	5	....	25	34
Sudbury	27	2	....	....	6	6	13	......	2	2	29	22
Toronto	210	57	....	1	50	162	41	......	14	1	268	270
Walkerton	3	...	....	....	....	....	2	......	1	....	3	24
Woodstock	6	...	....	....	2	1	3	......	......	....	6	32
Welland	15	1	....	....	4	8	4	......	......	....	16	49
Whitby	10	...	....	....	1	2	4	......	3	....	10	28
Lockups:												
Atikokan	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	......	......	....	....	3
Burk's Falls	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	......	1	....	2	7
Byng Inlet	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	......	......	....	....	7
Cobalt	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	......	......	....	....	6
Killarney	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	......	......	....	....	4
Manitowaning	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	......	......	....	....	5
Mine Centre	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	......	......	....	....	3
Webbwood	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	......	......	....	....	
Totals	699	107	2	1	136	333	268	1	56	14	805	1,543

TABLE

Showing the number of persons committed, the number over and under sixteen years of age, the sound mind, number acquitted on trial, number discharged without trial, number

Name of gaol.	Total number committed during the year.			Number under 16 years of age.			Number over 16 years of age.			For the first time.	For the second time.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
Barrie	123	11	134	.....	.....	.....	123	11	134	102	23
Berlin	122	4	126	2	.....	2	120	4	124	83	27
Belleville	295	27	322	2	.....	2	293	27	320	256	17
Brantford	283	17	300	.....	.....	.....	283	17	300	177	33
Brampton	49	1	50	.....	.....	.....	49	1	50	48	2
Brockville	164	6	170	2	1	3	162	5	167	81	30
Bracebridge	40	1	41	.....	.....	.....	40	1	41	18	22
Cayuga	46	4	50	1	.....	1	45	4	49	33	6
Cornwall	66	4	70	.....	.....	.....	66	4	70	55	9
Cobourg	122	6	128	3	1	4	119	5	124	114	10
Chatham	175	12	187	4	1	5	171	11	182	146	18
Fort Frances	281	22	303	2	.....	2	279	22	301	289	10
Goderich	44	2	46	1	.....	1	43	2	45	31	11
Guelph	65	3	68	.....	.....	.....	65	3	68	39	9
Gore Bay	15	1	16	.....	.....	.....	15	1	16	10	6
Hamilton	1,046	108	1.154	3	1	4	1,043	107	1,150	566	146
Kingston	139	8	147	1	.....	1	138	8	146	119	23
Kenora	70	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	70	62	.....
London	650	33	683	20	.....	20	630	33	663	332	90
Lindsay	82	6	88	.....	.....	.....	82	6	88	86	2
L'Orignal	17	1	18	7	.....	7	10	1	11	18	.....
Milton	191	3	194	.....	.....	.....	191	3	194	170	9
Napanee	45	2	47	.....	.....	.....	45	2	47	31	5
North Bay	279	23	302	.....	.....	.....	279	23	302	240	44
Ottawa	748	138	886	1	.....	1	747	138	885	736	94
Owen Sound	177	5	182	1	.....	1	176	5	181	113	26
Orangeville	43	4	47	.....	.....	.....	43	4	47	35	11
Perth	82	5	87	.....	.....	.....	82	5	87	72	15
Picton	50	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	50	50	.....
Pembroke	48	.....	48	4	.....	4	44	.....	44	46	1
Peterborough	222	10	232	1	.....	1	221	10	231	141	58
Port Arthur	596	15	611	1	.....	1	595	15	610	577	29
Parry Sound	106	9	115	.....	.....	.....	106	9	115	89	13
Simcoe	97	5	102	3	1	4	94	4	98	56	14
St. Catharines	145	9	154	2	1	3	143	8	151	90	25
Sarnia	233	5	238	7	.....	7	226	5	231	187	17
Stratford	80	9	89	.....	.....	.....	80	9	89	69	16
Sandwich	175	16	191	6	3	9	169	13	182	147	21
St. Thomas	78	7	85	.....	.....	.....	78	7	85	65	11
Sault Ste. Marie	297	15	312	3	.....	3	294	15	309	250	26
Sudbury	712	19	731	4	.....	4	708	19	727	643	63
Toronto	4,673	1,006	5,679	3	1	4	4,670	1,005	5,675	3,113	1,042
Walkerton	41	4	45	1	.....	1	40	4	44	34	5
Woodstock	183	3	186	5	2	7	178	1	179	117	32
Welland	218	8	226	.....	.....	.....	218	8	226	171	25
Whitby	93	5	98	1	.....	1	92	5	97	68	26
Lockups:											
Atikokan	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Burk's Falls	32	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	32	30	2
Byng Inlet	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....
Cobalt	110	10	120	.....	.....	.....	110	10	120	120	.....
Killarney	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Manitowaning	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	2	2
Mine Centre	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	7	.....
Webbwood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	13,663	1,612	15,275	91	12	103	13,572	1,600	15,172	10,168	2,126

No. 3.

number of re-committals, the number for want of sureties to keep the peace, number of un-
waiting trial, number sentenced, and number committed under civil process.

For the third time.	For more than the third time.	For want of sureties to keep the peace.	Witnesses.	Lunatics and idiots.	Fraudulent debtors.	Under civil process.	Acquitted on trial and discharged.	Discharged without trial.	Discharged under suspended sentence.	Died before trial.	Waiting trial.	Sentenced for any period.
4	5	....	......	7	......	......	14	2	6	......	2	103
8	8	....	......	4	......	......	8	28	6	......	2	78
1	38	....	......	4	......	......	149	......	10	......	1	158
2	68	....	......	3	......	......	114	......	2	......	5	176
......	....	....	......	5	1	......	16	15	4	......	......	9
13	46	....	......	6	......	......	45	......	11	......	8	100
......	1	....	......	3	1	......	3	6	2	......	......	26
7	4	....	......	2	......	......	2	1	7	......	......	38
3	3	....	......	1	1	......	1	......	8	......	2	57
2	2	....	......	3	......	......	11	8	5	......	1	100
9	14	....	2	4	1	......	54	......	11	1	8	106
3	1	2	10	8	1	36	55	21	28	2	3	137
3	1	....	......	3	......	......	3	1	8	......	......	31
2	18	1	......	3	......	......	1	19	2	......	......	42
......	....	....	......	1	......	......	2	......	......	......	1	12
78	364	16	......	29	......	......	19	195	15	......	9	871
4	1	....	......	1	......	......	4	17	7	......	......	118
6	2	....	......	3	......	......	12	......	......	......	5	50
63	198	2	1	18	1	......	293	35	8	......	5	320
......	....	....	......	7	......	......	18	......	3	......	......	60
......	....	1	......	1	1	......	....	......	......	......	1	14
15	....	....	......	1	2	......	136	4	3	......	......	48
7	4	....	......	......	1	......	8	......	1	......	1	36
14	4	....	2	15	......	1	6	3	17	......	1	257
33	23	....	......	23	......	9	414	......	......	......	10	430
11	32	....	......	8	......	......	22	......	3	1	......	148
1	....	....	......	7	......	......	6	......	......	......	......	34
......	....	1	......	5	......	......	2	3	2	......	......	74
......	....	....	......	2	......	......	....	36	......	......	......	12
1	....	....	......	2	1	......	4	1	......	......	1	39
15	18	....	......	25	......	......	16	86	8	......	2	95
4	1	....	......	24	1	......	....	43	1	......	4	538
7	6	1	......	6	......	......	19	......	1	......	......	88
10	22	....	......	6	......	......	17	......	24	......	1	54
12	27	....	......	4	......	......	36	......	......	3	5	106
13	21	....	......	16	......	......	65	......	6	......	1	150
......	4	....	......	4	......	......	41	......	......	......	2	42
10	13	....	......	10	2	5	54	6	10	1	2	101
4	5	....	......	6	1	......	22	1	4	......	1	50
6	....	....	......	19	......	......	23	50	4	1	8	207
22	3	....	......	11	......	......	48	......	31	......	5	636
456	1,068	5	9	173	3	......	2,345	48	219	5	50	2,822
1	5	....	......	4	......	......	4	3	4	......	......	30
18	19	....	......	10	1	23	47	......	29	......	2	74
15	15	....	......	3	1	......	2	59	1	......	4	156
3	1	....	......	7	......	......	6	9	8	......	1	67
......	....	....	......	1	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......
......	....	....	......	......	......	......	7	......	2	......	......	23
......	....	....	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	1
......	....	....	4	......	......	......	....	......	......	......	116	......
......	....	....	......	......	......	......	....	......	1	......	......	......
......	....	....	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	1	2
......	....	....	......	......	......	......	3	......	1	......	......	3
......	....	....	......	......	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......
916	2,065	29	28	508	20	74	4,179	700	523	14	271	8,929

TABLE

Showing the offences for which prisoners were sentenced

Name of gaol.	Abortion.	Abusive and obscene language.	Arson.	Assault.	Assault, felonious.	Attempted suicide.	Abduction.	Bigamy.	Breaches of the peace.	Breaches of By-laws.	Burglary.
Barrie				4		1			1	1	
Berlin				3	3						
Belleville		1		13	4						
Brantford			1	2	3		1				
Brampton											
Brockville					2		1				1
Bracebridge				2							
Cayuga			1		2						
Cornwall				7							
Cobourg				7			1		3		
Chatham		1		5	2				2		3
Fort Frances					14				1	1	4
Goderich				2		1					
Guelph					2						
Gore Bay								1			
Hamilton				17				1			4
Kingston				3							2
Kenora				2							17
London		1		10		1		1			
Lindsay				6						2	
L'Orignal			1	1							
Milton						1				8	
Napanee										2	
North Bay		2	3	31				1			4
Ottawa		2		13	2	1		1	26	11	
Owen Sound		1			2						1
Orangeville											
Perth				4	2						
Picton				2		1					
Pembroke				9							
Peterborough				1							
Port Arthur		7	1	24	4						2
Parry Sound					7	1			4		
Simcoe		1		1							
St. Catharines					2		1				2
Sarnia				10							
Stratford				1							
Sandwich				5	1						1
St. Thomas				5	1					1	
Sault Ste. Marie		1		13	12						4
Sudbury				25							2
Toronto				35	71	4		4		3	24
Walkerton				5							
Woodstock				4	1		1	1			
Welland				7	4		2	2			1
Whitby					14						
Lockups:											
Atikokan											
Burk's Falls				3							
Byng Inlet											
Cobalt											
Killarney											
Manitowaning											
Mine Centre											
Webbwood											
Totals		17	7	282	155	11	7	12	37	29	72

No. 4.

during the year ended September 30th, 1911.

Contempt of Court.	Carrying unlawful weapons.	Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.	Cruelty to animals.	Cutting, wounding and attempting same.	Deserting employment	Destroying and injuring property.	Drunk and disorderly.	Embezzlement	Escaping from and obstructing constables	Escaping from prison.	Forgery.	Fraud or obtaining money under false pretences.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	48	......	1	......	......	1
2	......	......	......	......	......	......	13	......	1	......	1	3
......	1	......	......	1	......	1	73	......	3	......	1	1
......	......	......	2	......	......	3	91	......	1	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
......	1	......	1	......	......	......	49	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	......	......	2	......
2	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	......	......	......	......	1
6	......	......	......	......	......	......	10	......	......	......	......	......
1	......	......	......	1	......	1	20	......	2	......	......	2
1	1	......	......	......	......	......	28	......	......	......	1	1
......	......	......	......	......	......	2	35	......	......	4	......	1
......	......	......	......	1	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......
2	1	......	......	......	......	......	6	......	......	3	1	1
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	......	2	......	......	......
......	5	1	1	......	......	4	549	......	6	......	2	20
......	......	......	......	......	......	4	85	......	......	......	1	......
......	1	......	......	......	......	......	15	......	......	......	......	5
1	1	......	4	......	......	......	198	......	......	......	......	12
......	......	......	......	......	......	1	22	1	......	......	......	1
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	......	1	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	20	......	......	......	......	1
3	......	......	......	......	......	......	18	......	1	4	10	2
9	......	......	......	4	......	4	147	......	......	......	4	18
2	1	......	......	......	......	2	71	......	......	1	3	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	1	7	......	1	......	1	1
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
2	......	......	......	......	......	......	8	......	......	......	......	1
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	23	......	......	......	......	2
2	3	3	......	......	......	2	232	2	......	......	3	5
......	......	......	......	1	......	......	31	......	......	......	......	......
1	......	......	......	......	......	......	11	......	......	1	......	......
1	......	......	......	......	......	......	62	......	1	......	......	......
2	......	......	......	......	......	3	56	......	......	......	......	......
1	......	......	......	......	......	......	18	......	......	......	......	2
1	7	......	1	1	......	......	32	......	......	......	......	2
1	......	......	......	......	......	......	8	......	......	......	1	1
......	1	......	......	1	......	......	36	......	4	......	1	3
......	8	......	......	......	......	4	313	......	......	......	7	2
......	18	2	2	28	......	9	1,441	......	16	2	14	35
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	7	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	9	......	......	2	2	1
3	3	......	......	......	......	......	23	......	......	1	1	2
......	1	......	......	......	......	2	12	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
43	53	6	11	38	......	43	3,848	3	40	18	57	127

TABLE

Showing offences for which prisoners were sentenced

Name of gaol.	Gambling.	Giving liquor to Indians.	Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.	House breaking and robbery.	Incendiarism.	Indecent assault and exposure.	Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.	Keeping house of ill-fame.	Larceny.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanour	Murder.	Perjury.
Barrie				2		3			9			1	2
Berlin			1	5		1			9				1
Belleville		2		5		1			19				
Brantford		19		2		1	1		17				
Brampton						1							
Brockville				5		2			9				
Bracebridge		1		7									
Cayuga		2	1				1	1	2				
Cornwall		5	3	1					11				
Cobourg									22				
Chatham		5	2	4		1			20				
Fort Frances		8		1		3			21				
Goderich			1			1			7	1		1	
Guelph			1			4			6				1
Gore Bay									2				
Hamilton	2		3	7		4	4	4	85				1
Kingston								1	10				
Kenora		1		1									
London		2				2			44				
Lindsay			2					11					
L'Orignal				4					8				
Milton			2			3			4				
Napanee									7				
North Bay	1		1	5		3	2	13	92	1			
Ottawa				7		3	4	8	108				
Owen Sound		1	1	2		1		1	17				
Orangeville													
Perth				1		1			9				1
Picton									1				
Pembroke									6				
Peterborough				1			2	2	31	1			
Port Arthur	13	5		7		1		6	88			1	
Parry Sound						1		1	8				
Simcoe						2							
St. Catharines			1	1	2	1			13				
Sarnia		1	2			3		1	10				
Stratford									11				
Sandwich				4		3			13				
St. Thomas		2	2						9				
Sault Ste. Marie		8		3		5	2	2	46		2	2	
Sudbury		1		3			1	3	98				
Toronto	5		2	51		39	51	52	316	1	1		5
Walkerton		1				1			3				
Woodstock									10				
Welland	2			1		4		1	16				
Whitby						2	1		9				3
Lockups :													
Atikokan													
Burk's Falls									6				
Byng Inlet						1							
Cobalt													
Killarney													
Manitowaning													
Mine Centre													
Webbwood				3									
Totals	23	64	25	133	2	98	69	107	1,232	4	3	5	14

NO. 4.—Continued

during the year ended 30th September, 1911.

Prostitution.	Rape and assault with intent.	Refusing bail.	Receiving stolen goods.	Seduction.	Selling liquor without a license.	Shooting with intent.	Stabbing.	Threatening and seditious language.	Trespass.	Unlawful shooting.	Vagrancy.	Other offences not enumerated.	Totals.
......	......	......	......	1	3	......	......	......	7	......	18	......	103
......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	25	9	78
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	25	5	158
......	......	......	1	1	1	2	......	1	8	......	9	9	176
......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	1	......	3	2	9
......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	16	12	100
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	10	1	26
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	......	12	5	38
......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	13	......	57
......	......	......	2	......	2	......	......	......	2	......	34	......	100
2	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	9	17	106
......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	35	6	137
......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	1	......	12	1	31
......	......	......	......	......	9	......	......	......	......	......	5	...	42
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	......	12
......	......	......	......	......	2	1	1	......	37	......	72	38	871
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	9	3	118
......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	6	1	50
......	......	......	......	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	30	11	320
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	10	4	60
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	14
......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	24	......	48
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	6	......	36
10	1	......	......	......	8	1	1	......	2	1	33	3	257
......	......	......	2	......	6	......	......	......	9	......	38	3	430
......	......	......	......	......	7	......	......	......	......	......	33	1	148
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	34	......	34
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1	1	42	......	74
......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	7	......	12
......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	5	7	39
......	......	......	......	......	2	......	......	......	2	......	24	4	95
......	2	......	4	1	5	1	2	......	29	......	81	4	538
......	2	......	......	......	10	......	......	......	1	......	15	6	88
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	30	7	54
......	......	......	1	1	......	......	......	......	5	......	12	......	106
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	29	......	23	10	150
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	7	2	42
......	1	......	......	1	......	......	......	1	10	......	13	4	101
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	15	......	4	......	50
2	1	......	......	1	7	......	2	2	......	3	37	6	207
......	1	......	1	......	13	......	......	......	16	......	104	34	636
......	5	......	20	1	18	3	1	......	96	......	431	16	2,822
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	5	7	30
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	44	......	74
......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	1	12	......	56	14	156
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	7	......	14	......	67
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	8	23
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	2
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
14	14	......	38	7	98	9	7	7	295	8	1,477	260	8,929

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the total number of prisoners, male and female, sentenced under each offence, during the year ending September 30th, 1911.

Offences.	Male.	Female.	Total
Abortion	......	......	......
Abusive and obscene language	17	......	17
Arson	7	......	7
Assault	276	6	282
Assault, felonious	155	......	155
Attempted suicide	8	3	11
Abduction	6	1	7
Bigamy	11	1	12
Breaches of the peace	30	7	37
Breaches of by-laws	29	......	29
Burglary	72	......	72
Contempt of court	43	......	43
Carrying unlawful weapons	53	......	53
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	6	......	6
Cruelty to animals	10	1	11
Cutting, wounding and attempting same	37	1	38
Deserting employment	......	......	......
Destroying and injuring property	42	1	43
Drunk and disorderly	3,446	402	3,848
Embezzlement	3	......	3
Escaping from or obstructing constables	39	1	40
Escaping from prison	18	......	18
Forgery	54	3	57
Fraud or obtaining money or goods under false pretences	126	1	127
Gambling	23	......	23
Giving liquor to Indians	63	1	64
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	25	......	25
Housebreaking and robbery	131	2	133
Incendiarism	2	......	2
Indecent assault and exposure	96	2	98
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	30	39	69
Keeping houses of ill-fame	53	54	107
Larceny	1,141	91	1,232
Manslaughter	4	......	4
Misdemeanour	3	......	3
Murder	3	2	5
Perjury	14	......	14
Prostitution	......	14	14
Rape and assault with intent	14	......	14
Refusing bail	......	......	......
Receiving stolen property	37	1	38
Seduction	7	......	7
Selling liquor without license	93	5	98
Shooting with intent	9	......	9
Stabbing	7	......	7
Threatening and seditious language	7	......	7
Trespass	287	8	295
Unlawful shooting	8	......	8
Vagrancy	1,279	98	1,477
Other offences not enumerated	255	5	260
Totals	8,079	850	8,929

TABLE No. 6.

Showing the social status and habits of the prisoners committed during the year ending September 30th, 1911.

Name of gaol.	Married.	Unmarried.	Neither read nor write.	Temperate	Intemperate.	Total committed to gaol.
Barrie	26	108	4	39	94	134
Berlin	36	90	10	40	86	126
Belleville	106	216	65	115	207	322
Brantford	105	195	39	97	203	300
Brampton	15	35	21	23	27	50
Brockville	64	106	26	39	131	170
Bracebridge	22	19	2	19	22	41
Cayuga	18	32	9	19	31	50
Cornwall	30	40	38	16	54	70
Cobourg	30	98	12	32	96	128
Chatham	69	118	47	113	74	187
Fort Frances	86	217	70	84	219	303
Goderich	15	31		24	22	46
Guelph	27	41	5	14	54	68
Gore Bay	12	4	7	9	7	16
Hamilton	367	787	154	143	1,011	1,154
Kingston	43	104	20	17	130	147
Kenora	20	150	10	31	39	70
London	268	415	32	190	493	683
Lindsay	30	58	4	18	70	88
L'Orignal	5	13	11	13	5	18
Milton	29	165	9	71	123	194
Napanee	22	25	6	9	38	47
North Bay	101	201	82	63	239	302
Ottawa	395	491	142	79	807	886
Owen Sound	59	123	19	32	150	182
Orangeville	9	38	12	27	20	47
Perth	21	66	11	29	58	87
Picton	23	27	10	15	35	50
Pembroke	15	33	16	21	27	48
Peterborough	59	173	28	91	141	232
Port Arthur	42	569	70	81	530	611
Parry Sound	47	68	25	15	100	115
Simcoe	33	69	16	12	90	102
St. Catharines	36	118	17	42	112	154
Sarnia	61	177	44	117	121	238
Stratford	30	59	7	41	48	89
Sandwich	100	91	8	90	101	191
St. Thomas	23	62	4	59	26	85
Sault Ste. Marie	92	220	77	72	240	312
Sudbury	128	603	75	10	721	731
Toronto	2,433	3,246	422	1,015	4,664	5,679
Walkerton	27	18	4	14	31	45
Woodstock	45	141	17	115	71	186
Welland	71	155	37	84	142	226
Whitby	25	73	8	47	51	98
Lockups:						
Atikokan	1				1	1
Burk's Falls	27	5	8	22	10	32
Byng Inlet	2				2	2
Cobalt	49	71		49	71	120
Killarney		1	1		1	1
Manitowaning	2	2			4	4
Mine Centre		7	4		7	7
Nepigon						
Webbwood						
	5,401	9,874	1,765	3,417	11,858	15,275

TABLE

Showing the number of prisoners upon whom sentences were passed, the nature of such Court during the year ending

Name of gaol.	Total number of prisoners sentenced during the year.			Where sentenced to.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.	To gaol and afterwards transferred to the Central Prison.	To Central Prison direct.	To gaol and afterwards to Female Reformatory.	To Female Reformatory direct.	To Provincial Penitentiary.	To Industrial Schools.
Barrie	94	9	103	2	12	....	2	2	....
Berlin	75	3	78	....	19	....	1	7	1
Belleville	152	6	158	....	16	....	5	7	1
Brantford	171	5	176	1	13	....	....	1	....
Brampton	9	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	1
Brockville	99	1	100	....	23	....	....	....	2
Bracebridge	25	1	26	1	3	....	1	....	....
Cayuga	36	2	38	....	6	....	1	5	....
Cornwall	53	4	57	....	3	....	....	5	....
Cobourg	96	4	100	3	12	1	....	....	....
Chatham	102	4	106	3	19	1	3	4	2
Fort Frances	136	1	137	9	5	....	....	6	....
Goderich	31	....	31	....	....	....	....	1	....
Guelph	42	....	42	1	9	....	....	3	....
Gore Bay	11	1	12	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hamilton	794	77	871	11	86	1	10	19	....
Kingston	111	7	118	3	3	2	....	....	1
Kenora	50	....	50	13	13	....	....	2	....
London	312	8	320	....	48	....	2	12	9
Lindsay	60	....	60	....	5	1	....	....	....
L'Orignal	14	....	24	....	....	....	....	2	3
Milton	45	3	48	....	2	....	1	3	....
Napanee	36	....	36	....	6	....	....	1	....
North Bay	234	23	257	5	84	....	13	9	....
Ottawa	365	65	430	24	48	6	2	4	....
Owen Sound	147	1	148	4	12	....	1	....	....
Orangeville	32	2	34	....	....	....	....	....	....
Perth	74	....	74	....	15	....	....	2	....
Picton	12	....	12	....	2	....	....	....	....
Pembroke	39	....	39	....	1	....	....	1	3
Peterborough	93	2	95	....	23	....	1	10	....
Port Arthur	525	13	538	....	102	....	5	12	1
Parry Sound	84	4	88	....	10	....	1	....	....
Simcoe	54	....	54	....	1	....	....	....	....
St. Catharines	100	6	106	....	14	....	1	3	1
Sarnia	147	3	150	....	15	....	1	1	2
Stratford	41	1	42	1	4	....	....	2	....
Sandwich	94	7	101	....	15	....	....	3	1
St. Thomas	47	3	50	1	4	2	1	6	....
Sault Ste. Marie	201	6	207	5	34	2	1	6	....
Sudbury	623	13	636	....	18	....	4	3	2
Toronto	2,261	561	2,822	5	318	....	73	32	....
Walkerton	28	2	30	....	....	....	....	....	....
Woodstock	73	1	74	1	15	....	....	6	2
Welland	154	2	156	1	40	....	1	1	....
Whitby	66	1	67	....	3	....	1	1	....
Lock-ups:									
Atikokan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Burk's Falls	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Byng Inlet	23	....	23	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cobalt	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Killarney	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Manitowaning	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mine Centre	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nepigon	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
Webbwood	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	8,079	850	8,929	94	1,081	16	132	182	32

No. 7.

sentences, and the disposal of those who elected to be tried at the County Judge's Criminal September 30th, 1911.

Died while undergoing sentence.	To gaol and there detained until expiration of sentence or payment of fine.	Capital and corporal sentences.			County Judge's criminal court.		
		Number of prisoners sentenced to death and executed.	Number of Prisoners sentenced to death and commuted to imprisonment.	Number of prisoners sentenced to corporal punishment with imprisonment.	Acquitted on trial and discharged from custody.	Found guilty and sentenced.	Total number who elected to be tried.
1	84	......	......	......	10	2	12
......	50	......	......	......	2	6	8
......	129	......	1	......	16	21	37
......	161	......	......	......	8	6	14
......	8	......	......	......	19	9	28
......	75	......	......	......	7	10	17
......	21	......	......	......	4	7	11
1	25	......	......	1	1	14	15
......	49	......	......	......	6	6	12
1	83	......	......	......	5	4	9
......	74	......	......	......	23	4	27
......	117	......	......	......	6	6	12
......	30	1	......	......	1	11	12
......	29	......	......	......	1	14	15
......	12	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	744	......	......	2	17	52	69
......	109	......	......	......	2	7	9
......	22	......	......	......	1	2	3
......	249	......	......	......	3	9	12
......	54	......	......	......	......	2	2
......	9	......	......	......	......	3	3
......	42	......	......	......	4	44	48
......	29	......	......	......	1	......	1
......	146	......	......	......	9	9	18
......	346	......	......	......	6	7	13
2	129	......	......	......	2	11	13
1	33	......	......	......	1	......	1
......	57	......	......	......	3	4	7
......	10	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	34	......	......	......	5	9	14
......	61	......	1	......	......	5	5
......	418	......	......	......	3	15	18
......	77	......	......	......	6	4	10
1	52	......	......	......	5	1	6
......	87	......	......	......	10	7	17
1	130	......	......	......	6	2	8
......	35	......	......	......	......	3	3
......	82	......	......	......	25	5	30
......	36	......	......	......	......	3	3
1	158	......	2	......	11	7	18
......	169	......	......	......	9	4	13
9	2,385	......	......	5	22	23	45
......	30	......	......	......	2	6	8
......	50	......	......	......	2	6	8
......	113	......	......	......	3	3	6
......	62	......	......	......	4	3	7
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	23	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	2	......	......	......	......	2	2
......	3	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
18	7,374	1	4	8	271	378	649

TABLE

Showing the number of prisoners, how maintained, cost of maintenance, and

Name of gaol.	Name of gaoler.	How Maintained.				
		Total number of prisoners committed during the year.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the Province.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the municipalities.	Number of days' custody of Government prisoners.	Number of days' custody of municipal prisoners.
Barrie	Jonathan Sissons	134	52	82	2,172	2,398
Berlin	Jonathan Cook	126	44	82	1,080	2,330
Belleville	Thomas Ketcheson	322	179	143	2,278	3,041
Brantford	J. N. Brown	300	69	231	1,561	3,080
Brampton	James McClure	50	9	41	709	488
Brockville	A. D. McDougall	170	63	107	1,096	1,682
Bracebridge	Duncan McDonald	41	41	....	1,726	....
Cayuga	Andrew Williamson	50	19	31	487	1,193
Cornwall	T. W. Ault	70	22	48	407	1,496
Cobourg	William Reid	128	45	83	1,473	2,013
Chatham	John Davidson	187	63	124	1,523	2,207
Fort Frances	Wilford E. Lowe	303	234	69	5,384	436
Goderich	Joseph C. Griffin	46	18	28	639	1,479
Guelph	John McNab	68	30	38	575	575
Gore Bay	Stephen Cronkhite	16	16	....	624	....
Hamilton	James Ogilvie	1,154	196	958	4,520	12,255
Kingston	Chas. H. Corbett	147	34	113	1,294	3,454
Kenora	D. G. McKinnon	70	70	....	2,853	....
London	James Carter	683	138	545	2,965	5,457
Lindsay	Andrew Jackson	88	25	63	1,659	1,447
L'Orignal	Felix Mellette	18	5	13	118	386
Milton	Archie McGibbon	194	11	183	338	2,157
Napanee	W. E. Loyst	47	11	36	291	973
North Bay	W. J. Bailey	302	299	3	7,829	21
Ottawa	William Kehoe	886	296	590	7,022	8,997
Owen Sound	John Miller	182	49	133	1,553	4,510
Orangeville	Charles Bowles	47	6	41	350	4,873
Perth	W. H. Grant	87	26	61	878	3,367
Picton	Abram Huyck	50	8	42	395	639
Pembroke	William Brown	48	17	31	881	710
Peterborough	Henderson Nesbitt	232	41	191	1,219	4,539
Port Arthur	Thos. Penfold	611	611	....	18,033	....
Parry Sound	James Manson	115	115	....	2,695	....
Simcoe	Oliver Robertson	102	30	72	448	623
St. Catharines	George Bush	154	51	103	1,420	1,771
Sarnia	R. G. McArthur	238	32	206	732	4,537
Stratford	Hugh Nichol	89	38	51	1,317	1,352
Sandwich	John Harman	191	110	81	2,377	2,111
St. Thomas	N. W. Moore	85	22	63	885	1,337
Sault Ste. Marie	John Hearst	312	312	....	10,866	....
Sudbury	Terance Keaney	731	731	....	9,654	....
Toronto	A. B. Chambers	5,679	942	4,737	33,853	74,566
Walkerton	Donald McKechnie	45	23	22	695	1,045
Woodstock	Charles Wilson	186	39	147	1,155	4,045
Welland	John Coulson	226	81	145	1,604	3,955
Whitby	J. E. Schiller	98	46	52	2,180	2,599
Lock-ups:						
Atikokan	Hugh McDonald	1	1	....	....	....
Burk's Falls	Thos. Daniels	32	23	9	776	9
Byng Inlet	Ben Moore	2	2	....	6	....
Cobalt	George Caldbick	120	120	....	....	....
Killarney	Dominic de Lamorandie	1	1	....	....	....
Manitowaning	Samuel Walker	4	4	....	30	....
Mine Centre	James R. Gilbert	7	4	3	10	....
Webbwood	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	....	15,275	5,474	9,801	144,636	174,153

No, 8.

salaries of various gaol officials for the year ended 30th September, 1911.

Expenditure.					Salaries.			
Cost of fuel, food and clothing.	Cost of official salaries.	Cost of repairs.	Total gaol expenditure for the year.	Average cost per prisoner for entire gaol expenditure.	Gaolers.	Turnkeys.	Matrons.	Gaol surgeons.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1,223 54	1,950 00	752 34	3,925 88	28 92	850 00	700 00	250 00	150 00
1,030 10	1,592 00	75 00	2,697 10	21 40	750 00	567 00	140 00	135 00
1,601 68	1,850 00	50 00	3,501 68	10 87	700 00	550 00	300 00	300 00
1,071 87	1,900 00	212 62	3,184 49	10 61	850 00	600 00	250 00	200 00
506 82	1,325 00	50 49	1,882 31	37 64	550 00	450 00	250 00	75 00
1,116 84	1,668 00	148 81	2,933 65	17 25	800 00	568 00	150 00	150 00
130 00	750 00	15 00	895 00	21 83	500 00	....	100 00	150 00
829 77	1,225 00	69 00	2,123 77	42 47	600 00	365 00	120 00	140 00
1,029 25	1,375 00	50 00	2,454 25	35 06	800 00	350 00	125 00	100 00
1,818 36	1,687 25	157 10	3,662 71	28 61	800 00	612 25	200 00	75 00
878 94	2,014 00	....	2,892 94	15 47	800 00	814 00	200 00	200 00
1,288 65	1,380 00	....	2,668 65	8 58	450 00	730 00	200 00	....
821 81	1,720 00	43 52	2,585 33	56 20	800 00	600 00	200 00	120 00
756 94	1,875 00	14 25	2,646 19	38 00	800 00	675 00	300 00	100 00
483 05	400 00	24 95	908 00	56 85	300 00	....	100 00	....
2,949 65	4,333 34	279 08	7,562 10	6 47	1,100 00	2,733 34	350 00	150 00
1,741 38	2,702 72	589 36	5,033 46	34 24	1,000 00	1,202 72	300 00	200 00
1,201 00	1,863 25	14 45	3,078 70	43 98	600 00	863 25	200 00	200 00
1,081 57	3,869 00	1,146 74	6,097 31	8 92	800 00	2,069 00	650 00	350 00
721 33	1,425 00	....	2,146 33	24 39	550 00	575 00	200 00	100 00
190 81	1,281 25	112 62	1,584 68	88 04	600 00	456 25	150 00	75 00
377 13	1,250 00	42 90	1,670 03	8 60	600 00	500 00	100 00	50 00
476 76	1,175 00	25 00	1,676 76	35 67	600 00	400 00	100 00	75 00
2,409 39	2,297 00	105 02	4,811 41	15 92	600 00	1,351 00	196 00	150 00
3,602 29	3,794 00	354 47	7,750 76	8 75	800 00	2,430 00	364 00	200 00
1,547 20	2,000 00	50 00	3,597 22	19 76	800 00	650 00	300 00	250 00
1,623 87	1,500 00	131 36	3,255 23	69 26	700 00	500 00	200 00	100 00
886 21	1,550 00	50 00	2,486 21	28 58	800 00	450 00	200 00	100 00
266 63	1,115 00	....	1,381 63	27 63	500 00	440 00	100 00	75 00
456 72	1,597 50	....	2,054 22	42 80	800 00	547 50	150 00	100 00
906 17	1,400 00	10 00	2,316 17	9 98	650 00	450 00	150 00	150 00
3,574 86	2,759 00	159 06	6,492 92	10 63	854 00	1,460 00	245 00	200 00
650 00	1,350 00	35 00	2,035 00	17 70	600 00	500 00	100 00	150 00
453 84	1,275 00	99 48	1,828 32	17 92	500 00	500 00	200 .0	75 00
769 03	1,690 00	300 00	2,759 03	17 92	850 00	540 00	200 0.	100 00
814 35	1,830 74	75 00	2,720 09	11 85	675 00	755 74	200 00	200 00
1,066 47	1,637 50	44 15	2,748 12	30 87	700 00	537 50	250 00	150 00
1,400 08	2,300 00	175 00	3,875 08	20 29	800 00	1,050 00	250 00	200 00
....	2,327 50	....	2,327 50	....	700 00	1,277 50	200 00	150 00
3,224 65	2,642 20	36 35	5,903 20	18 90	600 00	1,357 00	485 20	200 00
....	1,630 00	....	1,630 00	....	550 00	730 00	200 00	150 00
19,523 29	25,839 75	1,838 13	47,201 17	8 08	2,100 00	20,914 75	1,525 00	1,300 00
587 29	1,500 00	100 00	2,187 29	48 60	700 00	450 00	250 00	100 00
751 46	1,850 00	158 74	2,760 20	14 84	900 00	600 00	250 00	100 00
1,110 20	2,267 50	100 00	3,477 70	15 38	780 00	1,187 50	200 00	100 00
996 62	1,675 00	64 75	2,736 39	27 54	750 00	600 00	200 00	125 00
....	150 00	....	150 00	....	150 00	....	....	....
....	300 00	....	300 00	....	250 00	....	50 00	....
....	300 00	....	300 00	....	300 00	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	100 00	....	100 00	....	100 00	....	....	....
130 00	200 00	....	330 00	82 28	200 00	....	....	....
....	300 00	....	300 00	....	300 00	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
70,077 87	109,788 50	7,759 74	187,626 11	....	35,209 00	55,659 30	11,400 20	7,520 00

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the number of escapes and deaths, the Revenue derived from prison labor, the cost of diet, the accommodation of the various gaols and the highest and lowest number of prisoners in custody during the year ending 30th September, 1911.

Name of gaol.	Prisoners who escaped and evaded re-capture.	Prisoners who escaped and were recaptured.	Prisoners who died.	Number of cells in each gaol.	Greatest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.	Lowest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.	Actual cash revenue derived from prison labor.	Cost of daily rations for prisoners.
							$ c.	Cents.
Barrie		1	1	24	18	7		8.5
Berlin				20	17	3		10.75
Belleville				38	25	6		9.
Brantford				24	27	5		7.
Brampton				25	7			11.33
Brockville				34	19	2		9.21
Bracebridge				15	14			11.6
Cayuga			1	14	12			9.
Cornwall		1		17	12	2		14.75
Cobourg			1	22				
Chatham			1	38	19	2		8.
Fort Frances	3	1	2	12	30	5		11.25
Goderich				12	10	2		13.5
Guelph					8	1		11.
Gore Bay				12	5	1		40.
Hamilton				60	66	31		7.35
Kingston				49	26	7	1,050.00	10.
Kenora				11	18	1		9.9
London				57	38	12		6.65
Lindsay				24	15	3		8.5
L'Orignal				18	5	1		10.
Milton				17	23			9.70
Napanee				18	10	1		8.43
North Bay	2			19	46	10		10.5
Ottawa				93	57	29		10.
Owen Sound			3	32	29	8		11.5
Orangeville			1	22	18	11		12.75
Perth				18	28	2		8.5
Picton				18	8	1		8.33
Pembroke				24	7	2		8.75
Peterborough		1		18	22	9		8.5
Port Arthur				40	95	20		10.66
Parry Sound				29	14	2		12.14
Simcoe			1	18	14			9.75
St. Catharines				40	18	3		9.5
Sarnia	1	1	1	13	27	6		10.5
Stratford				30	13	2		10.9
Sandwich			1	58	22	4		10.88
St. Thomas				16	14	1		7.25
Sault Ste. Marie		1	2	34	42	18		12.
Sudbury				22	49	8		
Toronto		1	14	270	378	201		8.8
Walkerton			2	24	9	1		7.
Woodstock		2		32	26	3		9.5
Welland		1		49	30	4		8.
Whitby				28	20	7		8.35
Lockups:								
Atikokan				3	1	1		
Burk's Falls				7	4	1		
Byng Inlet				7	1	1		40.
Cobalt				6				
Killarney				4				
Manitowaning		1		5	1			40.
Mine Centre				3	3	2		75.
Nepigon								
Webbwood								
Totals	6	11	31	1,543			1,050.00	

TABLE No. 10.

Showing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the gaols, excluding the District Lock-ups, for the year ending September30th, 1911.

Name of gaol.	Number of prisoners committed during the year.	Total days' stay of prisoners during the year.	Cost of fuel, food and clothing.		Average cost per day for each prisoner.
			$	c	Cents.
Barrie	134	4,571	1,223	54	26.77
Berlin	126	3,410	1,030	10	30.21
Belleville	322	5,319	1,601	68	30.10
Brantford	300	4,641	1,071	87	23.09
Brampton	50	1,197	506	82	42.34
Brockville	170	2,778	1,116	84	40.16
Bracebridge	41	1,726	130	00	70.52
Cayuga	50	1,680	829	77	49.39
Cornwall	70	1,903	1,029	25	54.08
Cobourg	128	3,486	1,818	36	52.16
Chatham	187	3,730	878	94	23.51
Fort Frances	303	5,820	1,288	65	22.10
Goderich	46	2,118	821	81	38.80
Guelph	68	1,150	756	94	65.80
Gore Bay	16	624	483	05	77.40
Hamilton	1,154	16,775	2,949	68	17.58
Kingston	147	4,748	1,741	38	36.61
Kenora	70	2,853	1,201	00	42.09
London	683	8,422	1,081	57	12.80
Lindsay	88	3,106	721	33	23.22
L'Orignal	18	504	190	81	37.81
Milton	194	2,495	377	13	15.11
Napanee	47	1,264	476	76	37.70
North Bay	302	7,850	2,409	39	30.61
Ottawa	886	16,019	3,602	29	22.49
Owen Sound	182	6,063	1,547	20	25.50
Orangeville	47	5,223	1,623	87	31.09
Perth	87	4,245	886	21	20.81
Picton	50	1,034	266	63	25.71
Pembroke	48	1,591	456	72	28.71
Peterborough	232	5,758	906	17	15.70
Port Arthur	611	18,033	3,574	86	19.82
Parry Sound	115	2,695	650	00	24.11
Simcoe	102	1,071	453	84	42.37
St. Catharines	154	3,191	769	03	24.10
Sarnia	238	5,269	814	35	15.45
Stratford	89	2,669	1,066	47	39.95
Sandwich	191	4,488	1,400	08	31.19
St. Thomas	85	2,222	3,837	39	17.27
Sault Ste. Marie	312	10,866	3,224	65	29.67
Sudbury	731	9.654	....	....	....
Toronto	5,679	108,419	19,523	29	18.01
Walkerton	45	1,740	587	29	33.75
Woodstock	186	5,200	751	46	14.45
Welland	226	5,559	1,110	20	19.97
Whitby	98	4,779	996	62	20.85
Totals	15,108	317,958	73,785	29	23.20

TABLE No. 11.

Showing the number of prisoners, male and female, sentenced during the year ending 30th September, 1910, and a comparison of the same with the current year.

Name of gaol.	No of Prisoners sentenced in the year ending 30th September, 1910.			No. of Prisoners sentenced in the year ending 30th September, 1911.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barrie	137	2	139	94	9	103	......	7	7	43	......	43
Berlin	78	2	80	75	3	78	......	1	1	3	......	3
Belleville	104	10	114	152	6	158	48	......	48	......	4	4
Brantford	129	9	138	171	5	176	42	......	42	......	4	4
Brampton	18	1	19	9	......	9	......	......	......	9	1	10
Brockville	70	12	82	99	1	100	29	......	29	......	11	11
Bracebridge	43	......	43	25	1	26	......	1	1	18	......	18
Cayuga	32	4	36	36	2	38	4	......	4	......	2	2
Cornwall	55	1	56	53	4	57	......	3	3	2	......	2
Cobourg	90	......	90	96	4	190	6	4	10	......	......	......
Chatham	59	......	59	102	4	106	43	4	47	......	......	......
Fort Frances	67	3	70	136	1	137	69	......	69	......	2	2
Goderich	37	......	37	31	......	31	......	......	......	6	......	6
Guelph	48	2	50	42	......	42	......	......	......	6	2	8
Gore Bay	13	......	13	11	1	12	......	1	1	2	......	2
Hamilton	663	62	725	794	77	871	131	15	146	......	......	......
Kingston	126	12	138	111	7	118	......	......	......	15	5	20
Kenora	39	2	41	50	......	50	11	......	11	......	2	2
London	270	10	280	312	8	320	42	......	42	......	2	2
Lindsay	31	1	32	60	......	60	29	......	29	......	1	1
L'Orignal	6	......	6	14	......	14	8	......	8	......	......	......
Milton	33	......	33	45	3	48	12	3	15	......	......	......
Napanee	35	2	37	36	......	36	1	......	1	......	2	2
North Bay	291	21	312	236	21	257	......	......	......	55	......	55
Ottawa	434	76	510	365	65	430	......	......	......	69	11	80
Owen Sound	84	6	90	147	1	148	63	......	63	......	5	5
Orangeville	28	2	30	32	2	34	4	......	4	......	......	......
Perth	83	3	86	74	......	74	......	......	......	9	3	12
Picton	13	......	13	12	......	12	......	......	....	1	......	1
Pembroke	42	4	46	39	......	39	......	......	......	3	4	7
Peterborough	92	......	92	93	2	95	1	2	3	......	......	......
Port Arthur	399	32	431	525	13	538	126	......	126	......	19	19
Parry Sound	63	5	68	84	4	88	21	......	21	......	1	1
Simcoe	29	......	29	54	......	54	25	......	25	......	.....	......
St. Catharines	54	5	59	100	6	106	46	1	47	......	.....	......
Sarnia	139	1	140	147	3	150	8	2	10	.....	......	......
Stratford	53	3	56	41	1	42	......	......	......	12	2	14
Sandwich	102	2	104	94	7	101	......	5	5	8	......	8
St. Thomas	52	1	53	47	3	50	......	2	2	5	......	5
Sault Ste. Marie	120	8	128	201	6	207	81	......	81	......	2	2
Sudbury	587	18	605	623	13	636	36	......	36	......	5	
Toronto	1,892	501	2,393	2,261	561	2,822	369	60	429	......	......	......
Walkerton	30	2	32	28	2	30	......	......	......	2	......	2
Woodstock	81	7	88	73	1	74	......	......	......	8	6	14
Welland	129	2	131	154	2	156	25	......	25	......	......	......
Whitby	69	4	73	66	1	67	......	......	......	3	3	6
Lock-ups:												
Antikokan	2	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	2
Burk's Falls	17	2	19	23	......	23	6	......	6	.....	2	2
Byng Inlet	2	......	2	1	......	1	......	......	......	1	......	1
Cobalt	161	7	168	......	......	......	......	......	......	161	7	168
Killarney	5	......	5	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	......	5
Manitowaning	7	......	7	2	......	2	......	......	......	5	......	5
Mine Centre	......	......	......	3	......	3	3	......	3	......	......	......
Webbwood	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	.....	......	......
Totals	7,243	847	8,090	8,079	850	8,929	1,289	111	1,400	161	108	561

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF
Prisons and Reformatories

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

BEING FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING 31st OCTOBER

1911

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO:
Printed and Published by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1912

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, January 31st, 1912.

To His Honour SIR JOHN MORISON GIBSON, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, a Colonel in the Militia of Canada, etc., etc., etc.,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I beg to submit herewith the Forty-fourth Annual Report upon the Prisons and Reformatories, being for the year ending 31st October, 1911.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

W. J. HANNA,

Provincial Secretary.

TORONTO, January 31st, 1912.

SIR,—

I have the honour to submit herewith, to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Forty-fourth Annual Report upon the Prisons and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario, being for the year ending 31st October, 1911.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN R. ROGERS,

Inspector.

THE HONOURABLE W. J. HANNA, M.P.P.,
Secretary of the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

TORONTO, November 1st, 1911.

MR. EDWIN R. ROGERS,

Inspector of Prisons, etc., Toronto.

SIR,—In submitting the Annual Report for the past official year it is very satisfactory to state that it has been a year of substantial progress. The termination of the wood-working contract left us with a considerable number of men for whom we had no employment. We have met this situation by establishing a thorough system of education under the direction of an exceptionally well-qualified teacher, Mr. Finlay Spencer, and instituting military drill under the supervision of a splendidly qualified drill sergeant who is an inmate of the institution. As a large proportion of every penal institution is practically illiterate and a small proportion wholly illiterate the school of letters and military drill are highly beneficial for them, as it develops them mentally and physically. The great majority of delinquents suffer from either mental, moral, or physical defects, and our present methods deal with the mental and physical in a most beneficial manner.

The evolution of the prison farm idea goes on a pace with ever increasing encouragement. To date over eight hundred men have been taken to the farm and given a degree of liberty that amazes the fossilized prison official. The results have been successful to an extent we hesitate to define, for we realize that we have broken away from the traditional customs to such an extent that we are pioneers in our line of work, and we are waiting for the next few years before submitting statistics. Like Paul approaching Rome, we are able "To thank God and take courage." The vast amount of work and development on the Prison Farm throughout the last official year are too great to be enumerated in this report, The year's history would certainly illustrate that "fact is stranger than fiction."

The spiritual welfare of the men at Toronto and Guelph continues to receive the faithful, efficient, and indefatigable assistance of the Prisoners' Aid Association, the Salvation Army, and the Reverend Father Walsh. Mr. Hamilton Cassels, K.C., President of the Prisoners' Aid Association, still cherishes his abiding faith in the improvement of poor humanity and devotes a large share of his time and talents to that end. Onr school of letters is under the supervision of the Prisoners' Aid Association, the teacher being the Association's Secretary. Father Walsh guards the spiritual interests of the Roman Catholic inmates with his old time interest. Captain Frazer, ably seconded by his wife, gives his life work for the welfare of prison inmates, and the Salvation Army's devotion to the unfortunate delinquent is too well known to require observation from me. Rev. R. Seaborn devotes two evenings a week to the spiritual welfare of the inmates, in addition to his Sunday service once a month. Mr. Seaborn's intense interest and faithful services are most helpful to the men.

During the past year another very important step was taken in the development of a better penological system by appointing a Parole Commission under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Teetzel. The Parole Commission meets monthly, alternately at Guelph and Toronto. The Commissioners are enthusiasts in the work but, I am glad to say, not sentimentalists.

During the past year the Central Prison lost by death one of its oldest, most efficient, and most beloved officials in the person of Deputy Warden Logan. During my fifteen years connection with the Deputy Warden I never knew him to be irritable, or say an unkind word to an inmate, notwithstanding the vexatious episodes he had to contend with. Mathew Logan was beloved and respected by all who knew him, officers and inmates alike.

The ever increasing work and responsibilities have been made pleasant and even attractive by the cordial support and assistance I have received from the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, the Assistant Provincial Secretary, the Prison Inspectors, and every member of the Central Prison staff, to all and each of whom I desire to express my grateful appreciation.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. T. Gilmour,

Warden.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

ON MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT AT THE CENTRAL PRISON, FOR THE YEAR, ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1911.

Service.	Total expenditure for year ending Oct. 31st, 1910.	Cost per capita.	Total expenditure for year ending Oct. 31st, 1911.	Cost per capita.
	$ c.	$ c	$ c.	$ c.
Medicines and medical comforts	815 87	2 02	551 07	1 59
Groceries and provisions	26,041 84	64 46	17,556 05	50 74
Heating and lighting	5,256 32	13 01	3,634 14	10 50
Clothing	9,571 75	23 69	5,306 63	15 34
Laundry, soap and cleaning	2,329 06	5 76	1,947 88	5 63
Repairs and replacements	1,123 62	2 78	1,887 95	5 46
Office expense	1,035 64	2 56	837 48	2 42
Farm and garden expenses	3,176 63	7 86	1,083 62	3 13
Miscellaneous (including water)	2,883 14	7 14	2,739 37	7 92
Salaries	36,168 10	89 53	34,178 86	98 78
Totals	88,401 97	218 81	69,723 06	201 51

*Total days' stay 1910, 147,563; average 404.
† " " " 1911, 126,390; " 346.

* Includes Prison Farm at Guelph.
† Exclusive of Prison Farm at Guelph.

The first table shows the committals and discharges during the past three years:

	1909.	1910.	1911.
In custody at commencement of year (Nov. 1st)	411	394	425
Committed during the year	469	684	907
Total number in custody during the year	880	1,078	1,332
Discharged on expiration of sentence	391	518	617
Discharged on payment of fine	......	6	4
Discharged by remission of sentence	19	17	8
Transferred to common gaols as unfit for labor	....	1	2
" to Supt. Neglected Children	....	......	1
Died in prison hospital	2	......	3
Transferred to lunatic asylum	3	3	1
Ticket of leave	70	103	118
Escaped	....	4	21
Conviction quashed	1	1	2
Remaining in custody	394	425	555
Total discharges, deaths, etc	880	1,078	1,332

The number of prisoners sentenced direct to the prison, and of those sentenced to the gaols and afterwards removed to the Central Prison, is shown in the following summary:

	1909.	1900.	1911.
Sentenced direct	462	677	866
Transferred from common gaols	7	7	41
Totals	469	684	907

Social condition.	Committed during the year.	Total commitments.
Married	284	7,241
Single	623	17,943
	907	25,184

Habits.	Committed during the year.	Total commitments.
Temperate	176	6,158
Intemperate	731	19,026
	709	25,184
Educational status.		
Could read and write	819	20,448
Could read only	..	1,293
Could neither read or write	88	3,443
	907	25,184

The prisoners received during the year who were reported to be of temperate habits represented 24.08 per cent. of the commitments; in 1910 the percentage was 30.99.

The total uneducated men represented 10.74 per cent. of the commitments of the year, as compared with 12.13 per cent. in 1910.

The table annexed shows how the prisoners were employed, and the number of day's work which was performed by them at the different industries:

	1910.	1911.
In the woodenware shop	40,479 days	11,693 days
In the tailoring shop	4,633 "	4,369 "
In the shoe shop	1,274 "	2,525 "
In the machine shop, including blacksmith, tinsmith and engineer's shop	13,369 "	13,314 "
In the south shop, woollen mill	7,816 "	9,925 "
In the cordage shop	9,744 "	...... "
In permanent improvements and work on the garden and grounds	4,952 "	6,381 "
Carpenter shop	789 "	2,554 "
Prison Farm, Guelph	17,714 "	53,814 "
Number of days of productive labor	100,770 "	104,535 "
Number of days of domestic work	15,475 "	16,528 "
Total number of days worked	116,245 "	121,063 "

The proportion which the number of days of productive labor bears to the total stay of the prisoners during the two years will be seen in the following summary:

1901.

Total stay of prisoners	147,563 days.
Number of days productive of labor	100,770 "
Proportion	68.29 per cent.

1911.

Total stay of prisoners	180,204 days.
Number of days productive of labor	121,063 "
Proportion	67.18 per cent

ANNUAL RETURN

OF THE CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS COMMENCING 1ST NOVEMBER, 1910, AND ENDING 31ST OCTOBER, 1911.

Remaining in custody Oct. 31st., 1910	425
Committed during the year	907
	1,332
Discharged on expiration of sentence	617
" by remission of sentence	8
" on Ticket of Leave	118
" " payment of fine	4
" by quashing of conviction	2

Transferred to Asylum	1
" to County Gaol	2
" to Mr. J. J. Kelso	1
Escaped	21
Died	3
Remaining in custody, Oct. 31st, 1911	555
	1,332

Nature of Sentences.

Sentenced direct to the Central Prison or to the Common Gaols:

To Central Prison	866
To Common Gaols	41
	907

Habits.

Abstainers	176
Moderate	272
Intemperate	459
	907

Social Relation.

Married	284
Single	623
	907

Number of times prisoners have been sentenced to the Central Prison:

First	682
Second	118
Third	49
Fourth	22
Fifth	19
Sixth	7
Seventh	3
Eighth	1
Ninth	1
Twelfth	1
Fourteenth	1
Fifteenth	1
Twentieth	1
Twenty-fifth	1
	907

Ages.

Under 18 years	52
From 18 to 20	79
" 20 " 30	369
" 30 " 40	242
" 40 " 50	114
" 50 " 60	39
" 60 " 70	10
Over 80 years	2
	907

Education.

No education	88
Read and write	819
	907

Nationalities.

Australia	1
Austria	24
Assyria	1
Canada	524
England	117
Finland	9
France	2
Germany	7
Greece	5
India	2
Ireland	42
Italy	19
Macedonia	9
Russia	16
Scotland	36
Sweden	3
South Africa	2
United States	88
	907

Religious Denominations

Anglican	242
Baptist	61
Congregational	2
Hebrew	10
Lutheran	11
Methodist	163
Presbyterian	122
Roman Catholics	295
Salvation Army	1
	907

Sentences.

2 months	2
3 "	33
4 "	48
5 "	8
6 "	434
7 "	1
8 "	6
9 "	34
10 "	9
12 "	162
14 "	1
15 "	6
16 "	1
17 "	4
18 "	79
20 "	3
21 "	2
22 "	3
23 "	20
24 "	50
Indefinite	1
	907

Crimes.

Aiding prisoner to escape	1
Abduction	1
Arson	2
Assault	14
Assault, aggravated	10
Assault, indecent	20
Assault causing actual bodily harm	41
Assault on peace officer	4
Assault and robbery	13
Bigamy	8
Blackmail	1
Breaking and entering	2
Buggery	5
Burglary	29
Carnal knowledge	9
Carnal breaking and larceny	2
Carrying dangerous weapons	2
Cattle stealing	3
Drunk and disorderly	29
Desertion from H. M. S.	3
Escape	13
False pretences	38
Fraud	1
Forfeiture of parole	1
Forgery	18
Frequenting disorderly house	3
Giving intoxicating liquor to Indians	2

Gross indecency	3
Horse stealing	8
House breaking	12
House breaking and larceny	9
Indecent exposure	6
Keeping house of ill-fame	7
Larceny	180
Manslaughter	2
Mischief endangering life	2
Non-support	2
Obstructing Police	2
Perjury	6
Permitting defilement of girl	1
Rape	1
Receiving	12
Robbery	9
Seduction	2
Selling obscene books	1
Selling liquor without a license	4
Shop breaking	9
Shop breaking and larceny	19
Theft	113
Theft from person	19
Threatening	1
Trespass	3
Uttering forged documents	6
Uttering counterfeit coin	1
Vagrancy	162
Wounding	30
	907

Occupations.

Actor	2
Agent	5
Barber	10
Bartender	1
Baker	9
Brassfinisher	1
Bricklayer	3
Blacksmith	9
Brakeman	6
Broker	2
Bookbinder	2
Boxmaker	1
Butcher	12
Cabinetmaker	3
Carpenter	27
Chauffeur	1
Cigarmaker	2
Clerk	25
Commercial traveller	10
Cook	27
Chairmaker	2
Candymaker	2
Coremaker	1
Dentist	1
Drug clerk	1
Doctor	1
Electrician	4
Engineer	12
Farmer	62
Fireman	21
Finisher	1
Fur dresser	3
Fur cutter	1
Groom	2
Hatter	1
Horse trainer	1
Harnessmaker	1
Ironworker	2
Lather	1
Laborer	419
Laundryman	1
Lineman	1
Machinist	14
Marble cutter	1
Messenger	1
Miner	4
Moulder	5
Painter	27
Plasterer	3
Paperhanger	2
Plumber	2
Polisher	2
Porter	1
Printer	5
Reporter	1
Roofer	1
Quarryman	5
Salesman	3
Sailor	11
Shoemaker	14
Shoe shiner	1
Steamfitter	8
Stone cutter	18
Stone mason	4
Tailor	26
Teamster	31
Tinsmith	4
Upholsterer	1
Waiter	11
Wood turner	1
Wagon maker	1
	907

Counties and Districts.

Algoma	38
Brant	14
Carleton	74
Elgin	5
Essex	10
Frontenac	5
Grey	9
Haldimand	6
Hastings	19
Kent	20
Kenora	16
Lambton	13
Lanark	11
Leeds and Grenville	24
Lennox and Addington	4
Lincoln	14
Middlesex	29
Muskoka	1
Nipissing	31
Norfolk	2
Northumberland and Durham	12
Oxford	16
Ontario	3
Parry Sound	4
Perth	2
Peterborough	12
Prince Edward	2
Rainy River	2
Simcoe	10
Stormont and Glengarry	1
Sudbury	14
Thunder Bay	66
Victoria	5
Waterloo	18
Welland	39
Wellington	11
Wentworth	79
York	266
	907

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Return showing the number of days work rendered for the year commencing November 1st, 1910, and ending October 31st, 1911.

Woodworking shop	11,653
Carpenter shop	2,554
Woollen mill	9,925
Machine shop	8,006
Engineers and steamfitters	5,308
Tailor shop	4,369
Shoe shop	2,525
Garden and grounds	4,440
Repairs and permanent improvements	1,941
	50,721

DOMESTIC AND KITCHEN DEPARTMENT.

Kitchen	4,709
Clerks, Domestics (cleaners, etc.)	11,819
	16,528

Return showing the number of days prisoners were in the hospital, sick in cells, under punishment, and confined through insufficient work, from 1st November, 1910, to 31st October, 1911.

Hospital	1,284
Sick in cells	1,356
Under punishment	908
Attending court	42
Insufficient work	25,589
	29,179

General summary of distribution of prisoners in the Central Prison from 1st November, 1910, to October 31st, 1911.

Industrial department	50,721
Domestic, clerks and kitchen	16,528
Sick in hospital	1,284
Sick in cells	1,356
Under punishment	908
Attending court	42
Insufficient work	25,589
Sundays and holidays	29,962
Guelph	53,814
	180,204

Total population for the twelve months	180,204
Highest any one month	17,348
Highest " " day	582
Lowest " " month	13,107
Lowest " " day	422
Average per month	15,017
Average per day	494

TORONTO, November 1st, 1911.

DEAR SIR,—I am pleased to state that we have been practically exempt from epidemic or contagious diseases during the past year. We have had a number of accidents, mostly of a minor character; recovery has been good, with the exception of a few fingers amputated. There have been three deaths this year, one from Bright's disease, one from cancer, and the last from meningitis. They received all the care, attention, and nursing that our accommodations permit, and special nourishment when necessary. We continue to vaccinate in cases requiring it. I have had no complaints respecting the food this year.

I wish to acknowledge the counsel and assistance of the Warden (cheerfully given) in cases of accident and difficulty.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. SLOAN,
Surgeon, Central Prison.

E. R. ROGERS, ESQ.,
Inspector of Prisons, etc.,
Toronto.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1911.

There have been no innovations in the work of the Association during the year. The only item of note is the increased number of men under institutional supervision, the number now reaching 600, as compared with 400 a couple of years ago. This would apparently indicate an increase in crime throughout the Province, whereas it means that since the Guelph Prison Farm has been in operation and the construction of new buildings has been in progress, the county jails have been relieved of many who would otherwise "do their time" without being transferred to the Central Prison.

The Guelph Prison Farm has already demonstrated the practicability of placing many men on their honor as regards being trusted outside prison walls. The number of escapes has been very small when compared with the number of men on the farm during the year.

The Parole Commission is serving a useful purpose in investigating and recommending deserving inmates for a ticket-of-leave, and of the eighty men released on ticket-of-leave during the past year only one has relapsed.

The reformative and spiritual work has been carried on as in previous years.

The secular education has been extended in the Central Prison since January last, the evening school being discontinued and a regular day school organized. This change means much, especially to the foreigners, and others who are illiterate. The results have been most gratifying.

The Sunday Schools at the Central Prison (Toronto and Guelph) and at the Mercer Reformatory are doing good work and have proper facilities for conducting the same. At the Toronto jail the Superintendent is handicapped in his efforts to conduct a properly organized Sunday School—in fact it is all but disorganized for lack of room, due to the increased number confined in the jail. This condition is most discouraging to those who have the work under their charge. We are pleased to report that better accommodation for spiritual work is in view, so soon as the new Jail Farm is in operation.

The Sunday School teachers have been most faithful in their efforts on behalf of the inmates of the several institutions and their work is appreciated. At Guelph Farm the Sunday School has become well established under the supervision of Mr. J. A. McCrae. The teachers, singers, and others interested in the school have been very faithful in their work.

We are most grateful to those who have assisted the Association in its efforts on behalf of the unfortunate and erring. Our thanks are extended to our subscribers and the Government for financial support, to the Press for articles advocating prison reform movements, and to the Ministerial Associations for supplying the various pulpits in the prisons.

FINLAY SPENCER,
Secretary,

HAMILTON CASSELS,
President.

SUMMARY OF PRACTICAL WORK DONE.

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1911.

Number discharged prisoners, aided by meals, lodgings, clothing, loans, employment, etc.		1,577
" benefited by evening school in Central Prison	572	
" benefited by evening school in Mercer Reformatory	80	
		652
" meals given to discharged prisoners		13,558
" lodgings given to discharged prisoners		4,781
" articles of clothing given to discharged prisoners		194
" grocery and fuel orders for families of prisoners		20
" for whom rent was paid		
" cash loans		
" discharged prisoners placed in employment		307
" railway fares supplied or supplemented		2
" visits to city prisons		511
" visits to Police Court		334
" calls made in the interests of the work		3,493
" calls received		2,247
" visits to hospitals and homes		168
" personal interviews in connection with the work		18,133
" letters written		1,248
" letters received		2,532
" services held in the three prisons weekly is 12, making		624

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL PRISON SCHOOL

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1911.

On February 1st of the current year the evening classes were discontinued and a regular day school organized. The former classes had an attendance of 75 men. The day school opened with an attendance of 180. Half this number was in school during the forenoon and the remainder in the afternoon.

Upon being registered they were classified into three groups, according to their ability. The two classes furthest advanced were put under the care of two assistants, selected from the best educated prisoners, leaving the very illiterate ones for my own personal attention. In the latter class may be found the foreigners, anxious to learn our language, and others whose early education has been neglected.

The total number registered during the year was 572. Of this number 90 could neither read nor write on entering the school, 65 could read but little in the first reader, while the remainder could read, write, and solve easy problems in arithmetic.

As regards the ages of the men in school, 148 were 21 years old or under, 282 were from 21 to 35, while 142 were over 35.

Of the 572 who attended, 156 were foreigners.

The aggregate number of school hours was 55,819.

The subjects taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, correspondence and elementary grammar. A few minutes are spent near the close of a session occasionally in discussing current events in order to stimulate thoughts along new lines.

The Warden and his staff have at all times taken an interest in the school, and their co-operation has been fully appreciated.

FINLAY SPENCER,
Teacher.

SALVATION ARMY PRISON WORK IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

BY LIEUT.-COL. PUGMIRE, MEN'S SOCIAL AND PRISON SECRETARY.

Work for and amongst prisoners is no new feature in Salvation Army tactics. Wherever its flag flies we are doing what we can to save those who have fallen in life's battle. The work is individual rather than collective in its character. Although we regard the privilege of conducting religious services with the prisoners as important and very desirable, yet it is by personal dealing we get to know the man. These individual visits with the prisoner in his cell carry with them a personal touch which is so effective in the great majority of cases, for we know by our own experience that it is this which is the most influential for good.

The Army ministers to the wants of those whose bread-winner is in prison—often the greatest sufferers are not the inmates of the prison, but the wives and children of those imprisoned. To the needy of this class we lend a helping hand.

We find the prisoner employment on his discharge. So much depends on how the prisoner starts life again on regaining his freedom. Perhaps the most critical period of a prisoner's life is the day he leaves prison: thus our workers meet him on his discharge and provide him with employment.

Prison authorities, from the Minister of Justice down, recognizing the adaptability and zeal of our officers, have facilitated our work greatly, and we cannot speak to warmly of the courtesy, kindness and co-operation of all. None have had better opportunities for testing our reforming influences upon the prisoners than these officials, and that we enjoy their confidence to-day is a great satisfaction to us.

Thousands have been helped since Warden Gilmour opened the Central Prison to us thirteen years ago.

It is about ten years since the Minister of Justice gave The Army access to all the penitentiaries in the Dominion. Discharge sheets are furnished us from each institution by the Warden at the beginning of each month, which, of course, is a great assistance, as it enables us to make proper provision for those whose early discharge is anticipated.

Genuine repentance and desire for personal reform on the part of the prisoner is not to be despised, and in the measure of their reality we are able to assist the prisoner, communicating with his friends, interceding with his former employer, caring for his wife and children during his incarceration, and endeavoring to pave the way for him, on his release, to enter society with every hope and prospect of a future career of useful citizenship.

He is met at the prison gates, taken to a temporary home, his railway order exchanged, and put on the train. Having officers posted in all parts of Canada, it is comparatively easy to ferret out a prisoner's relatives, however far distant they may be. Again, as likely as not, the Army has already a branch working in the vicinity, whose officers can be enlisted to co-operate for his future good, shielding him from temptation and giving him supervision.

The following statistics for one year will give some idea of the work accomplished:

No. of interviews with prisoners	23,348
No. of prisoners given employment	720
No. of prisoners assisted on discharge	2,058
No. of meetings held in prisons	1,548
No. of prisoners desiring spiritual help	1,262
No. of publications given to prisoners	23,325
No. of meals supplied ex-prisoners	6,953
No. of pieces of clothing given to ex-prisoners	1,089
No. of beds supplied ex-prisoners	2,848
No. of ex-prisoners assisted with car and train fares	1,187

December 20th, 1911.

Edwin J. Rogers, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons,
Toronto.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the report of the Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females for the year ending October 31st, 1911.

There is the same complaint to be made again this year regarding the system of short sentences to the Reformatory. The authoritative opinion published in the last report, that for the offence of vagrancy women could be sentenced to any term in the Reformatory less than two years, seems to have had no good result, noticeably in the County of York. Instead of the usual six months' sentence, to which objection has always been taken, we have the three, four, and five months sentences to the Reformatory. From Toronto gaol there were transferred out of thirty women convicted for vagrancy, fourteen women for six months, four women for three months, nine women for four months, and three women for five months; one of the women was sentenced twice in the same year to four months in the Reformatory on a charge of vagrancy for her ninth and tenth term respectively. In addition the police-court records could show there had been previous innumerable convictions, from a few days to thirty days in Toronto gaol.

Convicted of drunkenness in the Toronto Courts and sent to the Reformatory, there have been sixteen women—two with a sentence of four months, their first term in the Reformatory, but by no means their first in prison: two for six months, their first term in the Reformatory, but habitual offenders: one for her second term of four months, another habitual offender: another habitual offender, her second term in the Reformatory, six months: one her third term in the Reformatory, an habitual offender, for six months: for her fifth term in the Reformatory an habitual offender with four months: for her sixth term an habitual offender for six months: for her seventh term in the Reformatory an habitual offender for four months: for her eighth term in the Reformatory an habitual offender for six months; for her tenth term in the Reformatory an habitual offender for six months: for her twelfth term in the Reformatory an habitual offender for four months; for her sixteenth term in the Reformatory an habitual offender for four months. Comment is unnecessary—it is most discouraging to find this institution so well adapted to assist in the reformation of young women handicapped by th lack of sympathy and co-operation in the Courts.

It is gratifying to state that the young women discharged on parole have given great satisfaction.

The inmates of the Reformatory are greatly indebted to the devoted visitors to the institution for their assistance within and without the prison.

I wish also to thank personally the different clergymen who have conducted services in the Institution, the Prisoners' Aid Association for the maintenance of a Sunday school and night school in the Reformatory, and for other kindly offices.

The Catholic population of the Reformatory is under the deepest obligations to the Reverend Father Walsh for his unwearied devotions.

My thanks are sincerely tendered to the many kind friends who have remembered the institution on holiday occasions, and to those who have contributed to the programmes at the different entertainments.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EMMA O'SULLIVAN,

Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

On Maintenance Account at the Mercer Reformatory for the Year ending October 31st, 1911.

Service.	Total expenditure for year ending October 31st, 1911.	Cost per capita.	Total expenditure for year ending October 31st, 1912.	Cost per capita.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Medicines and medical comforts	106 62	1 17	168 08	2 08
Groceries and provisions	4,499 67	49 41	5,560 53	68 65
Heating and lighting	2,373 75	26 09	3,244 43	40 05
Clothing	1,124 07	12 35	1,030 67	12 72
Laundry soap and cleaning	2,970 91	32 65	2,989 42	36 91
Repairs and replacements	736 56	8 10	828 51	10 23
Office expenses	399 81	4 39	300 89	3 72
Farm and garden expense	617 14	5 68	749 94	9 25
Miscellaneous (including water)	2,856 53	31 39	2,976 98	36 75
Salaries	12,488 07	137 23	13,361 35	164 96
Totals	28,173 13	308 46	31,210 80	385 32
Less revenue	9,160 95	100 67	10,457 44	129 10
Total net cost	19,012 18	207 79	20,753 36	256 22

	1910.	1911.
Number of days' stay—Reformatory	33,012	29,523
Infants	234	
Totals	33,246	29,548
Average daily population	91	81

ANNUAL RETURN OF THE ANDREW MERCER ONTARIO REFORMATORY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1911.

	1910	1911
Number of inmates at beginning of year	82	96
Number of inmates since admitted	131	128
	213	224
Discharged by expiration of sentence	96	102
Discharged on ticket-of-leave	14	26
Discharged on payment of fine	3	2
Discharged by order of His Excellency Governor-General	1	..
Discharged by order of Inspector	..	1
Discharged by Habeas Corpus Act	2	..
Deported	1	5
Escaped	..	2
Transferred to Weston Sanitarium	..	1
	117	139
In custody at close of year (October 31st)	96	85

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE ANDREW MERCER ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES FOR YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1911.

No. of inmates, November 1st, 1910	96
" of inmates since received	128
	224

Discharged by expiration of sentence	102
" by ticket-of-leave	26
" on payment of fine	2
" by order of Inspector	1
Deported	5
Escaped	2
Transferred to Weston Sanitorium	1
Remaining in custody, October 31st, 1910	85
	224

Nature of Sentence.

Sentenced direct to the reformatory	120
Sentenced to common gaols	8
	128

Temperate or Intemperate.

Temperate	53
Intemperate	75
	128

Social Condition.

Married	56
Single	54
Widow	18
	128

Education.

Read and write	105
Read only	6
No education	17
	128

Ages.

Under 18 years	8
From 18 to 20 years	19
" 20 to 30 "	54
" 30 to 40 "	26
" 40 to 50 "	14
" 50 to 60 "	5
Over 60 years	2
	128

Sentences.

For 3 months	7
" 4 "	17
" 5 "	4
" 6 "	66
" 7 "	1
" 8 "	1
" 9 "	2
" 1 year	14
" 1 year and 3 months	1
" 15 months	1
" 23 "	3
" 2 years less 1 day	5
" an indefinite period	6
	128

Occupations.

Charwomen	6
Clerks	2
Domestics	40
Factory girls	7
Hairdresser	1
Housekeepers	20
Laundress	5
Masseuse	1
No occupation	32
Prostitutes	2
Piano player	1
Seamstress	7
Waitress	4
	128

Nationality.

Austria	1
Canada	69
England	17
France	1
Finland	1
Ireland	11
Malta	1
Mexico	1
Norway	1
Scotland	8
Spain	1
South Africa	1
United States	15
	128

Crimes.

Bigamy	2
Breaking parole	1
Conspiracy to commit an offence against Sec. 3159 criminal code	1
Disorderly	2
Drunkenness	18
Drunkenness, vagrancy and inmate of disorderly house	1
Housebreaking and theft	1
Immorality	1
Inmate house of ill-fame	3
Inmate disorderly house	1
Keepers house of ill-fame	18
Keeper of house of ill-fame and permitting deflement of young girl under 18 years of age	1
Prostitution	5

Crimes.

Receiving stolen goods	1
Supplying liquor to an Indian	1
Theft	19
Vagrancy	51
Vagrancy and keeper of a house for the resort of prostitutes	1
	128

Religion.

Baptist	7
Catholics	44
Church of England	29
Lutheran	2
Methodist	23
None	3
Presbyterian	17
Salvation Army	3
	128

Number of Terms Served in the Reformatory.

First term	81
Second term	21
Third term	9
Fourth term	5
Fifth term	2
Sixth term	1
Seventh term	2
Eighth term	2
Ninth term	1
Tenth term	2
Twelfth term	1
Thirteenth term	1
	128

Counties.	Sentenced direct to Reformatory.	Sentenced to Common Gaol and transferred to the Reformatory.
Algoma, district of	2	0
Carleton	2	6
Elgin	1	1
Grey	1	0
Hastings	8	0
Haldimand	1	0
Halton	1	0
Kent	3	0
Lambton	1	0
Lincoln	1	0
Middlesex	1	0
Nipissing, district of	11	0
Ontario	1	0
Simcoe	1	0
Sudbury, district of	3	0
Thunder Bay, district of	5	0
Victoria	1	0
Welland	1	0
Wentworth	6	1
York	69	0
	120	8—128

NUMBER OF DAYS' WORK DONE BY INMATES DURING THE YEAR.

Industrial Department.

	Days.
Knitting to fill orders	946½
Laundry (Toronto General Hospital)	8,172¾
Sewing to fill orders	119
	9,238¼

Domestic Labour.

Cooking, baking and dining rooms	2,747
Cleaning, painting and gardening	5,564
Learning to wash and iron	1,283
Learning to knit	1,203
Learning to sew	759¾
Nursery and hospital	43
Sewing, mending and knitting for Reformatory	1,800½
	13,400½

WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY INMATES DURING THE YEAR.

Laundry Department.

	Pieces.
Number of articles laundered	1,115,587

Sewing Department.

Number of articles manufactured	2,403
Number of articles repaired	10,798

Knitting Department.

	Pairs.
Number of mitts knit	1,332
Number of stockings footed	90

REPORT OF THE ANDREW MERCER REFORMATORY NIGHT SCHOOL

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1911.

During the year which closed September 30th, 1911, the attendance at the night school has been very large, eighty pupils having been enrolled, of whom twenty-seven were illiterate or almost so.

The interest shown by the pupils has been very encouraging and the progress in many cases surprising. When we consider that only four hours a week are spent in school and those after the close of long days of labor, it speaks well for the eagerness of the pupils that they wish to attend at all.

The subjects taught are reading, writing, spelling, practical arithmetic, composition and geography. We also give brief talks on hygiene and current events. Many choice selections from the best authors have been memorized by the women and girls.

The discipline has been light, due to the excellent management of the whole institution, and to Mrs. O'Sullivan and Mrs. Coad and their able staff, we—Miss MacMath and the present teacher, owe a debt of gratitude for their kindness and sympathy shown on all occasions.

M. H. MACBETH.
Teacher.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE BELLAMY MEMORIAL HOME FOR GIRLS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1911.

Number visits to the Police Court	308
" " Jail	94
" " Reformatory	58
" " Hospitals	56
" " Haven	26
" " Industrial Refuge	....
" " Salvation Army Shelter	3
" " House of Providence	11
" " House of Industry	....
" " Other Homes	22
Number services attended at the Jail	39
Number services attended at the Reformatory	2
Number calls made	1,869
Number calls received	2,418
Number of letters written	1,091
Number of letters received	1,136
Number of personal conversations re the work	15,398
Number for whom work was found	260
Number to whom clothing was given	125
Number of articles of clothing given	190
Number of meals given	9,215
Number of lodgings	3,457
Number assisted from the Reformatory	14
Number assisted from the Jail	98
Number assisted from the Police Department	226
Number assisted other than those above	330
Total number aided during the year	668
Number discharged from Reformatory	110
Number discharged from Jail	303

Nineteenth Report

OF SUPERINTENDENT

Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 30th, 1911

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

TORONTO:
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1912

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TORONTO

To the Honourable SIR JOHN MORISON GIBSON, Knight of Our Most Distinguished
Order of St. Michael and St. George, a Colonel of the Militia of Canada,
etc., etc., etc.

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The undersigned has the honour to transmit herewith for your consideration the Nineteenth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Chlidren of Ontario, for the year ending December 31st, 1912.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. HANNA,
Provincial Secretary.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
TORONTO, February 28th, 1912.

OFFICE OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF NEGLECTED AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN OF ONTARIO.

The Honourable W. J. HANNA,

Provincial Secretary.

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith the Nineteenth Report of the work of this office, under the Children's Protection Act of Ontario, being for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1911; also, Report of Proceedings of first Conference of Children's Aid Association.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. KELSO,

Superintendent.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
TORONTO, February 26, 1912.

THE SCHOOL NURSE. *By Underwood.*

ONTARIO

NEGLECTED DEPENDENT
CHILDREN

NINTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TORONTO, February 10, 1912.

THE general recognition of the rights of children is one of the marked characteristics of the present day. On all sides one rejoices to find an awakened and intelligent interest in all that makes for the greater happiness of the rising generation. First in importance, comes the question of good health. The healthy child usually means the happy child, and it also means greater power of resistance to the forces of evil, greater efficiency in service, and consequent fitness for citizenship, and the use and enjoyment of life. Medical inspection and the presence of the trained sympathetic nurse in the school are no longer regarded as innovations, but as the natural corollary of an up-to-date educational system. The schools of the country are better ventilated, and have more sanitary advantages than ever before, while a most earnest effort is made to secure the regular attendance of all children. There is better housing of families, more playgrounds, higher wages for parents, shorter hours of labor, and greater opportunity for the parent to provide adequately for a growing family. The custodial care of the defective and feeble-minded class is uppermost just now. More efficient methods of dealing with delinquents are being devised, and many other reforms and plans for the betterment of child life are being considered and inaugurated.

In all this good work the Children's Aid Societies of the Province have played an important part. They have steadily directed attention to the importance of this subject, and have been able to influence the public to greater personal service and larger expenditure, so that every child, no matter what his parentage or environment, may be protected and safe-guarded in his rights as a future citizen.

A limited appropriation makes it impossible to thoroughly organize the province for Children's Aid work, but good progress has been made with the means available and the past year's record has been a good one. Some idea of the work accomplished can be gained by reading the reports of the various Children's Aid Societies, but the best part of the work, the educational and preventive influence, cannot well be put into print.

The amount voted by the Legislature for Children's Aid work for 1911—outside the maintenance of the central office—was $15,000. This was over-expended by $1,241 making a total expenditure of $16,241.00. The principal items of expenditure were for salary of a general agent, devoting all his time to the work;

twelve County or District agents assisted to the extent of $480 per annum each; ten other agents at $200 or less each per annum; travelling expenses of agents; expense of visiting and reporting upon progress of children in foster homes, and maintenance of a Provincial Receiving Home.

The agents and secretaries of Children's Aid Societies, who to such a large extent carry on this work, are men of judgment and discretion, entirely devoted to the children's cause, and worthy of all praise for the care exercised not to unduly disturb the home life, but to carry to the neglectful parent a message of hope and uplift. They are true nation-builders.

Mr. W. A. Gunton, as outside Inspector, has visited all parts of the Province investigating cases of neglect and ill-treatment, and encouraging Children's Aid workers. Mr. J. A. Blakey, of the office staff, has also given valuable assistance in systematizing the records and attending to the numerous details of office administration, while Mr. Wm. O'Connor, as Inspector of Catholic Children, still continues to discharge his duties with zeal and fidelity.

Among the Societies that have made special progress during the year might be mentioned Goderich and Huron County,(where Mr. G. M. Elliott, County Agent, has succeeded in arousing much enthusiasm). Fort William and Port Arthur, North Bay and Kingston. Other Societies have made excellent progress. New shelters have been opened in Oshawa, Brantford, Guelph and Brockville, and before long there will be shelters in Chatham, Hamilton, Goderich and Woodstock. From various philanthropic sources about $60,000 were contributed to the support of Societies during the past year. No money has been contributed by the Government towards the erection or maintenance of Children's Shelters, nor are there any grants made to Children's Aid Societies.

The number of children coming under the protective influence of the Society in various ways would run up into the thousands. Agents and visitors are constantly at work interviewing and warning parents, discussing their welfare with the children themselves, advocating playgrounds and seeking to improve social conditions generally. This kind of work is hard to tabulate, but the following figures will give some idea of the children who are actually made wards of the Society by Judge's Order, after other means of helping them have failed:

CHILDREN MADE WARDS IN 1911.

According to Counties and Districts.

Algoma District	12	Huron	2
Brant	12	Kenora (R.R. district)	1
Bruce	1	Lambton	14
Carleton	10	Lanark	8
Dufferin	3	Leeds and Grenville	20
Durham and Northumberland	9	Middlesex	20
Elgin	16	Nipissing District	9
Frontenac	12	Norfolk	15
Grey	30	Ontario	18
Haldimand	4	Oxford	7
Halton	3	Parry Sound District	14
Haliburton	3	Peel	5
Hastings	54	Perth	21

CHILDREN MADE WARDS IN 1911.—*Continued.*

Peterborough	7	Waterloo	26
Prince Edward Island	1	Welland	5
Provincial Office (unorganized districts)	25	Wellington	21
Renfrew	4	Wentworth	21
Simcoe	10	York	31
Temiskaming District	9	Total Protestant children	503
Thunder Bay District	15	Total Catholic children	101
Victoria	5		604

Protestant children made wards in 1911 were dealt with as under:

Placed in foster homes	315	Sent to Haven	1
On probation with parents	100	Still in various C. A. S. Shelters at end of 1911	46
Committed to Industrial Schools	13	Disappeared	1
Committed to House of Refuge	1	Married	1
Sent to sanitarium	2	Died	6
Sent to hospital	9		
Sent to asylum	2		
Sent to Infants' Home	2	Total	503
Sent to Victor Home	4		

Of the 101 Catholic children, 86 were placed in foster homes, the others being variously placed with relatives, in orphanages, etc., according to the special circumstances in each case.

CAUSE OF COMMITTAL OF THE 503 PROTESTANT CHILDREN MADE WARDS IN 1911.

Parental Record.

	Father.	Mother.	Both.		
Deserted by	24	8	15	Separation	30
Drunkards	14	10	..	Vagrancy	39
Immorality	4	28	23	General depravity	60
Criminal	4	11	3	Cruelty	8
Orphaned	23	45	21	Neglect	109

Children's Record.

Truant	7	Immoral	20
Incorrigible	22	Illegitimate	57
Petty theft	18	Neglected	379

Ages of Children Made Wards in 1911.

1 year and under	55	10 years	40
2 years	34	11 "	37
3 "	22	12 "	34
4 "	20	13 "	17
5 "	35	14 "	34
6 "	30	15 "	29
7 "	24	16 "	29
8 "	32		
9 "	31	Total	503

Befriending boys and girls is the mission of the CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY. Anything that tends to improve their condition or increase their happiness comes within the scope of its work.

REPORT ON CATHOLIC CHILDREN.

In addition to the foregoing the following report on Catholic children has been prepared by Mr. William O'Connor.

During 1911, 101 Roman Catholic children were made wards of Children's Aid Societies. Of these 86 were placed in foster homes for the first time. This is a smaller number than either of the previous two years when the figures were 109 in 1910 and 91 in 1909. In 1907 and 1908 the figures were respectively 80 and 87, therefore there has been little change from one year to another in the number of those placed in foster homes.

The societies who placed the 86 children last year were, Ottawa 12; Hamilton 9; Temiskaming 8; St. Vincent de Paul 6; Barrie 5; Sault Ste. Marie 4; York County 4; North Bay 4; St. Mary's Industrial School 3; Waterloo 2; St. John's Industrial School 21, and Kingston, Stratford, Smiths Falls, London, Belleville, Parry Sound, Gananoque and Provincial Office 1 each.

Some of the older societies are placing out fewer children than they did in former years, which would suggest that in these communities the children are now better cared for, but the new districts are contributing more children to the Children's Aid Societies and bring the figures up to the average.

The ages were: under two years 7; two to eight years 22; eight to twelve years 28; twelve to sixteen years 27; over sixteen years 2.

The number of children under twelve years of age who were placed was 57 or 66 per cent. of the total. The placement of children over twelve years of age does not give promise of results so satisfactory as the placement of younger children, but sometimes the results among the older children are surprisingly good.

The parentage of the children was: mother living 10; father living 13; both parents living 49; both parents dead 5; illegitimate 4; no information 6. The above figures illustrate in a manner more striking than usual the old contention of those familiar with work among neglected and dependent children, that it is not the orphans nor the semi-orphans who are most likely to become a burden on the public but rather those who have both parents living.

These figures, when placed side by side, are illuminating. Both parents dead 5. Both parents living 49.

Divided according to sex, the children taken in charge by the Children's Aid Societies were: Male 46, Female 40.

During the year 30 children were returned from their foster-homes; 5 were removed because homes were unsatisfactory; 24 ran away from their foster-homes and 29 were replaced in other homes; 21 were adopted to their own parents and 14 were allowed to return to their parents after spending some time in a foster-home. Supervision ceased in regard to 14; 2 were married and 4 died. All those who died were boys—1 developed consumption when about 19 and died in the vicinity of his former foster-home; 1, age 17, was killed in an accident while employed on a railroad; 1, age 12, was killed in an accident at his foster-home and 1, age 2 years, died while waiting placement in a foster-home.

In addition to the above 24 were placed for the first time in foster-homes by Roman Catholic Orphanages: Sacred Heart Orphanage, Toronto, 12; St. Vincent's Infants Home, Toronto, 4; St. Mary's Orphanage, Hamilton, 4; Mount St. Joseph

Orphanage, London, 4; and 9 wards of these orphanages were replaced in foster-homes during the year.

There is a limited correspondence kept up through this Department between children of the same family who are in different foster-homes. While this entails a good deal of extra work, it is a source of satisfaction to the children and is allowed except when children are adopted so young that foster-parents wish to give their names to children and have the intention of making them members of the family in the fullest sense of the words.

Every case has some interesting feature which is perhaps, just a little different from the others. One boy, from the south of Europe, was placed in four homes in eight months. He was not a bad boy, but had an ungovernable temper that he did not try to control. The fifth place he stayed one year and after being one month in his sixth home, he writes "I like the place fine so far." The last part sounds a little suspicious but if the lad can be kept out of serious trouble for another year or two he will take his place as an honest self-sustaining member of the community.

The trials that some foster-parents undergo in caring for a boy is described with unconscious humor in the following extract from a letter. "This boy has some spots on his nose. If you gave him anything to take or rub on and turned away, he'd throw it in the stove. He claims at home he wasn't allowed much meat but we have it three times a day and so does Willie for my mother says "never see an orphan hungry."

Since the Department was organized 1453 Roman Catholics have come under active supervision from this office; supervision has ceased with regard to 534 and there now remains 919 under fairly active supervision. These are made up of: Wards—Children's Aid Societies 737; Wards—Roman Catholic orphanages 182.

During the year 597 children were visited in their foster-homes and a little over 6,000 miles of railway travelled in doing the work.

APPLICATIONS FOR CHILDREN.

Many applications for children are received by the Societies. At this office 407 requests were sent in. Of these 158 were for boys and 240 for girls. Naturally the larger number, 233, were for boys and girls over 12; 110 were for children between the ages of 6 and 12; while 64 were for children under 6. As no children are now received by the central office except these specially committed by Judge's order, the number sent direct to foster-homes was only 27. New homes and situations had to be found for 125 children, and quite a number had to be placed three and four times before getting permanently settled.

SUMMARY OF VISITATION WORK.

Since the beginning of the work there have been about 7,000 Protestant and 1,453 Catholic names on the records, but by various weeding out processes, such as marriage, over-age, death, removal, Orphanage and Industrial School cases, the numbers at present on the books for active supervision has been reduced to 3,267 Protestant and 919 Catholic children. Of this number 2,750 Protestant and 597

Catholic children were visited one or more times; quite a number taken as babies are so firmly established in their foster-homes that visiting would be detrimental; while nearly three hundred are now living outside of the Province and cannot be visited in the usual way, their welfare being ascertained by correspondence.

The need for and methods of supervision have been so fully considered in previous reports that it is not necessary to go into the subject at length here. It is a most important part of the work and no expense is spared in the effort to try and see every child, and make sure that the home treatment and environment is of a satisfactory character. In this work twenty Agents and Secretaries of Societies have taken part and they all speak highly of their experiences and the character of the homes visited.

It can readily be understood that the supervision of such a large family of children, scattered widely over this Province, is a heavy responsibility, involving much anxious thought, constant planning, correspondence, special visits of agents, and prompt action. Many complications are constantly arising and while the great majority of the children do well, and are growing up in a normal way to good citizenship, there are failures and disappointments that bring many a sorrowful moment to the worker. The lessons of experience are carefully learned and yet in spite of all one can do it is impossible to avoid a certain proportion of failure. Indeed, considering the class of children dealt with, and the conditions from which they are removed, it is a marvel that the results as a whole are so satisfactory.

AGENTS AT WORK.

VARIETY OF WAYS IN WHICH CHILDREN ARE PROTECTED AND ASSISTED.

SOME of the cases dealt with by the agents of Children's Aid Societies not only furnish interesting reading, but also give some idea of the splendid work that is being done for young people in all parts of our Province. Here are a few extracts:

Boy of ten was taken by his father to a number of saloons, the mother being dead and no one to look after the little fellow properly. The father was charged with drunkenness, and arrangements were made for the boy to board with a respectable family at father's expense.

A lad frequently charged with stealing was reported by the parents, who asked that some punishment be given without arrest or publicity. This was judiciously administered by the agent in the form of a spanking, and the boy promised to be good hereafter.

In another case an agent reported a new way of dealing with an obstreperous boy. Instead of whipping him he took him to prayer meeting.

A girl of seventeen, who was drinking at a hotel with young men, was taken in charge and sent to a sheltering home.

Moving picture shows, bar rooms, stations, etc., were frequently visited to prevent children loitering around.

Three newsboys were sent home because of their tender age.

Quite a number of children were reported to be absent from school, and it was found that the assessors did not furnish the clerk of the municipality with a list of children between the ages of eight and fourteen, as required by law. Truancy work is done by a policeman in his spare time. It was considered desirable to have this work done by someone more particularly interested in children, and that the duties required one person's whole time.

Another agent reports, among other things, having stopped several tobacconists from selling cigarettes to young boys.

A girl of twelve was waiting on table in a restaurant, mother dead and she was living with an aunt—school attendance was insisted upon.

As a result of a friendly visit and advice some neglected children were provided with clothing and sent to school.

Six boys were arrested for stealing, having organized themselves into a gang for that purpose. Parents were required to attend court and to give guarantees for future good behavior. Two of the principal offenders were placed under the guardianship of the Society and sent to friends in other districts under supervision.

Several boys, under school age, were found working in a factory and the manager was summoned to court. He agreed not to employ such lads in future, and parents promised to let them return to school.

GLEANINGS FROM THE "HOMEFIELDS."

VISITORS' EXPERIENCES.

Many are the pathetic and encouraging incidents met with by out visitors during their friendly visits to the foster-homes of Children's Aid Wards. The "Homefield" has become very wide now, and bids fair to be ever increasing in its size and practical usefulness, and the great work of conservation of child life.

A PLEASING WORK.

That the work is a pleasant one to all whose hearts are in true sympathy with the young, may be gathered from the following lines from one of our visitors: "Visiting children in their foster-homes is in my opinion one of the most pleasing and important features of Children's Aid Work . . . When visiting children the most remarkable part was to find them so thoroughly entrenched in the affections of their foster-parents and other members of the family, and, out of 150 visits made only 2 were found to have been badly treated.

"On one occasion, entering the home of an aged couple, the visitor noticed a look of deep anxiety upon their faces; on making known that the object of his visit was to enquire after the welfare of Mary their adopted daughter, they exclaimed anxiously "Mary is sick and we are afraid we shall lose her,"—Mary had been with the family a number of years and was now about 17 years of age; the visitor was soon conducted to the bedside of the sufferer, she gave him her fevered hand and listened whilst he talked kindly to her and sent up a quiet petition to heaven for her recovery; the following year another call was made and the first to welcome the visitor was Mary, once more full of life and activity, a happy smile and the hearty grip of the foster-child's hand was sufficient reward for any sacrifice made in Children's Aid Work."

"AFTER MANY DAYS."

It has been well said, " It is a great thing to save a soul at any time; but it is the greatest thing to save a soul plus a life. When you save a man or a woman you save a unit; but, when you save a boy or girl you save a whole multiplication table." Children's Aid workers find this to be very true, and the reaping comes sure and bountiful after many days. A visitor called but a short time since to enquire about a boy who had been taken hold of in childhood days, early enough to save his life, he is now 19 years of age and his employer was delighted to report that, " he is one of the finest fellows and is now working as a machinist in Edison's Factory, and earning $2.50 per day."

A HIGH SCHOOL GIRL.

Another visitor reports with pleasure the beautiful outcome of patient toil in regard to the life of a young girl. " Katie is now 18 years of age and in a good foster-home, where she occupies the position of a daughter in every sense; she attended school well and passed her Entrance Examination for the High School; also took lessons in piano music. She has done so well in this regard that she is enquiring as to the prospects of obtaining pupils for music lessons, and if the prospects are good will take further tuition herself in order to fit herself for the position of music teacher. The good influences of her foster-parents and their training are having an excellent effect all the time.

NOW ASSISTANT MANAGER.

Another visit to a boy, who from early days has been under the guardianship of Children's Aid representatives, revealed the complete success he has reached. Charlie is now 19 years of age and has been 16 years in his foster-home; is a teacher in Sunday School, and reached the honorable position of Assistant Manager in a C.P.R. freight office.

AMBITIONS AROUSED.

A Summary of interesting items from another district runs as follows:—

" I found one boy aspiring to become a Doctor, one a Medical Missionary, one to take a course in Agricultural College; a girl, said to be the cleverest young girl in the town where she lives, in Vocal Instrumental Music. An Indian boy adopted by white people has remained in the foster-home a number of years and won a good name with the family, and all who know him in the neighbourhood. A colored boy also who has been helped by white people is now learning a trade and succeeds in supporting himself.

SAVING THE FAMILY.

In distant and out of the way places the coming of our Children's Aid visitor is quite an event, faces will brighten and the warmest welcome be given; the foster-parents greatly appreciating the fact that their children are remembered.

Following is an account from a visitor who had repeatedly sought to influence a family for good and at last "after many days" the visits bore fruit: —

As the brief respite I gave the T——— family had expired, I repaired to F. yesterday fully expecting to take two of the boys to the Industrial School. Upon arriving, you may judge of my surprise, to hear from the friends interested that a wonderful change had taken place in the T——— family, since my last visit. The two boys had found situations and the 11 year old girl had been taken by a kind hearted person to her home, and after dressing the little one equal to her own daughter, sending her to church, day and Sunday school, the change was marvelous, —from a filthy home to one of the best in F. My eyes welled up when I witnessed the genuine affection bestowed by the foster-mother.

Now for the boys, one 17 and the other 15. They had situations but not particularly satisfactory, but they were employed and not living upon their poor weak mother, who assured your correspondent she had given up drinking, and had turned her dissolute son (age 23) out of her house, only one boy staying with his mother now and he promises to study every evening after his work is through. If the other boy's employer refuses to let him go to school he must report at once to Officer D. who promised to find a good situation for him. This is the result of several trips to F., culminating in the last, after hours of discussion with one Magistrate, one Justice of the Peace, Police Officer D. and the Visitor. I trust this arrangement will turn out satisfactorily to all concerned and Mrs. T's narrow escape from having her family broken up will not be lost upon her future actions.

Loved as Their Own.

A lady visitor writes:—

It is very gratifying to find so many people giving the closest and best attention to the little boy or girl whom Providence has sent them for care and training.

We were once asked by a friend if we really believed it possible for one woman to take another woman's child, and adopt and love it as her own? We assured the person who had asked this question, that several cases had come under our notice where children were loved so dearly and cherished so tenderly that it did not seem possible to improve on them in any way.

We wish to mention one case in particular when four much neglected children, belonging to a family living in the heart of a frontier town, came under our notice. It was one of the worst homes to be found in the community. After repeated visits had been made and several warnings given without any improvement in the wretched conditions, the children were made wards of the local Children's Aid Society, and the two older children (two very nice little girls) were removed and placed in foster-homes.

Perhaps those who had taken part in causing proceedings to be taken against the neglectful parents, might sometimes have a pang of conscience over the separation of parents and children, but when visiting a child in a foster-home, a visitor was both surprised and delighted to find that the sweet-faced, happy, little girl was none other than the oldest of the neglected group already described. Since then there has been no doubt about the propriety and fairness of separating helpless, unfortunate, innocent children from careless, dissolute and drunken parents.

In her present home this child has everything necessary to make her comfortable and happy, and she is now being educated and trained for good citizenship, and is fast forgetting the miseries of her own parental home.

A VISITOR'S IMPRESSION.

The following sums up the impressions of several years' visiting:—

During the past 4 years I have visited between 45 and 60 children, per year, and in all that time, only in five cases have I found it necessary to make a change.

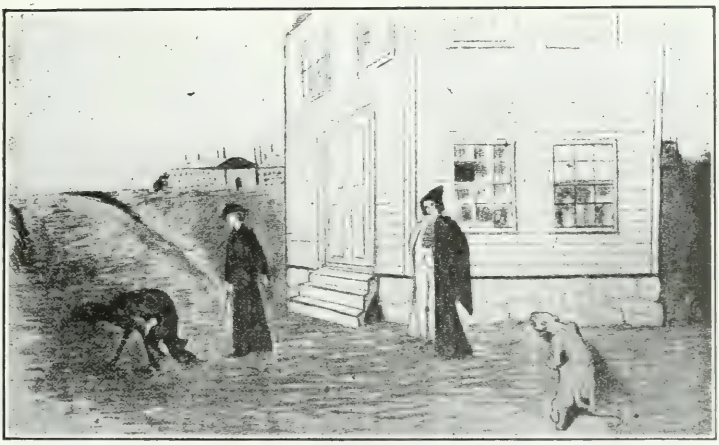
It has been most gratifying to me to meet these children in their new surroundings, see their bright, happy faces, in contrast to the miserable conditions from which they were rescued.

I know it is sometimes stated that children are ill-treated, and over worked, in foster-homes, such has not been my experience and can be quite easily understood, from the fact that our children are usually of such tender age, that parents adopting them do so from the motive of love, and not from the monetary motive.

The following expressions of love and interest on the part of foster-parents, have quite frequently greeted me on my visits, " I had no idea that a child could add so much brightness and happiness to our home."—" I would rather part with my farm than with my little girl." " Willie was on the Honour roll last month, and the teacher intends to promote him, at the end of this session."—" Jenny is head of her class and getting along splendidly at school and with her music."

In closing I might say that I have often coveted for children residing with their own parents, the same love, affection, and interest, given by foster-parents to their adopted children.

A Deserted Family.



"When the widow goes forth to drive the wolf from the door, neglect and vice seize upon the children."—Survey.

WIFE AND FAMILY DESERTERS.

To Preserve the Home is recognized by all social workers to be the objective point and the foundation of true endeavor. It is, therefore, most important that the law dealing with wife and family desertion should be clearly and emphatically defined, and also that it should be rigidly enforced. The Section of the " Dominion Criminal Code " dealing with this matter is not at all satisfactory, and for a number of years past the subject has engaged the attention of prominent workers. A request is now being made to the Department of Justice at Ottawa for a redrafting of this section, and as it is clearly in the interests of the whole community it is hoped the needed amendments will be granted.

State Aid for Widows with Children.

For the past ten years attention has been frequently directed by this office to the need for financially helping widows with families of young children, so that they should not be compelled to seek outside employment and leave the children uncared for. This has been gradually coming about in various American states, and it is hoped that before many more years have passed away public sentiment in Ontario will be ripe for such an advance. Refering to this subject the *Toronto Star* said in Dec. last:—

" In the State of Illinois they have worked out a new plan for helping families that have been bereaved of the bread-winner. By the new Pension Act, the widow receives from five dollars to ten dollars a month for the support of each child, after an investigation by officials of the Juvenile Court. If the home influences are found to be good, the money is paid. The family must then live upon it, and make no further demands upon the public.

" Those who denounce a measure of this kind as socialistic and as pauperizing the recipients of aid, show that they think more of forms and words than of the substance. Before the law was passed, mothers who found it impossible to support their children turned them over to the Juvenile Court, which placed them in other homes. The State then supported the child or helped to do so. The State does the same under the new law. If there is anything terrible about Socialism, one plan is as terrible as the other. But the grand difference is that the new law leaves the child under the care of the mother, while the old law took it away, and gave it to strangers. The new law is humane. The old law was cruel, as any mother may realize if she thinks of the possibility of giving away her own child, even into kindly hands.

" What we ought to do is to clear our minds of such words as socialism and pauperism, or at least of any prejudices which surround them, and get down to humanity and common sense. We do not pauperize a widow when we help her to maintain her children. We [illegible] working towards social justice, however we may fall short of our aim.

" The plan is not only humane, but sensible and scientific. The poor child exists, cannot be ignored, must be dealt with in some way. The aid of the State, of the community, must be given in some way. Why should not this aid be given graciously and cheerfully, as it would be given by a parent to a child? Why should it not be given in such away as to preserve the self-respect and the liberty of the recipients?"

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

This is no new subject—in fact it has lost a good deal of its interest through frequent reference and advocacy—but it is gratifying to know that such widespread interest is now being taken in this problem. At the present time people everywhere are advocating as never before the segregation of the feeble-minded. My hope is that instead of this class being gathered into large Institutions they will be assembled in small classified groups, and as they grow older taught some simple industry, whereby they can contribute towards their own maintenance. In addition to quite a number of feeble-minded children in private homes, the work of Shelters, Orphanages and Industrial Schools is greatly hampered by the presence of young people who cannot take the ordinary training and are no better fitted for ordinary life, after several years of expensive education, than when first admitted.

DEFECTIVE AND ILL-FAVORED CHILDREN.

In addition to the feeble-minded there is a certain proportion of defective and ill-favored children, who are not eligible for the ordinary foster-home. The presence of these children in the Shelters retards the work, and something definite ought to be done for this special class. Probably a considerable number might be boarded out in village homes, and for the residuum, Institutional care should be provided. It would be a good plan if some Institution already established for normal children could be induced to change its policy and accept this very needy class—the children whom nobody wants.

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

The methods of dealing with illegitimate children are still far from satisfactory, and the thought has often suggested itself that in a large city like Toronto some Home-finding organization ought to make this special class its care. When young mothers are forced to keep these infants unwillingly there is sure to be physical deterioration, often criminal neglect and infanticide.

A well conducted organization carefully studying the whole problem, and accepting the guardianship of unwanted infants could readily find adoptive homes for these little ones. There is always a good demand for infants, and once established in a foster-home a baby would rarely have to be removed.

ENCOURAGEMENT AND PRAISE.

As a development of the Children's Aid work the Juvenile court and the probation law going hand in hand are engaging public attention everywhere just now, and with wonderful unanimity of opinion they have been accepted all over this continent as among the greatest agencies for good yet devised. The movement is good because it is natural. It aims to employ the volunteer worker, to elevate and improve the home without breaking it up, to place the homeless child in a family home, and in every other way possible to follow the simple rule of friendly and brotherly co-operation. Children cannot be forced into goodness any more than a baby can be forced to go to sleep. They have to be led by gentle methods and gradually taught by their reason to appreciate the good and avoid the evil. Children should always be praised when they perform any meritorious act or have striven to accomplish anything. To be complimented and praised encourages them to persevere, and incites them to still greater and better things. There has been too much of scolding and punishment instead of the encouraging word and the helping hand.

We are all the product of our environment and live the life that is shaped and moulded for us in our early years. The boys and girls of our wealthy and prominent citizens, as well as the children of the poor, are made out of the same material, and it depends on the training they receive in youth what they will become later on. The children of the rich make mistakes and often transgress the law, but there is always sufficient influence at hand to save them from the error of their way, while the children of the poor have but few friends to take their part, otherwise they, like the others, might live down their wrong-doing and with names untarnished attain to positions of usefulness and honor.

The appointment during the past year of a Juvenile Court Commissioner for Toronto, marks the culmination of many years of effort. Already much good has resulted, and it is safe to say that the next few years will see great progress made in child-saving work in Toronto.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES.

SURELY no one can read thoughtfully the following pages reviewing the work of the various Children's Aid Societies of the Province, without realizing to some extent at least what an important factor these organizations must be in the social life of the community. It is not alone the work accomplished that deserves attention, but the silent influence exerted by the mere fact of so many of the best people in the Province being banded together for moral uplift, for the protection, training and education of the young, and the development along right lines of our national life. Much time has been devoted in the past to the work of bringing these Societies into existence. The future will see an earnest effort to perfect the details of organization, so that the best possible results may be secured, and every needy child efficiently and adequately provided for. To do this, however, a large expenditure will be necessary, for while the strength of the movement lies in its volunteer character, the executive must be in the hands of men carefully chosen for their qualities of leadership and remunerated in proportion to the responsibility and trust reposed in them.

BRANTFORD.

Eighteen annual meetings have been held by the local Children's Aid Society, but the most successful one of all was held this year in the Y.M.C.A. The secretary's report for the year was most encouraging and speaks for itself of the work accomplished by this energetic officer. The treasurer's report is also worthy of much commendation. The attendance at the meeting was large, and an encouraging feature of the attendance was the presence of so many members of the society from out of the city. The president, Mr. Geo. Kippax, was in the chair and took occasion to congratulate the officers on their splendid year's work, and gave some interesting comparisons of the work of past year. Chief Slemin spoke of the energetic work done by Mr. Axford, and Rev. R. D. Hamilton seconded his motion to adopt the reports, which was carried unanimously.

After reading the treasurer's report, Mr. C. Cook spoke of the splendid work done by Mrs. John Kerr, who during the year has gotten 200 new members for the society.

The address of the meeting was delivered by Mrs .Norman, of Toronto, on "Our Child's Future."

From the secretary's report we quote the following items of interest:

The society was very generously remembered again this year by the handsome sum of $5,000 by the late Chas. Champion. This amount, although not available until some future date, will be as greatly needed then as now.

The Pansy Club and Others.

The Pansy Club has again outdone all previous efforts by furnishing complete a ward of five beds at the Home, and still have something in reserve. The County Council generously voted $100 towards furnishing another ward of five beds, and appointed a representative committee of county ladies to expend same. The Busy Bee Club and Mrs. A. K. Bunnell each furnished a cot complete. Mrs. Peter Wood has been most generous in supplying some needs, giving rugs for the board room and hall, repapering the secretary's office, painting the walls of the kitchen and pantry, and covering the floors with linoleum. The estate of Mrs. Marquis was also most liberal, giving a handsome sideboard, sofa, chairs, etc., and the public in general has come to our assistance in numerous ways. The Paris Society has held some interesting meetings, and is in a flourishing condition and ready for better things in the coming year.

Some Good Cases.

It is a satisfaction to know that some of our boys and girls have been happily married and are now comfortably situated in homes of their own. Some have been reunited with their parents or friends, and one returned to find relatives from whom he had long been parted were not what he expected, and he continues to be known by the name given him by his foster parents. He is in a good situation here, is a devout Christian, and an active member of one of our churches.

Another boy has been returned to his parents, after a long absence, to help maintain his mother, the father now being in a sanitarium.

Another of our boys is attending school with the view of entering the ministry. The letters received from this boy are helpful and inspiring, and bespeak the possibilities that lie within our neglected children if only given a chance to develop.

The Society's Rescue Work.

An extremely sad case was found where the woman had been running a disorderly house. She was brought before the court, convicted and fined. She was the mother of three children, two white and one colored. The eldest child, a sweet little girl of twelve years, was found to be suffering from a loathsome disease which required a two months' treatment in the hospital. All were made wards of the society. The girl has been carefully treated and is fully recovered. She is now in a foster home, where she is happy and contented, receiving a good education and Christian training. The colored baby was placed in the care of a good nurse, where he soon began to show improvement, and is now a bouncing boy, the admiration of all visitors that call at the Shelter.

A young girl of fifteen was found living in filth and dirt, exposed to very immoral conditions, her body and head a mass of vermin, with no one to protect her from the gross indecency of some of those frequenting the house. She was taken in charge, given a thorough cleaning and a change of clothing, and was soon placed in a good home. She is now much thought of by her foster parents and has a bank account. This was the beginning of the end of one of the worst families that ever lived in Brantford.

Acknowledgments.

The City Council gave us a grant of $500, the County Council $100, and Brantford Township $25, for which we are grateful. We are also indebted to Drs. Bier, Secord, Robinson and Pearson for medical services, and to A. W. Smiley and M. H. Robertson for drugs.

With pleasure we acknowledge the courtesy, advice and assistance so freely given by Mr. J. J. Kelso, Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario, also His Worship, the Police Magistrate, the Crown Attorney, Messrs. Harley and Sweet, and Brewster, Muirhead and Heyd, Chief Slemin and staff, the President, Mr. Kippax, and the ladies of the house committee.

OFFICERS FOR YEAR.

The officers for 1912 were elected as follows:—

President—Joseph Ruddy.

Vice-Presidents—G. Whittaker; Richard Sanderson.

Corresponding Secretary—J. Leslie Axford.

Recording Secretary—Miss Sarah Brown.

Treasurer—C. Cook.

Honorary Solicitors—Harley and Sweet; Brewster, Muirhead and Heyd.

Council—All resident clergy; and Messrs. T. H. Preston, John T. Ham, A. L. Vanstone, T. L. Wood, Frank Cockshutt, A. L. Baird, John Mann, And. McFarland, Frank Foster, J. C. Coles, Dr. Burt, Paris; John Douglass; J. M. Young, M. E. Long, A. Ballentine, W. E. Lochead, W. H. Whitaker, Very Rev. Dean Brady, A. Burnley, Warden Brockbank, Dr. U. Stanley; Mesdames G. S. Winter, C. Wheeland, J. M. Shuttleworth, Peter Wood; Miss E. B. Witty; W. H. Whittaker, John Jefferson, W. Willett, J. J. Hurley, Richard Greenwood, W. H. Ker, Dr. Addison, E. Edie, R. R. Taylor, Miss E. Sutherland, Lyman Chapin, A. W. Vansickle.

Board of Management—Rev. J. M. Whitelaw, C. Kippax, Chief Slemin, R. W. Robertson, and Mrs. John Kerr.

BERLIN AND WATERLOO COUNTY.

The Waterloo County Children's Aid Society held its annual meeting at the Library, Berlin, when reports of the work of the organization in the county were submitted. Inspector Miller's report shows that the interests of the delinquent and unfortunate children have received every consideration from the Society.

Among those present at the meeting were: President, W. C. Boese; Treasurer, Rev. W. A. Bradley; Rev. Theo. Spetz, Mr. Kerr, Galt; Mr. Pannabaker, Hespeler; Mr. Gmelin, Ayr; A. R. Schultz, Elmira; Mrs. Berlett, Mrs. Buck, New Hamburg; Mrs. J. Kaufman, of Berlin, and Inspector Miller.

Rev. W. C. Boese, who presided at the meeting, was again elected to the presidency of the county organization.

The Society expressed its appreciation of the work of Mr. Miller, and decided to aid in the securing of an assistant for him to the extent of $200 per annum.

Inspector C. R. Miller in his report said: While there were quite a number of children made wards, we might say that quite a number of these were delinquents, and a few dependent, and some neglected. It is satisfactory to report that out of the thirty children that were made wards, at least seventeen of these children were either left with, or returned to the parents.

It is inspiring for us to be able to report that there were only two children belonging to our county in the Industrial School this last year, one of these being a kleptomaniac and not safe to be at large, while the other one was sent there while I was away from home. This only makes a list of three children now in the Industrial School, two of which are not safe to be at large. This is very gratifying to us when we consider that many counties have over a score at such an institution. In addition to this, I might say that at the close of this year only two children belonging to the county are in the Protestant shelter, while there are a few in the Catholic shelter who do not bring additional expense to the county.

At the time of this writing I might say that another one of our children has left for a foster home; consequently only one child is on our hands, and this is a child that is not fit to be placed in a foster home.

During the year I have visited a number of places in the interest of this work, as representative of Mr. J. J. Kelso. Among these might be mentioned Kenora, Fort William, Sudbury, Parry Sound, Huntsville, and a number of immediate points; also Peterboro, Havelock, Coburg, Oshawa, etc. We are pleased to see that during this last year a society has been organized at Ayr, thus making nine branches in the county. We purpose choosing a committee at least in Linwood and another one at Doon.

A mother who had been deserted by her husband, leaving her penniless, with a large family of boys, and with the exception of the youngest one were all placed in foster homes, but have since been returned to the mother, who is now in circumstances capable of again caring for them.

This has been a good year for some of our children, physically speaking, as a number of serious operations were performed by various physicians of the town. Dr. Wallace performed, or assisted in performing, most of these, and when we consider that all the doctors of our town are so willing to sacrifice their time and skill for the benefit of the poor children, language fails us to express our extreme appreciation of these favors.

In conclusion, I might say that Mr. Kelso, Provincial Superintendent, has been a great support to us in the time of trouble, for he certainly has never refused to help us in bearing these burdens, and to God the Father of us all we owe all praise and honor for sustaining us during this last year, and for again permitting us to carry each other's burdens.

The following particulars of children dealt with during the year were given:

CHILDREN DEALT WITH.

Children made wards of C. A. S., Waterloo	30
Outside counties	21
Total children made wards	51
Children sent in to be placed in foster homes	81
Wards released from Industrial Schools	4
Children placed in foster homes	97
Children returned to parents	30
Children returned and replaced	67
Total number of children placed, replaced, re engaged or returned to parents	194

In the public meeting two excellent addresses were given by Dr. Gilmour, warden of the Central Prison, of Toronto, and Miss Ratte.

Dr. Gilmour spoke on "The Boys" and Miss Ratte on "The Girl Without a Home," and throughout the evening they held the undivided attention of the large audience.

Dealing with "The Boy," Dr. Gilmour did not believe in the method adopted in many places to send him to prison for trivial or even serious offences, but maintained that the administration of corporal punishment would serve to a much better end, and the sooner this fact is realized the better it will be for all concerned. The law gives power to magistrates to inflict corporal punishment upon the delinquent child of to-day only with the consent of the parents of the child, and he cited instances where this method had turned out young men of whom the municipality and parents were proud. He condemned prison life for the youth, for he did not think it yielded the proper results. There is something debasing in cell life that young men seldom survive. The doctor had spoken frequently to those who had been sent to work on the prison farm at Guelph as to why they preferred the farm, and without exception the reply was, "Warden, to get away from that cell."

A mother can do more in the way of bringing up her boy properly than all of the teachers in the world, and the secret therefore lies in the training given him.

Miss Ratte, who is of French descent, spoke with a foreign accent, but nevertheless she is a gifted speaker and held the undivided attention of the audience. Canada is the land of all nationalities of the world, she said. Many of these immigrants are girls, some big and happy, others good and virtuous, and they are usually lured into the large cities, whence they come totally unprepared and ignorant of the dangers, perils and temptations they are about to face. Many girls leave their pleasant homes in the smaller towns and villages without the consent of their parents, and with little money and their worldly goods bundled up beneath their arm, and their first procession upon their arrival in the city is to a lodging house.

REPORT OF WELLESLEY MEETING.

On November 5th, 1911, we had a mass meeting in Wellesley, which was crowded to its utmost capacity, some unable to get in. The interest was excellent, and a subscription of $50 was raised for the work.

OFFICERS.

President—Mr. Chas. Ottman.

Vice-Presidents—Residing ministers.

Secretary—Mrs. Henry Forbes.

Treasurer—Mrs. W. Glaister.

Committee—Mrs. W. Cleghorn, Mrs. Jno. Walton, Miss Addie Ratz, Mrs. Alex. McDonald, Miss Elizabeth Bersebt, Mrs. Peter Glebe.

ELMIRA (WATERLOO).

The Children's Aid Society in this town has been reorganized recently as a branch of the Waterloo County organization. In connection with it an illustrated lecture was given in the Theatorium, and the subscriptions amounted to over $30.

There is hardly anything to do in this town, but the committee will help children in other parts of the county who have no one to care for them.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Geo. Klink.

Vice-President—W. H. Otto.

Secretary-Treasurer—P. Graupner.

Directors—Emmanuel Musselman, Miss Salomie Ratz, Mrs. J. Winger, Mrs. I. Hilborn, Mrs. H. Gibson, Mrs. D. Hollinger, Mrs. J. S. Weichel, Mrs. W. Merkel, W. O'Neil, Miss Christina Ruth, Mrs. A. Werner, Mrs. Ph. Christman, Isreal Brubacher, Sal. Snyder, Miss Ida Stauffer.

BRUCE COUNTY (WALKERTON).

The history of the Walkerton and Bruce County Society during the past year has been one full of very trying experiences. The first of these was the death of our esteemed President, Alex. Shaw, K.C., who had more than any other to do with the organization and maintenance of our Society, from its origin till he passed away on the 21st of April, 1911. His time and counsel were at our disposal in all matters relative to the success of the work in all departments, and all as a free will offering, which meant much to the Society, financially and otherwise. For six months after we did not appoint a successor, when J. Morgan, M.A., Esq., principal of the High School, was chosen as President. Then one of our Vice-Presidents, A. W. Robb, J.P., Postmaster, was taken ill, and on the 22nd November, 1911, passed to his reward, leaving one other Vice-President, the late M. McNamara, J.P., Collector of Customs, who was afflicted with a stroke of paralysis, and on the 31st of December, passed away. But as in every good work, others come forward to take the place of the founders, so that we take courage and go forward. K. M. Taylor, Esq., Manager of the Merchants Bank, has come to our help as Treasurer, and from his willingness and efficiency, will be of great value to the Society. We purpose in a short time to appoint one or more Vice-Presidents, so that we hope to prosecute our work to the best advantage in the future as in the past.

The work varies very much, and so the report of our work in 1911 has been less than in some former years, but we did what our hands found to do. We organized committees in the towns of Chesley, Port Elgin and Kincardine. The Secretary made thirty-two professional visits; five children were placed in homes. There were thirteen Board meetings during the year, and as to the financial report, receipts and disbursements are about $550 each.

Financially, the prospects of the Society are bright. There is a legacy coming from the Moore estate of about $6,000, to be applied to the erection of a Children's Shelter. Then about two years ago Mr. Joseph Young left the Society $2,000, of which $1,300 has been paid.

OFFICERS ELECT.

President—J. Morgan, Esq., M.A.
Treasurer—K. M. Taylor, Esq.
Secretary—Rev. D. McLennan.
Committee—Mrs. D. Robertson, Mrs. L. C. Benton, Mrs. McNamara, Miss Roether.

KINCARDINE COMMITTEE.

President—Hugh Clark, Esq., M.P.
Secretary-Treasurer—E. Miller.
Committee—I. C. Cook, S. Henry, A. G. McIntyre, W. A. Queen, A. Ireland, C. T. Hollister, M. T. Huffman, Dr. E. E. Bruce, Joseph Barker, J.P., Mrs. T. E. Coomb, Mrs. Dr. McCrimmon, Mrs. I. Bayne, Mrs. A. Ireland, Mrs. McDougald, Mrs. A. McGregor, Mrs. Jno. Boyer, Mrs. A. M. Smith, Mrs. D. Gledhill, Mrs. I. V. Ellis, Mrs. Thos. Graham, Mrs. R. D. Firley.

CHESLEY BRANCH, BRUCE COUNTY.

President—C. I. Mickle.
Secretary-Treasurer—Chas. Davies.
Committee—Mr. Sieback, Mr. G. Durst, Mrs. Munn, Mrs. A. Halliday, Mrs. John Armstrong, Mrs. I. McNeill, Mrs. Steeds, Mrs. I. Heinbecker.

PAISLEY BRANCH, BRUCE COUNTY.

President—Dr. A. H. Allen.
Secretary-Treasurer—H. B. Putnam.
Committee—John Fisher, I. Shoemaker, Mrs. Dr. Black, Mrs. G. Grant, and Mrs. G. Craig.

PORT ELGIN BRANCH, BRUCE COUNTY.

President—C. A. Chapman.

Secretary-Treasurer—I. I. Busby.

Committee—R. Rankin, E. Roy Sales, Mrs. I. Wismer, D. McTavish, John Howe, John McCallum, S. Shrank, Miss M. Detwiler, Henry Brill, E. A. Schwartz.

BARRIE.

The Children's Aid Society held its 17th annual meeting in the council chambers. There was only a fair attendance. Mr. Donald Ross, President of the Society, was in the chair.

The Treasurer's report showed an expense during the year of $668.27, the amount being required for the maintenance and clothing of the children in the shelter.

The Secretary reported that there had been during the year seven children made wards of the Society; four returned to their parents; six placed in homes or replaced; attended the police court four times in the interest of the Society; one boy sent to the Industrial School; two boys let out on deferred sentence; sixty-six children visited in foster homes; twenty-two applications received for children; seventy letters written in connection with the work, and at present five children in the shelter. The Secretary wishes to thank all the officers of the Society, also Chief King and his staff for their kind assistance during the year.

It was decided to ask Mr. J. J. Kelso to attend and give an address at an open meeting, the date to be arranged for later.

The following officers were elected for the year 1912:—

President—Mr. Donald Ross.

First Vice-President—Rev. Dr. McLeod.

Second Vice-President—Rev. I. G. Bowles.

Treasurer—Mrs. Burton.

Secretary—Rev. Andrew Smith.

Agents—Chief King and Constable Lambie.

District Agents—New Lowell, Mr. Bell; Elmvale, Rev. Mr. Mackay; Penetang, Mr. Wright; Alliston, Rev. Mr. Addison.

Visitor—Mrs. McKee.

Executive—Mr. Donald Ross, Jno. Sissons, Capt. Elrick, S. A., Rev. Mr. Hipkin.

BRAMPTON AND PEEL COUNTY.

Report of work done by Mr. C. W. Norton for the past twelve months, on behalf of Society in Brampton and County of Peel.

Seventy letters were sent to ministers, etc., throughout the county; items written for the press, to bring the Society's work before the notice of the public; have attended police court five times; investigated several cases demanding attention; have placed one boy of eleven years in Mimico Industrial School, whose mother, a widow, could not do anything with him; one girl, in the Mercer Reformatory; three children made wards of the Society, through neglect of the mother; one lad, 15 years of age, an illegitimate child, also made ward of the Society, and provided with work; one lad removed from a farmer for ill-treatment; placed him in another home where he is very contented; have given relief, clothing and money to a family in sad distress; and at Christmas time given grocery, clothing, etc., to several poor families; sent three warnings to people with good effect.

The Town of Brampton has been successful in having the Curfew By-law passed, and it is proving a great benefit to children.

It is gratifying to see what a great change can be made in a neglected home, with a friendly talk and a little kindness. I have to thank many citizens for their willingness at all times to help, and also the factories and industries in the town for offering to take a lad at any time.

BOWMANVILLE.

Since the removal of Rev. W. J. Cadman, the President, Mr. P. C. Trebilcock, has acted as Secretary-Treasurer, and has been ably assisted by Chief of Police Jarvis, who is Agent, and a number of prominent citizens. There are ten of the best women in the town who are helpers, and although meetings are not held regularly, yet there are informal conferences. During the year six children were made wards. Three of these were returned, and are being well cared for. Chief Jarvis has not only sent out twenty-seven truant notices, but has visited fifty families, making careful inquiries as to education, morals, clothing, health, etc. Of these, only two cases had to be brought into court. A great deal of preventive work has been done. Children are now being better cared for, and better clothed, and the town is in a peaceful and prosperous condition.

BELLEVILLE.

The annual meeting of the Belleville Branch of the Children's Aid Society was held in the city hall, a representative audience being present to hear the reports read and listen to an address by Mr. W. A. Gunton, of Toronto. Unfortunately, on account of illness, the President, Mr. Thomas Ritchie, was unable to attend. His address, however, he had given to Principal Colling to be read. When the meeting was called to order, there were on the platform in addition to the chairman, Mr. Colling, the following clergymen and citizens interested in the reclamation of the young: The Rev. Dr. Bishop, Rev. A. S. Kerr, Rev. A. M. Hubly, Rev. A. H. Drumm, Rev. Charles G. Smith, Rev. Robt. Wallace, Mayor Ackerman, Messrs. J. W. Johnson, M.P.P., H. F. Ketcheson, C. B. Scantlebury, A. E. Bailey, and S. A. Gardner.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Inspector Mr. W. H. Wrightmyer read his report. A summary of cases dealt with was given as follows:—

No. of children at Shelter	10
Children committed	77
Received from homes	31
Received temporarily in Shelter	3
Total	121

These children were disposed of as follows:—

Placed in foster homes	77
Industrial School	5
Sent to Mr. Kelso	2
Left with parents on probation	10
Returned to parents	3
Still in the Shelter	24

One thousand, three hundred and seventy-nine calls were made in the interests of children:—

Personal interviews	1,104
Letters received	710
Letters written	864
Complaints received	137
Cases investigated	125
Attendance at court	64
Applications received	198

One hundred and nine children were visited in foster homes, and in only four cases were conditions sufficiently unsatisfactory to warrant the removal of the child.

The Rev. A. H. Drumm, in moving the adoption of the report, referred to the financial and moral benefits to be derived from strong support of the Children's Aid. He sounded the note of warning against the licensing of forces destructive of the physical, moral and spiritual fibre of the parents, who have the keeping of the young. Reference was made to the ill-manners of the Canadian boy and girl. Rev. Mr. Drumm said in this matter he was speaking from experience. He prayed for the success of the work of Mr. Wrightmyer.

Mr. A. E. Bailey seconded the motion, commenting upon the vast amount of work done by Mr. Wrightmyer. The C. A. S. work is preventive. He believed in practical aid, and as a result of his few words, a number of tons of coal were subscribed.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mr. C. B. Scantlebury reported as follows:—

Receipts—Balance from past year, $190.15; donations and memberships, $777.19; maintenance, $1,509.09; total, $2,476.43.

Expenditures—Maintenance of Shelter, $1,493.06; salaries and help, $823.35; total, $2,316.41; balance on hand, Nov. 1, 1911, $160.02.

A number of liberal donations have been made to the Society during the past year, a few of which deserve special mention in this report: Thomas Ritchie, $125.00; Henry Corby, $100.00; J. C. Holden, Montreal, $25.00; H. F. Ketcheson, $25.50; Moira Masonic Lodge, $20.00; Misses Hatt, $18.50; Business Men's Bible Class, $14.43; Holloway Street Sunday School, $10.29; F. R. Lingham, $10.00; Rev. D. F. Bogert, $10.00; Belleville Masonic Lodge, $10.00; Eureka Masonic Lodge, $10.00; Dr. Farley, $10.00; Mayor Ackerman, $10.00; Ladies' Aid Society, Wallbridge, $9.30.

SHELTER BUILDING.

While the present Shelter building has been kindly placed at our disposal by the city council, the work here has outgrown the building. Not only is the present building too small, but it is not adapted to the work, and has very poor sanitary and heating arrangements, and it will be necessary in the near future to spend at least $2,000 in new heating apparatus and general repairs, and then we will only have a patched-up building.

I think the time has arrived when a proper building should be provided as a Children's Shelter. Such a building could be put up and furnished for about $10,000. Two citizens have already volunteered large subscriptions towards same, and I am sure that when the public generally know what is needed many more voluntary subscriptions would be forthcoming.

BROCKVILLE.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society for Brockville and the district of Leeds and Grenville was held in the committee room of Victoria building. The attendance was as large as at any of the meetings yet held, and the enthusiasm shown bespoke an interest in the work which assures another year of activity.

Owing to the absence of Mr. W. H. Osborne, the President, who was attending the council meeting, Rev. Rural Dean Dobbs occupied the chair. The following were

present: Mrs. H. G. Richardson, Mrs. A. J. Traill, Mrs. S. J. Robins, Mrs. C. Hutton, Mrs. A. C. Hardy, Miss McGannon, Mrs. J. Seymour, Miss Mortimer, Mr. E. Mortimer, Rev. S. J. Robins, His Honor Judge McDonald, Mr. A. J. Traill, Rev. F. D. Woodcock, Rev. Robert Grierson, Mr. H. A. Stewart, K.C., Mr. W. A. Lewis, Mr. H. G. Richardson, Rev. Dr. Sparling.

The report of Agent Traill was presented. It gave a resume of the work of the past year, the greatest in the history of the organization. Mr. Traill devoted much time in the interests of the cause, and at the close of its reading won the plaudits of all present.

During the past twelve months 67 cases have been brought to the attention of the Society. We had as a last resort to become the lawful guardian of 21 children, 13 girls and 8 boys, ranging from 5 weeks to 15 years of age. Twelve were from the united counties of Leeds and Grenville, and nine from the town of Brockville.

Nine of these were rescued from the homes where the father had deserted them, and the mothers were unable to properly care and provide for them.

One was rescued from a mother who most cruelly abused her child.

Four were abandoned and deserted by mother and stepfather.

Three were found without proper guardianship.

One little girl was given back to her parents on probation. The others, including six who were formerly placed in foster homes, but for various reasons returned to the Shelter, making a total of 27 during the past 12 months, who have been placed in kind Christian homes, where they have every opportunity to develop into good and useful lives.

The question of a permanent Shelter was brought up by Rev. Rural Dean Dobbs, which elicited several suggestions from others present.

Mr. Stewart said that Mr. J. J. Kelso while here one year ago advised that a permanent Shelter should be secured, but he could not guarantee financial assistance from the Province, as the policy was to encourage local philanthropy. To his mind it was the one pressing need of the Society, and until they got it not much progress could be made.

On motion of Judge McDonald, seconded by Mr. Stewart, a committee composed of Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Delahaye, Mrs. Connell, Mrs. Giles, Mrs. Comstock, Mrs. McGannon, Mr. W. A. Lewis and Rev. Rural Dean Dobbs was appointed to devise ways and means for building a Shelter or scheme by which it can be done.

The report of the Treasurer showed receipts of $1,434.45 and expenses $792.35, leaving a balance on hand of $642.10. Of the receipts $726.66 was a balance from last year.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—

President—D. M. Spaidal.

Vice-President—W. H. Osborne.

Secretary—R. J. Driver.

Treasurer—C. E. Baynes-Reed.

Agent—A. J. Traill.

Physician—Dr. W. F. Jackson.

Solicitor—H. A. Stewart, K.C.

Auditors—G. A. Wright, A. T. Wilgress.

Advisory Board—D. M. Spaidal, W. H. Osborne, R. J. Driver, A. J. Traill, H. A. Stewart, C. E. Baynes-Reed, G. A. Wright, A. T. Wilgress.

Shelter Committee—Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Comstock, Mrs. Giles, Mrs. Baynes-Reed, Mrs. Connell, Miss McGannon, Miss Smart.

NOTE.—It is interesting to note that in the presentment of the grand jury to His Honour Judge McDonald, on December 12, 1911, special mention was made of the work of the Society, and the foreman, James Holmes, Esq., recommended that this important work should receive more liberal support from the counties.

Also, that Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hardy, of Brockville, have generously provided the Society with a Shelter building in which to carry on the work. This gift represents a contribution of about $5,000.

BURK'S FALLS.

The third annual meeting of this branch was held November 1st, 1911. A review of the work was given by the President.

Thirteen children had been dealt with during the year. Homes were found for six of these among friends in the neighbourhood. Three were sent to the Provincial Superintendent, and dealt with from that centre.

Two boys were committed to the Industrial School at Mimico, and two others were made wards of the Society and left in charge of their parents.

Other preventive and useful work was done by friendly intercourse and conference with the parents of children in several cases that were brought to the notice of the Society.

Some good work was accomplished, and each succeeding year shows the imperative need of systematic, effective means of protection for children.

This need is more strongly emphasized in this and similar districts, where many undesirable people live on the fringe of the settlements and lead a semi-lawless life.

Mr. J. W. Dodds, who is the unpaid officer of the Society, has done excellent work, and deserves the thanks of the community. Mr. Albert Osborne, from the Provincial Shelter, gave an illustrated lecture on Children's Aid work. This proved most interesting and helpful, and cannot fail to increase the public interest in the work.

The following officers were elected:—

President—Walter Sharpe.

Secretary—Miss A. L. Prior.

Assistant-Secretary—Mrs. Jos. Spears.

Treasurer—Mrs. G. Hy. Silvester.

Executive Council—Mesdames C. McArthur, E. Adams, A. W. Partridge. V. Russill and N. West; Messrs. W. B. Harvey, Jos. Hilliar, C. W. Sharpe and J. W. Waters, and the resident ministers, together with Rev. Father Flemming, of Kearney.

Officer—Mr. J. N. Dodds.

Honorary Solicitor—Mr. Frederick Tasker.

CHATHAM.

The annual meeting of the Kent Children's Aid Society was held in Harrison Hall with a full attendance of officers and members. The Secretary, Dr. Bray, presided over the meeting, and C. S. Cornelius opened the proceedings with prayer. Afterward, the President, D. S. Patterson, took the chair, and the reports of the executive officer, W. R. Baxter, Secretary Bray, and Treasurer J. R. Gemmill were read and received.

Mr. Baxter's report showed much active work during the past year. Ninety-three wards of the Children's Aid had been visited in Essex and Kent Counties, and all those visited were found in comfortable homes; some, indeed, were placed in exceptionally fine homes, where all the comforts of a loving parental home could exist. Some practising their piano lessons, others at school or off visiting with their foster parents in the United States. In only one instance it was found that a foster parent was dissatisfied with her charge, that of a little girl in the town of Essex, where a widow lady had a little girl, who did not take much interest in domestic work.

The report continues with a summary of various work as follows:

I have made near 200 investigations throughout the city and county this year. Have attended police court ten times and the county police court three times in the interest of children who were up for theft, etc., and attended the police court in Wallaceburg three times in the interest of children for similar offences; also attended the police court in the Town of Tilbury in the interest of children, one case that of a father severely beating his little four-year-old daughter, that a police magistrate imposed a fine upon him for the sum of $14.00, besides giving him a severe lecture as to what he might expect for a second offence.

Several cases in the towns of Wallaceburg and Dresden, as well as throughout the county at large, were investigated.

I have appeared before the judge in three cases where parents have offered to make their children over as wards of this Society before placing them out in foster homes.

LEGACY FOR A SHELTER.

Since our last annual meeting the Society have had a handsome legacy donated to the Society by the late Francis Moore, of this city, for the erection or buying of a Shelter. The legacy amounts to between eight and nine thousand dollars for the purpose of buying and equipping an adequate home for needy children. The Society considers itself fortunate in having such a large bequest left to them, and it is now in a position to fit up one of the finest institutions in the country for the children. The building is paid for, and is now an asset of the Society. The property is worth four or five thousand dollars, and after all necessary improvements are made there will be four or five thousand dollars left in the treasury.

The building is large enough for a Shelter for many years to come. There is ample room in the building, and the grounds are sufficiently spacious to provide an excellent playground for the children. The land could be utilized to the extent that the up-keep of the Shelter could be met thereby. The Society, through the generosity of Mr. Moore, was able to take advantage of every necessary measure towards fitting up and modernizing the building completely.

License Inspector T. M. French apprised the Society through Dr. Bray that the Central Baptist Church would contribute to the furnishing of the home.

Mr. Sandys stated that the Sunday schools of the city were in sympathy with the work of the Society, and that they would probably contribute a good share toward furnishing the home.

Mrs. S. Stephenson reported that the Sunshine Society would furnish a room.

Executive Officer Baxter was complimented by Mr. Patterson, who said that his duties were the most arduous of any officer in the Society, and that they were performed very satisfactorily in every respect.

All the officers were re-elected.

President—D. S. Patterson.
Secretary—Dr. R. V. Bray.
Treasurer—J. R. Gemmill.
Executive Officer—W. R. Baxter.

County Council representatives on the Board for 1912 are J. A. McGillivray, Reeve of Zone, Thamesville P.O., and Thos. R. Clark, Deputy Reeve of Raleigh, North Buxton P.O. The city council representatives on the Board for 1912 are Aldermen A. D. Westman and Ed. Wanless.

COLBORNE.

The Children's Aid Branch at Colborne has been re-organized with the following officers:—

President—Rev. T. J. Fenton.
Vice-Presidents—Rev. Thos. Cowen, Rev. P. B. Thornton, Mrs. Dean.
Secretary—Mr. C. H. Fenton.
Honorary Solicitor—Mr. W. L. Payne.
Agent—W. H. Smith.

DRESDEN.

The officers for Children's Aid Society for year 1911 are as follows:—

President—Mr. G. E. Weir.
Vice-President—Mrs. I. B. Webster.
Treasurer—Mrs. F. Laird.
Secretary—Mrs. C. Aikin.
Executive Committee—Mrs. D. McVean, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. N. Lindsay, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. T. Laird.

GUELPH AND WELLINGTON COUNTY.

The annual meeting of the Humane and Children's Aid Society of Wellington County was held in Carnegie Hall, Guelph. Sheriff Allan presided. Rev. T. H. Bates opened the proceedings with prayer.

Rev. Amos Tovell, in presenting his third annual report, said: "I wish to acknowledge the very faithful support that I have received from the members of the executive committee, without which the work could not have been done.

"Mrs. Allen, the Matron, has also done her part so well that the children brought to the home have had excellent care.

"The kindness and help of officials and the people of the city and county are most gratefully acknowledged.

"Although a period of weeks was taken by accident from the midst of the year's work, the increased interest on the part of others has made the total work greater than that of 1910. About three hundred and forty children were dealt with. One hundred and fifty different cases were given attention. Sixteen children became wards of the Society.

"At the time of our annual meeting there were eight children in the Shelter. The total number for the year was eleven. There are at present thirteen in the home.

"Eleven children were received as temporary inmates because of sickness in their homes. Three were run-away boys. Two were kept temporarily for court purposes. Eighteen were placed in foster homes. Thirteen were returned to their parents.

"Two older girls who did not do well in the homes where they were placed, were taken to the Industrial School.

"One hundred and fifteen wards were visited in the city and county. Two boys were found in unfavourable circumstances and recommendations for their removal were sent to Toronto. These cases received special attention under the direction of Mr. Kelso.

"It is impossible to tell what influences have been profitable in many homes visited where parents were encouraged or warned and children were placed under better conditions.

THE NEW SHELTER.

"The completion of the new Shelter has been an accomplishment from which the committee may well take much satisfaction. The formal opening of this beautiful and comfortable home by the Honourable Colonel J. M. Gibson, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, accompanied by Mr. Kelso, on the 14th of December, was an event in the history of the Society not soon to be forgotten. The committee is anxious to do all that is in their power to relieve the needs of children and show kindness to those who are so unfortunate as to suffer from the intemperance habit or other vices of parents."

OFFICERS SELECTED.

Hon. President—Dr. L. Brock.
President—Sheriff A. S. Allan.
First Vice-President—Mrs. T. Goldie.
Second Vice-President—Rev. C. H. Buckland.
Recording Secretary—Miss Melvin.
Treasurer—Mr. T. G. McMaster.
Inspector—Rev. Amos Tovell.
Solicitor—Mr. W. E. Buckingham.
Physicians—Dr. F. Walsh and Dr. H. C. McLean.
Veterinary Surgeons—Dr. G. Harvey, Dr. W. Davidson, Dr. Grenside.
Auditor—Mr. George Chapman.

Committee—The Mayor, the Warden of the County, the President of the Women's Institutes for the County, Mrs. J. Chadwick, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. J. C. Smith, Mrs. Wm. McDonald, Mrs. Scholfield, Mrs. McIntosh, Mrs. D. Allen, Mrs. James Anderson, Mrs. C. W. Dawson, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Gummer, Miss Robertson, Miss Forbes, Miss M. Howitt, Miss M. E. Thompson, Miss Wheatley, Mrs. Merewether, Mrs. J. O. Rose, Mrs. Andrew Anderson, Mrs. J. M. Taylor, Mr. D. Young, Mr. W. H. Hamilton, Mr. H. Horton, Mayor Merewether, and all the city pastors.

GANANOQUE.

The annual meeting of the Humane and Children's Aid Society was held in the Assembly Hall of the High School, Monday evening, October 23rd. Rev. H. Gracey acted as chairman.

In addition to a good attendance of adults, a large number of school children showed their interest also in the meeting by being present, and singing a "Band of Mercy" hymn. In the report of the year's work reference was made to the great loss the Society has just sustained in the death of its President, Rev. J. T. Pitcher, who had been its active and zealous leader for two years. The Society has another loss to record in the recent removal from the town of its Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Bowden, who was an interested and active member.

Mr. J. C. McConachie, M.A., of Kingston, gave an address on the work and aims of the Society.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows:—

Honorary President—Mr. Chas. Macdonald.
President—J. A. Jackson.
Honorary Vice-President—Hon. Geo. Taylor.
Secretary-Treasurer—Miss M. M. Carpenter.
Agent—Chas. Watt.
Solicitor—J. A. Jackson.

Executive Committee—The clergymen of the town, the public school teachers, Miss Machar, Mrs. B. O. Britton, Miss McCammon, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. J. A. Bullock, Miss Colton, Miss Locke, R. G. Graham, Dr. Mabee, E. O. Webster, W. C. Running.

GRAVENHURST.

The Annual Meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held in the Council Chamber on November 28th. Owing to several other meetings being scheduled for the same evening, the meeting was not so largely attended as this good cause deserves. The Secretary reported little active work done by the Society during the last year except keeping in touch with the children in town, who are already wards of the Society. The following officers were elected:

President—Mr. W. H. Gallichan.
Vice-President—Dr. Grant.
Treasurer—Mr. J. Graham.
Secretary—Mrs. Minns.
Committee—Revs. D. A. McKeracher, T. Edwards, Mayes, Church; Messrs. Morgan, Williams, Sloan, Minns, Stumpf, Hill, Dr. Cartwright; Mesdame Mickle, Fournier, Ryan, Brennen, Ditchburn, Sharpe, McPhee, Graham, Gallachin; Misses Babcock and Clarke.

HAMILTON.

The Annual Meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held in the board room of the Y. W. C. A. building, and the various reports presented showed the Society to be in a very flourishing condition financially, having a balance on hand of $977.10. The Chairman, Adam Brown, delivered a brief address, after which the Secretary, Miss Forbes, presented her annual report, in which she showed that during the past fifteen months the Society had taken care of 78 children. They were disposed of as follows· 28 girls and 11 boys placed in good foster homes; 13 returned to relatives; 1 died in the Infants' Home; 4 placed for hospital treatment, and 2 sent to the sanatorium, while there were in the institution at present 19 children. Since the last annual meeting, Inspector Pinch had investigated 428 cases affecting 824 children. The magistrate had dealt with 25 juveniles, 17 of whom had been handed over to the Society. Five boys and three girls were sent to Industrial Schools. A membership campaign had been started in April, 1910, with the result that 416 members had been added to the list, and the earnest plea was that each member would secure one new one during the ensuing year.

At the conclusion of her report, Miss Forbes tendered her resignation to the Board as Secretary, and said that it was with deep regret that she had to sever her connection with the Society in that capacity.

The Treasurer's report showed that the receipts for the past year had been $2,379.30, and the expenditures had totaled $1,402.20, leaving a balance on hand of $977.10.

It was moved by Col. Moore, seconded by J. J. Kelso, and unanimously adopted that the following be elected for the coming year:

Hon President—Adam Brown.
President—W. H. Wardrope, K.C.
1st Vice-President—Col. Moore.
2nd Vice-President—W. A. Robinson.
3rd Vice-President—H. L. Frost.
Secretary—Mrs. Urquhart.
Financial Secretary—Miss Forbes.
Treasurer—J. M. Burns.
Treasurer of Campaign Fund—Mrs. Dickson.
Inspector—J. C. Pinch.

The report of the Chief Constable, January, 1912, for the past year shows that the number of juvenile cases tried by the magistrate amounted to 144; lost children found, 19; sick and injured persons assisted, 1,252. Four children were given to the care of the Children's Aid Society.

HUNTSVILLE.

The Children's Aid Society in this town keeps a watchful and active interest over the needs of the children in the neighbourhood. Warnings and advice, when needed, are given by Chief Watson, and in one case a young girl in great danger from the neglect of her relatives was taken over by the Society and forwarded to Mr. Kelso, who has succeeded in caring for her awhile and then placing her in an excellent home, where every opportunity is given her to obtain education and Christian training. She is now quite lifted out of her danger and making progress towards a bright and useful life, free from all the lowering influences of her former home.

The following are the officers-elect for the present year:

President—Rev. J. S. I. Wilson.
Secretary-Treasurer—Mrs. J. W. Whiteside.
Agent—Chief J. G. Watson.
Hon Solicitor—Mr. D. M. Grant.
Hon. Physician—Dr. Casselman.

HURON COUNTY AND GODERICH.

For the past ten years there has been a Children's Aid branch at Goderich, but its work was greatly limited, owing to the work being left to two or three busy men, who could only attend to the most pressing cases. Practically nothing was attempted outside the town. During the past summer the Provincial Superintendent addressed several meetings, with the result that county organization was decided on. Mr. G. M. Elliott was appointed district representative, and he has met with great success; his zeal and discretion meeting with general endorsation. Branch Societies have been formed in Seaforth, Clinton, Brussels, etc., and many children protected from neglect and abuse.

At the December meeting, Mr. Elliott made an interesting report of his work, from which the following facts are taken:

"Several boys who were found doing petty-thieving were influenced by the Society to settle for stolen articles, and promised to do right in the future. The boys are under the supervision of the Society.

"Two children have been made wards of the Society during the month. A little girl, three years old, has been placed in a good home. A boy of twelve is waiting for a home, which at the time of writing has not been found. We think if the boy gets a chance he will make good. We also had a boy of fifteen given into our charge to take to the Industrial School. I think he has gone with his mind made up to learn something that will be useful to him in the future.

"Some friends of the Society handed in contributions to be used in purchasing Christmas cheer for the children. The amount spent in this way was $10.55. Some useful things were purchased, as well as fruit and candy. The number of children remembered was twenty-four.

"Besides the amount given above, some clothing was purchased and paid for by a lady member of the Society."

Sheriff Reynolds was appointed treasurer, Mr. R. S. Williams having resigned, consequent upon his removal to Toronto.

While no systematic canvass has been made for members of the Society in Goderich, nor any direct appeal for funds to carry on the work, it is hoped that citizens of all classes will show their sympathy with the officers of the Society by at least becoming members by payment of the small fee of $1 a year, and attending the monthly meetings, which are held on the first Monday of each month, at four o'clock, p.m., in the Court House.

SEAFORTH.

Mr. J. J. Kelso and Rev. C. R. Miller, agent at Berlin, held a field day at Seaforth, speaking in three of the churches and addressing a meeting in the town hall at the close of the services. The hall was crowded, and the interest shown was most gratifying. Lantern views were given and thrilling stories told of the work done. A collection and membership fees to the amount of $45 were handed in, and a local society formed with the following officers:

Honorary President—Mayor Greig.
President—J. E. T. Rogers, Principal of the Collegiate Institute.
Treasurer—John Beattie.
Secretary—John A. Wilson, Town Clerk.

The ministers of the town are vice-presidents, and two ladies were appointed from each church as members of the committee.

CLINTON.

A Children's Aid branch came into existence recently in Clinton, through the active work of District Agent G. M. Elliott, of Goderich. Revs. H. Ferguson and C. R. Miller, the C. A. S. inspectors from Stratford and Berlin, respectively, assisted. A mass-meeting was so well attended that the hall engaged was crowded, $45 was contributed toward the financial support of the Society, and the following officers were elected:

President—J. Hartley.
Secretary—Dr. C. W. Thompson.
Treasurer—Russell Manning.

WINGHAM.

A very successful campaign was conducted recently in this town with the object of forming a branch of the Children's Aid Society of Huron County. Mr. G. M. Elliott, the County Agent, accompanied by Rev. Mr. Pollock, of Goderich, and Rev. C. R. Miller, of Berlin, spoke in four churches of various denominations, and the same evening the town hall was well filled to hear an illustrated lecture on Child Saving.

This gathering was an exceptional success in every way; $75.00 was contributed to the work of Children's Aid, a local branch formed, and the following officers elected:

President—A. H. Musgrove, M.L.A.
Vice-Presidents—Abner Cosens and Town Ministers.
Secretary—John F. Groves.
Treasurer—C. P. Smith.
Executive Committee—Two ladies of each congregation.

BRUSSELS.

President—Rev. A. T. Wishart.
Vice-President—James Fox, Esq.
Treasurer—W. H. Gilroy.
Secretary—W. H. Kerr.

INGERSOLL.

The annual meeting of the Ingersoll branch of the Children's Aid Society was held in the council chamber. Satisfactory reports of the year's work were submitted by the Secretary and Treasurer, which were adopted. The following officers were elected:

President—T. R. Mayberry.

Vice-President—H. E. Robinson.

Secretary—J. F. Morrey.

Treasurer—R. J. Robertson.

Solicitor—J. G. Gibson.

Executive Committee—The above officers and Joseph Gibson, Mayor Coleridge, Wm. Dundass, Revs. McLean, Christie, Perkins, Bright, Fr. Gnam and the officers in charge of the Salvation Army.

Ladies Auxiliary—Mesdames Leake, Macaulay, Canfield, Noxon, Nelles, Mehennick, Mayberry, Smith, Christie, Bright, McLean, Perkins, Miss N. Dundass, the Deaconess, and the lady officers of the Salvation Army.

KINGSTON.

The best attended annual meeting in the history of the Society was held in St. George's Hall on December 4th, 1911. The President, Prof. A. Laird, M.A., occupied the chair and spoke most enthusiastically of the great advance that had been made in the Society's work during the past year. The agent had taken hold of the work vigorously, and had prosecuted it with zeal, diligence, intelligence and sympathy. More money had been devoted to the work this year than in all its previous history, and the results justified the expenditure.

Dr. O. D. Skelton, Professor of Political Economy in Queen's University, delivered an address on "The Playground or the Reformatory." He advocated supervised playgrounds, evening classes in manual training and domestic science, free libraries to serve as a continuation school. Play was as necessary as work for children, and good, cheap entertainment should not be abolished. It should be wholesome and clean.

Inspector J. C. McConachie made an interesting report of the work done since the end of February, 1911, when he actually commenced work on the field.

The following figures have their own story to relate: Visits and interviews, 2,155; letters sent out, 361; letters received, 323; families dealt with, 145; number of children, dealt with, 452; warnings issued, 138; cases in juvenile court, 49; children made wards, 24; placed in foster-homes, 23; placed twice or more, 3; returned to parents, 7;

sent to industrial schools, 6; addresses delivered in C. A. S. work, 20; wards visited in their foster-homes, 44; total number of wards, 83. The loss of one infant ward by death was reported; the others were all in good health and good homes. A record of where the families came from was kept, and it revealed the fact that 39.7% of the cases belonged to Kingston; 25.7% were simply driftwood (residing in no place for any length of time); 18.3% came from Britain recently, while 16.9% came from the County of Frontenac.

An analysis of the causes which led to interference by the Society reveals the following: Non-attendance at school: 15.7%; filthy homes, 25.7%; foul language, 25.7%; adult immorality, 22.6%; juvenile immorality, 8.8%; intemperance, 21.3%; bad temper, 20.2%; incorrigibility of children, 20%; parents who could not read or write, 14.8%; more than three children under 14 years in a family, 14.8%; one parent deceased, 14.7%; desertion and non-support, 11.2%; overcrowding, 10%; cruelty, 10%; feeble-mindedness, 10%; disability, 8%; violation of marriage law, 5%; begging, 3%; criminal parents, 3%; Roman Catholic cases, 22½%; Protestant cases, 77½%; ignorance, 90%; lack of religion in the home, 95%. Ten defective children were dealt with, and for these some public institution is required. Tuberculosis was strongly suspected in 7 cases, which have been investigated by the Daughters of the Empire and the needy ones relieved.

It was moved by Rev. T. W. Savary, and seconded by Mr. G. E. Hague, that this very satisfactory and encouraging report of the Inspector be received and adopted.

The Treasurer's report was exceedingly satisfactory, showing a balance on hand, including unpaid subscriptions, of $153.87.

The officers elected for the year 1912 are:

Hon. President—Mr. W. F. Nickle, M.P.

President—Prof. A. Laird, M.A.

Vice-Presidents—Mr. J. J. Behan, Rev. Douglas Laing, Rev. Dean Bidwell.

Secretary—Rev. J. Fairlie.

Treasurer—Mr. G. E. Hague, Manager of Merchants' Bank.

Inspector—J. C. McConachie, M.A.

Hon. Solicitor—Mr. G. M. Macdonnell, K.C.

Hon. Physicians—Drs. Anglin, Williamson, Gibson and McCarthy.

Committee—Rev. Canon Starr, Rev. H. D. Whitmore, Rev. T. W. Savary, Rev. W. F. Fitzgerald, Mr. Colin MacPherson, Prof. J. L. Morrison, Mr. T. F. Harrison, Mr. J. W. Corbett, Dr. E. F. Etherington, Mesdames Mowat, D. Ross, W. Aird, Bidwell, and Misses Ronan, White, Muckleston, Davidson, Connor, Levick and Machar.

KENORA.

Every year the object of the Society is better known and more interest taken in it by the citizens. The generous response of the citizens on Tag Day, when $757.27 was realized, is worthy of thanks and is proof of sympathy with the work done by the Society.

The need of a House of Refuge for the district should be kept before the Legislature until one is erected, as it would cover a long-felt want.

There were seven regular and three special meetings, with an average attendance of ten members.

The Hon. Agent, Rev. George A. Little, reported much good work.

Some eighteen cases have been dealt with in various ways, the following being a few samples:

A boy who ran away from home in Winnipeg and came to Kenora was sent back. Another boy who ran away from home in Winnipeg was detained here until his parents were communicated with in Winnipeg. The boy was sent back and the case was placed under the supervision of the Winnipeg C. A. S.

A boy who ran away from home in Brandon was taken in charge. Work was secured for him and a boarding house, and provision made for him to study in the night school at the Y. M. C. A. His friends were notified as to what had been done and at present he is working here.

Assistance was given in the case of a girl who was ill-treated by her step-father, and it is likely that she will be taken away from her home and the guardianship of the girl transferred to her grandmother.

The Society was favored with a visit from Mr. Miller, of Berlin, who came here as the representative of Mr. Kelso. Several cases were dealt with in company with him. A father who had difficulty with a daughter hard to control was given assistance, a warning was sent to the girl, and encouraging reports have been received.

A home against which many complaints had been received was visited. The father and mother were notified that they must protect the welfare of their two girls, or the children would be taken from them. Matters were let stand at that, but it may be necessary to take more drastic action soon.

Mr. Kelso has appointed Mr. Frank Blain, of Fort William, agent for this district. Mr. Blain has offered to co-operate with us in finding homes for children, and it may no longer be necessary for us to place children through the Manitoba Association. At present Mr. Blain could place several children.

When in Toronto last summer, your agent visited Mr. Kelso, and received from him much information about the work. The thanks of the Society are due to Mr. Kelso for the assistance that he has given.

The thanks of the Society are also due to Mr. J. A. Kinney, to Magistrate McLennan, to Chief Constable Gordon, to Mrs. Humble, for her sympathetic help as Probation Officer for girls; also to the Secretary of our local Society, Mrs. Earngey, for the care and attention that she has carefully given to the work.

A Truant Officer should be appointed by the town. At present the Chief of Police acts in this capacity. In every case reported to him he has acted promptly and effectively, but along with his many other duties it is impossible for him to give the time and attention necessary to the duties of Truant Officer. An officer giving special attention to this work could do much efficient service in attending to scholars who are not at school regularly, in looking up children who are not at school at all, and in preventing children working in school hours who are not beyond the age when the law requires them to attend school.

Then a regular detention home should be secured. At present children are detained in the police cells. Sometimes there are no other prisoners in at the time, but this is not always the case. The Children's Protection Act distinctly states that no children are to be detained in police cells along with other prisoners.

OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected for 1911-12:

President—Mrs. R. J. N. Pither.

First Vice-President—Mrs. J. Hose.

Second Vice-President—Mrs. W. G. Cameron.

Secretary—Mrs. J. P. Earngey.

Assistant Secretary—Miss Alice Fife.

Treasurer—Mrs. James A. Horan.

Assistant Treasurer—Mrs. P. H. Austin.

Relief Committee—Mrs. James Robinson, Mrs. W. J. Gunne, Mrs. Riley, Mrs. A. S. Cuthbert, Mrs. Alfred Parsons, Mrs. J. W. Humble; Convener, Mrs. James Sharman.

Board of Management, Children's Aid—Mrs. Hose, Mrs. Austin, Mrs. Machin, Miss Fife, Mrs. Scovil, Mrs. Wm. Mackenzie, Mrs. Caniff, Mrs. Humble, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Robinson, Bishop Lofthouse, Mr. J. Johnson, Archdeacon McKim, Mr. A. Parsons, Sheriff Humble, Rev. Geo. A. Little, Capt. Machin, Dr. Scovil, J. T. Brett, Rev. Mr. Wilson.

Solicitors—Mr. J. A. Kinney, Mr. Allan McLennan.

Probation Officers—Rev. Mr. Little, Mrs. J. W. Humble.

Agent—Chief Gordon.

LONDON.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society, held in the Shelter on Wharncliffe Road, was made notable by the presence of Hon. J. M. Gibson, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. The chair was occupied by Sheriff Cameron, and reports were presented from the Board of Directors, Inspector Joseph Sanders, and the Probation Officer, Mr. James A. Stevenson.

The report of the Board of Directors argued for a still more energetic and aggressive work in London. On this point the report read:

MORE WORK IN 1912.

"The Board is convinced that much more could and should be done in this direction than is at present undertaken. Those who have most actively identified themselves with child protective and delinquency preventive work in our Society know best of the failures as well as the successes. To reduce the failures to the lowest possible number, in other words to extend supervision over juvenile delinquents of both sexes, is a project demanding—urgently demanding—thought. The Board has been impressed by their knowledge of conditions among us of the necessity for a forward movement in the interest of the boys and girls of our city who from factory or workshops spend their evenings on the street, solely because of the lack of sympathetic companionship under more uplifting surroundings. The needs are urgent. London is of the size and the conditions under which our industrial population of young people exist are such as make it possible both from a moral and economic point of view to establish such surroundings as will reduce delinquency to a residuum and increase our industrial output materially. The Board has had this urgency in consideration for some time, and now feel that a forward movement in the interest of those more immediately concerned should be at once undertaken."

Mr. James A. Stevenson had an interesting report to submit, one feature of which was the work of the Elder Brothers, who at present have twenty boys in their care. Mr. Stevenson referred to the assistance he had received from Mr. Harold Snell, and from Boys' Secretary G. Chadwick, of the Y. M. C. A.

THE INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Inspector Sanders submitted a lengthy report that recorded a year of wonderful activity in the interests of London children. By citing particular instances that had come under his observation, he was able to bring out clearly the varied work that the Society is doing. The report continued:

"We expect in the year 1912 to see a great advancement in the amount of social work of this kind undertaken by the churches and other organizations in the city which are interested in the amelioration of social conditions, and it will be increasingly a special part of the work of our office to bring children and young boys and girls in need of such guidance and opportunities into touch with individual persons and bodies of people who will undertake to provide the same. A good start has been made in this direction, and we are confident that there will be no halting place while a single child remains in the city in need of such services. I do not consider it any exaggeration to say that to-day there are at least 1,000 children in the city badly in need of such friendly intervention if they are to be kept from the formation of such wayward habits and associations as will blight their whole lives, and many hundreds more who cannot develop into a type of citizenship which we will be glad to own if they are left to their own devices and nothing is done toward supplying the good influences and training so noticeably lacking in their own homes."

THE WORK IS LASTING.

The Inspector illustrated the lasting success of the work being done in the following statement:

"There are now forty five of our wards who are married, living in homes of their own and doing well. There are probably even more than this, as not all have kept in communication with us, but we know of forty-five who have settled down in this way. Another interesting fact is that in looking over the list of 891 children that we have handled, we found a record of only 10 deaths, showing that the children we have placed out have been healthy and normal in every respect. Of the 891 children handled, about 750 have been placed into foster homes, and there are about 500 at present in the homes in which they were placed by the Society."

The financial statement presented showed receipts during the year of $3,650.24, and disbursements of $3,281.02, leaving a balance of $369.22.

Executive and Officers.

Lady Patronesses—Mrs. C. M. R. Graham, Lady Gibbons, Mrs. Thos. Coffey, Mrs. C. S. Hyman.

President—Sheriff D. M. Cameron.

Vice-Presidents—Mrs. Yarker, Mrs. Leonard, Jas. A. Stevenson.

Treasurer—J. I. A. Hunt.

Secretary and Inspector—Joseph Sanders.

Assistant Inspector—Adam McGuire.

Assistant Secretary—Helen Tufts.

Honorary Solicitors—Messrs. McKillop & Murphy.

Board of Management—Mrs. W. C. Allen, Mrs. Thos. Baker, Mrs. F. P. Betts, Miss Boyd, Mrs. G. T. Brown, Mrs. H. S. Blackburn, Miss Bullen, Mrs. T. H. Carling, Mrs. F. P. Drake, Mrs. Dreaney, Mrs. T. C. Duncan, Mrs W. T. Edge, Miss Elliott, Miss A. Elliott, Mrs. Hume Cronyn, Mrs. H. E. Gates, Miss Helen Gibbons, Mrs. J. H. Ginge, Miss Graydon, Mrs. F. R. Hardie, Mrs. F. F. Harper, Mrs. (Col.) Hodgins, Mrs. J. I. A. Hunt, Mrs. J. W. Jones, Mrs. E. N. King, Miss Dora Labatt, Mrs. Leonard, Mrs. Talbot Macbeth, Mrs. McGarvey, Miss S. Macklin, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Mulkern, Mrs. Patteson, Mrs. A. Purdy, Mrs. Regan, Mrs. D. McLean, Miss Macfie, Mrs. F. A. Reid, Mrs. W. B. Richardson, Mrs. E. B. Smith, Mrs. G. N. Spencer, Mrs. A. Thompson, Mrs. Jas. Thorpe, Mrs. John Weld, Mrs. W. E. Wismer, Mrs. Yarker, Mrs. W. A. Young, Geo. W. Armstrong, Sheriff Cameron, V. Cronyn, Dr. F. R. Eccles, T. B. Escott, F. H. Heath, J. I. A. Hunt, Rev. J. G. Inkster, Jas. A. Stevenson, G. Chadwick, E. R. Wilson, M. P. McDonagh, W. H. Wortman, H. Snell, Rev. J. V. Tobin, Rev. Mr. Harrison, Ald. Ashplant, Ald. Bennett.

The Juvenile Court.

Following are the statistics of the Juvenile Court for the year commencing December 1, 1910, and ending November 30, 1911. There is a most remarkable decrease in the number of offences, the number for this year being 150, against 268 in 1910. You will also be pleased to notice that whereas there were 55 theft charges in 1910, there were only 34 in 1911.

The charges were as follows: Disorderly conduct, 48; theft, 34; damage to property, 18; vagrancy, 2; assault, 2; truancy, 7; breach of by-law, 23; trespass, 12; neglected children, 4; total, 150.

The sentences were as follows: Dicharged, 78; sentence suspended, 47; fined, 16; committed to industrial schools, 8; deported to England, 1; total, 150.

Other children dealt with as illustrated by the foregoing incidents were as follows: Children and young people in trouble dealt with, 85; Children reported as neglected or ill-treated, or in any way not properly looked after in their own homes, and an effort made to remedy conditions, 227; Uncontrollable children brought to the office by parents and guardians for warning and advice, 54; Children whose parents came to office seeking advice about other matters connected with their welfare, 73.

All these cases were given the most careful consideration, and we have reason to believe that much good to the children, to the parents and to the homes of the city in general has resulted.

LINDSAY.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held in the town council chamber, with the largest attendance in many years. Much interest was taken in the work by the members present.

The chair was occupied by Dr. White, President of the Society.

It was moved by Rev. Canon Marsh, seconded by Mrs. Rea, that the meeting give expression of regret for the loss of a valuable member, by the death of the late Mr. S. J. Fox, M.P.P.

Mrs. E. E. Sharpe reported as follows: Your Secretary begs to report on the work of the year now closing. Six meetings have been held during the year with an average attendance of eight members per meeting. As recorded in the minutes of our last annual gathering the question of securing shelter was considered, but no definite action was planned for, and so the year has passed on to a close. The need of a Shelter is very great at present, and cases that might be dealt with in a satisfactory manner, are allowed to go unattended, and thus remain until a more serious phase of the deplorable circumstances again comes to light, as has been the case in many instances in the past.

During the year certain families in town have been visited, and warned to look after their children in a better manner.

A man addicted to the use of strong drink who has had the full charge of his young son (the mother being dead), has been warned by our solicitor that unless there be immediate and marked improvement in his, the father's habits, the Children's Aid Society will take steps to secure the guardianship of the child.

The Society has been able to give valuable assistance in many cases where neglected and dependent children were concerned.

Mrs. Burke, of Reaboro, still continues to contribute many useful articles of clothing for the children, and Mrs. Corneil, also of Reaboro, has sent us useful articles for children's wear.

Our Society was favored by having the Provincial Superintendent of the Children's Aid Department, Mr. J. J. Kelso, of Toronto, and his able assistant, Hugh Ferguson, of Stratford, visit our town and address large audiences in several of the churches. A mass meeting in the Academy of Music after the close of the evening services was also addressed by Mr. Kelso, who strongly advocated a Children's Shelter.

Officers elected:

Honorary President—Dr. Vrooman.
President—Dr. White.
First Vice-President—Mr. Rogers.
Second Vice-President—Mr. Rea.
Secretary—Mrs. Sharpe.
Treasurer—Mrs. Milne.

NAPANEE.

The Children's Aid Society of this town continues its watchful interest over neglected children of the district. One special case is now under consideration in order to decide the wisest course of action.

The annual meeting was held during the early part of January, and officers elected for the ensuing year.

It is to be regretted that the President, Mr. F. Burrows, has removed from the neighborhood, after a period of useful work with the Society. But happily Councillor Dr. T. W. Simpson has been elected President, and the interests of the Society will be well cared for in his hands.

Officers elected:
President—Dr. T. W. Simpson.
First Vice-President—Mrs. McGurn.
Second Vice-President—Mrs. C. H. Edwards.
Secretary—Mrs. F. L. Hooper.
Treasurer—Mrs. W. A. Grange.

NORFOLK COUNTY (SIMCOE.)

Largely through the fact of having Mr. D. E. McIntosh giving most of his time to children's work, the Society in Norfolk County has accomplished a great deal of useful work. This is the general experience. Unless there is an active man guiding the work the most influential committee that could be named will not amount to much. Mr. McIntosh reports as follows:

The Children's Aid Society of Simcoe and Norfolk County has had a good record. During the year 1911 we have apprehended twenty-four children, seventeen of whom were committed to the Society; the other seven were allowed to remain with their parents, on the parents promising reformation. Of the seventeen committed, sixteen are now in foster homes, and one is at the Alexandra Industrial School, Toronto.

It is quite right and natural to ask " What benefits have come to the children you have taken in charge? In the first place, I would say that their physical condition has been greatly improved. Children taken in rags, now well and properly clothed; who were emaciated and starved, their cheeks now glow with health. We took in charge one little girl baby only a few months old as nearly starved to death as can be imagined, and would have died in a few days if it had not been rescued. But under the fostering care of our matron it began to thrive, was finally adopted by a young couple, and is to-day the pride of their home, seemingly as much beloved by them as though it were their own natural child. The effects of religious training very marked in some. One little boy was taken from a home of great depravity and placed with a German family. After being with them six months his foster parents called at my place with this child. They were very proud of him, and asked him to sing for us, and the child sang a hymn in German. He repeated the Lord's prayer in English and German, also the Lutheran Creed in both languages, as well as the prayer he uses on retiring at night and on arising in the morning. There are four girls now living good lives in good homes, who would be living lives of shame if they had not been rescued by our Society. One of these, a young girl of 16 years, wrote me, saying, " I thank you, Mr. McIntosh, for placing me here. I am trying to be good myself, and also trying to help others to be good."

As agent of the Society my policy has ever been to take a child from its parents only as a last resort, endeavoring first, if possible, to improve home conditions. In prosecuting my work I have had the help and encouragement of all clergymen and officials of the County, and my thanks are again due to the *Simcoe Reformer* and *British Canadian* for printing our notices without charge.

A deputation waited upon the County Council early in the present year, and in response to their appeal on behalf of the Children's Aid work, a grant of $200 was made. Mr. Frank Reid, President; Mr. Frank Cooke, P.S.I., and D. E. McIntosh, Agent of the C.A.S. for Simcoe, composed the deputation.

Officers for the year 1911 are as follows:
President—Frank Reid.
First Vice-President—H. S. McPherson.
Second Vice--President—George Williamson.
Treasurer—Elias Boughner.
Secretary—M. L. House.
Honorary Solicitors—Kelly & Porter.
Agent—D. E. McIntosh.

NORTH BAY.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held in the town hall. The President, Mr. Wm. McKenzie, occupied the chair. He stated that the Secretary's book was lost after the last meeting, consequently no records of the work of the Society were in the possession of the officers. Rev. T. J. Ferguson was appointed secretary pro tem. Rev. W. W. Ryan, agent of the Society, gave an extended report, showing the work done during the year, the number of children rescued from unsanitary and undesirable homes and placed in favorable homes. Others were in probation and some mothers were allowed to retain their children on condition that they made an improvement in the treatment of the children. E. W. Ross, Treasurer, read his report, showing a very small amount of money had been paid in for the work, far from sufficient to meet the heavy demands. Mr. Ryan gave a statement of the money received by him, about $480, while he had expended over $700. He also stated that he had not been able to collect any money, as the actual work of looking after the children demanded all his time.

Social conditions, both in the town and district, were exceedingly bad, and he thought if the people realized the misery and wretchedness of the children, they would give more liberally to remedy their condition.

Officers elected:

President—Thomas Wallace.

Treasurer—E. W. Ross.

Recording Secretary—Thomas Patton.

Agent—W. W. Ryan.

Members of the Executive—Ministers of the town, and Mrs. W. G. Rankin, Mrs. Dickie, Mr. Rankin, Mrs. Sinton, Mrs. Rorabeck, Mr. Hutcheson, Mrs. T. L. Ballie, Mrs. C. Winters, Mr. F York, Mrs. Price, Mrs. Morgan, Mr. Wright, Mrs. A. Brown, Mrs. Morgan, Mr. Bourke.

NIAGARA FALLS.

The annual meeting of the Humane and Children's Aid Society brought out a large attendance. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. A. D. Robb, followed by introductory remarks from Mayor Dores, who officiated as chairman.

The principal features of the evening were the reading of Inspector Black's report, covering his past year's work, and the illustrated lecture by P. C. Laverton Harris, of the Toronto Humane Society, on "The Influence of the Beautiful."

Inspector Black's Report.

Much useful work for children was undertaken during the year. Cases were cited where it was necessary to remove children from the influences of degradation and vice to comfortable homes in other parts of the Province. In some instances the inspector's life was threatened if he took the children from their wretched homes, but he took them, and they are now much better off.

The indifference of parents in allowing their children to roam the streets at late hours was the source of much waywardness, and ultimate moral destruction of the children.

In the police court, where it is necessary to deal with children sometimes, Mr. Black notes with pleasure the consideration and kindness exercised by Magistrate Fraser.

At the Southend, in Stamford, the officers of the Children's Aid Society have opened up the nucleus of a Shelter for neglected children, under the charge of Miss M. Martin, where any articles of furniture, bedding, or young children's clothing, new or second-hand, will be gratefully received and acknowledged.

Public playgrounds are advocated for children, and citizens generally are asked to take an interest in the Children's Aid Society.

A summary of the work done by the Society shows a total of 26 cases investigated, 102 visits to families, 60 visits made in the county outside of the city, and letters to the number of 166 written concerning boys and girls.

At the close of the report a vote of thanks accompanied the adoption of the report.

Following are the officers elected for another year:

OFFICERS.

President—Charles Black (also inspector).

First Vice-President—John Logan.

Second Vice-President—James Morden.

Secretary—Miss M. E. Smith.

Treasurer—J. G. Cadham.

Hon. Solicitor—D. B. White.

Hon. Veterinary—Dr. Watson.

Executive Committee—Messrs. J. H. Stuart, James Mowat, A. Monro Grier, K.C., Dr. Wilson, John Muir, Dr. Musgrove, J. E. P. Rothwell, Thomas Berriman, W. H. Arison, J. D. Dickson, Wm. Edward, H. J. Wambold, F. H. Leslie, W. G. Ward; Mesdames J. H. Stuart, George Hanan, George Payne, Abel Land, F. J. Gribble, David Waltho, Frank Anderson, James Barry, H. R. Elliott, C. E. Willox, W. H. Arison; Misses M. A. Henderson, Annie Butters, M. Adair Black, J. Bush, E. L. Lundy, and the clergymen of the city.

OTTAWA.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Ottawa Society took place in the Hall of the Carnegie Library. Among those present were: W. L. Scott, President, in the chair; Col. Irwin, C.M.G.; J. E. Askwith, Juvenile Court Judge; Messrs. John Gorman, J. R. Armstrong, A. H. Whitcher, J. S. Harterre, P. B. Taylor, W. W. Edgar, E. J. Daly, G. W. Seguin; R. M. Stewart, C. S. Stapledon, Rev. Canon Pollard, Rev. W. A. Read, Rev. J. H. Turnbull, with Mrs. John Thorburn, Mrs. Courtney, Mrs. Harterre, Mde. Rheaume, Mde. Belleisle, Mrs. McGillicudy, Mde. Gravelle, Mde. Bruchesi, Mrs. Hunt, Miss Mansfield, Miss Scott, Miss Sutcliffe, Miss Rothwell, Miss I. Stewart, Miss Marshall, Miss Campbell, Miss Cassaday, Miss Watkinson, Miss Cameron, Mr. John Keane (Secretary).

The report for the year was read by Miss Cameron, Assistant Secretary, giving a general review of the work; immediately following, Mde. Bruchesi and Miss Cassaday presented reports on the probation work for boys and girls under their supervision. Mr. Stewart, Detention Home Officer, presenting his report, detailing the movements of the children in the Home over which he and Mrs. Stewart presided.

Mr. P. B. Taylor, Honorary Treasurer, laid before the meeting a financial statement for the year, showing receipts from all sources, $1,896.13, with expenditure of $1,463.40, leaving a balance for the year of $432.72. Mr. Taylor explained that this favorable balance was in part due to a special fund that had been begun for the addition to the Detention Home, which was intended to be put up by subscription, but afterwards the subscribers authorized these funds to be turned over to the Society, also a $75 grant was paid in addition to the annual grant of $300 from the city, which made the showing much more favorable than it would normally have been. Mr. Taylor also spoke strongly of the need of the Society being better sustained by more liberal subscriptions, and that the response from the public should be more general than it is. He also laid emphasis on his opinion that the Probation Officers were much underpaid and that some effort should be made by which their valuable services could be acknowledged in a more substantial way.

Mr. J. E. Askwith, Juvenile Court Judge, spoke at some length, relating his experiences in the court, his desire to do the best that possibly could be done for the boys and girls coming before him charged with delinquency. He was gratified to be able to state that crime among juveniles has been absent to a considerable extent, and that the charges generally are those anyone might expect amongst youthful persons. He endeavored as far as possible to meet the views of the Secretary and the Probation Officers in dealing with the children, and trusted that the results of such efforts were in the main satisfactory. It was a very difficult task to know just how far to go either in severity or leniency, but he tried to deal with children coming before him in the way that a wise and judicious father would do.

Rev. Canon Pollard spoke at length on the work of the Society. He had the privilege and advantage of being at its inception and from the first identified with it and no one could have imagined at that time the dimensions to which it has attained, with all its various forms of activity and usefulness.

Mrs. John Thorburn, Vice-President, said it was a pity, notwithstanding the great and useful work the Society had accomplished, that still more was not done. She regretted that at her time of life she could not give the time and attention she would like to the work, and trusted that ladies and gentlemen younger in years would do more to associate themselves with those who required encouragement, direction and sympathy, and that the big-sister and big-brother movement were capable of doing an enormous amount of good.

Mr. W. L. Scott, President, then addressed the meeting, and during his remarks said: The reports speak for themselves and are certainly most gratifying, indicating, as they do, so large a measure of success. I think that Mr. Askwith's statement that our work is successful in 75% of the cases of delinquent children is too conservative. It appears to me that 95% would be nearer the mark. Out of 214 children coming before the court only three had to be sent to an industrial school. That is less than 2½%. And as all who make a practice of attending the weekly meetings must be aware, while we have failures among those who are on probation, the percentage of them is extremely small.

The most notable achievement under the head of improved facilities for work has been the securing the new wing of the Detention Home. Its completion will enable us to remedy a very serious disadvantage under which the institution has labored in the past by making it possible to provide indoor occupation for the children confined there.

As pointed out by the Honorary Treasurer, another matter on which we should this year approach the city is that of a larger grant. The money grant from the city is only $300. It should at least be large enough to provide adequate salaries for our Probation Officers. They are public officials and should be adequately remunerated for their valuable services out of public funds.

Another improvement at which we should aim is the systematic medical examination of all children coming before the Juvenile Court. As has been pointed out in the report, when children are brought before the court, it is the parents, or other adults, rather than the children, who are in most cases to blame. I think we might almost say that this is a fact to a greater or less degree in almost every case. There are, however, not a few children whose delinquency is in a large measure due to physical defect. Such a defect can frequently be remedied, with the result that the difficulty of managing the child is largely, if not entirely, removed.

The following officers were elected:

OFFICERS.

President—W. L. Scott.

Honorary Treasurer—P. B. Taylor.

Secretary—John Keane.

Vice-Presidents—John Gorman, Mde. Rheaume, Rev. Canon Pollard, Mrs. John Thorburn, Sir Louis H. Davies, K.C.M.G., and Rev. Canon Sloan.

Council for the ensuing year—W. P. Archibald, J. R. Armstrong, Mde. Boisvert, Mrs. (Dr.) Belisle, Dr. Mary Bryson, T. H. Burns, Rev. Father Constantineau, Mrs. J. M. Courtney, Miss Flora A. Campbell, E. J. Daly, A. A. Dion, W. W. Edgar, R. J. Farrell, Miss Alice Fitzpatrick, Mrs. John Fraser, Mde. J. E. Gravelle, J. C. Harterre, Mrs. S.

Horne, Mrs. Hunt, Col. Irwin, C.M.G., Mrs. C. H. Keefer, Mrs. R. H. Kenny, Mde. Lacas, J. F. Lanigan, Mrs. W. A. Leggo, Mrs. P. Larmonth, Miss Emily L. Marshall, Miss Mansfield, Jos. McNabb, L. R. O'Connell, Rev. R. G. Peever, Rev. W. A. Read, W. Lyle Reid, A. Robertson, Miss Rothwell, Miss Sadlier, G. W. Seguin, G. B. Smart, Miss Mary McK. Scott, E. P. Stanton, Miss C. Sutcliffe, Rev. G. W. H. Troop, Rev. J. H. Turnbull, Rev. Father Theriault, A. H. Whitcher, Rev. F. H. Wimberley, with the representatives of the city orphanages.

OWEN SOUND.

Seventeen years have elapsed since the first report of the Children's Aid Society of Owen Sound and the County of Grey was presented. It was subsequently printed on one side of a small sheet of paper and stated that five children had been committed and were all placed in homes with little or no cost to the Society. These children were the front rank of the two hundred and seventy-five who have been, or are, wards of the Society up to date.

The usual amount of encouragement and discouragement, of success and failure, has marked our progress, and in accordance with the Divine law of compensation "God has put the one thing over against the other," and the result has proved that the work of rescuing the neglected and dependent children in our midst is eminently worth while.

No less than thirty-seven children have been made wards of this Society since January 1st, 1911.

The first of these were two brothers and a sister, whose father had deserted them, and their mother could not, or did not, care for them properly. She was allowed to keep the little girl on the condtiion that she be sent to school regularly and cared for generally. The boys were sent to our Shelter, and though they were ragged and dirty they had been neither abused nor starved and are very nice boys. The elder has been placed in a good home, and the younger will be placed before long.

A lad of fourteen, whose mother was dead and whose father had deserted him, had been left in the care of his grandmother, who could no longer provide for him. A home was ready for him as soon as he could be protected from any future interference from his father by being made a ward of the Society.

Two children, also deserted by the father, and whose mother was unable to provide for all her family, were committed by the magistrate.

A poor, abused little girl was rescued in a wretched home in a distant part of the county and sent to the Shelter. It did not seem possible that the child could ever become normal again, but care and kindness are doing their work and she is improving.

A family of six children were removed from the control of an immoral mother and committed by the local magistrate in another part of the county. The eldest, a girl of fifteen, had to be sent to a maternity institution. Her mother is entirely responsible for her condition. The second girl had left her home and found another, where she was allowed to remain. A boy of thirteen was allowed to remain at home to help his father on the farm. Two little girls were sent to the Shelter and are now in good homes; the youngest boy was left with his mother.

Four children belonging to a widow who was unable to provide for them, were committed by the magistrate. As three of them were nice girls there was no difficulty in finding good homes for them. The youngest, a boy of one year, is an attractive little fellow, and should soon find a place.

Two children, a girl of about eleven and a boy of six, were taken from a home where the parents were charged with drunkenness. On a promise of sobriety for the future the children were returned to their home, where they still are. It is hoped that the mutual love of parents and children, which is unusually strong in this case, will prove an antidote to the poison of alcohol, and that the children may lead their parents into paths of sobriety; this case is being well watched.

Two boys aged eight and ten, respectively, whose parents were utterly unworthy, and who were being sorely neglected, were made wards of the Society. They have been placed in the care of some relatives, now that they can be protected from the parents, who will be responsible for them for the present.

Another family of six children were taken from their parents after many complaints as to the home conditions and the father's behaviour. The children were not being sent regularly to school and were not sufficiently clothed. Attempts had been made for two years to induce the parents to allow the Society to send a little girl of eleven, who is a deaf mute, to the school in Belleville, but we were unsuccessful until the child, as well as the other five, were committed. This has been done now, and the girl is doing well, the only regret being that she was not sent two years ago.

Of the thirty-seven children made wards, thirteen were returned to their own homes; the same number have been placed in foster-homes; four are in various institutions; two are dead; five are still in the Shelter.

There are upwards of thirty children placed in foster-homes in Owen Sound and its immediate vicinity. With a few exceptions they have all been visited during the year, and in nearly every case the homes and the children are mutually satisfied. Between four and five hundred letters and post cards have been written, and numerous interviews have been held on a variety of cases. Complaints have been received, and, where necessary, have been investigated by the Special Constable, Mr. King, who renders valuable service.

The Shelter.—The most important matter *re* the Shelter is that the Town Council has consented to provide a more suitable building for this purpose than the one now in use. More and better accommodation and equipment will add largely to the scope and effectiveness of our work, and the thanks of the Society are due to Dr. Hershey and the Council for this boon.

Between forty and fifty children have been in the Shelter this year. The matron, Mrs. Carson, is still giving the work her constant care and attention, ably assisted by her daughter, and the children know (some of them for the first time in their lives) what it means to have a home.

The Society owes much of the physical well-being of the Children in the Shelter to Dr. Middlebro, and, during his absence, to Dr. Danard, for their prompt and careful attention in cases of sickness. A little girl with defective eyesight received from Dr. Burt careful examination and suitable glasses, which improved her sight and appearance. —J. E. Lediard, agent.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Hon. President—R. B. Miller.

President—H. H. Burgess.

Vice-Presidents—Dr. Allan Cameron, Owen Sound; M. Forhan, Owen Sound; James Shaw, Owen Sound; Mrs. D. R. Dobie, Owen Sound; Mrs. Bridgewater, Owen Sound; H. H. Miller, Hanover; E. Y. Godfrey, Meaford; N. W. Campbell, Durham; Mr. Huff, Meaford.

Treasurer—Sheriff Moore, Owen Sound.

Secretary—A. E. Trout, Owen Sound.

Hon. Solicitor—John Armstrong.

Agent—Mrs. James Lediard.

Special Constable—S. G. King.

Executive—Mrs. H. H. Miller, Hanover; Miss Julyan, Brookeholm; Mrs. E. Y. Godfrey, Meaford; Mrs. McArthur, Durham; J. C. Ryan, Rev. Father Burke, Mrs. Burgess, Miss M. Fox, J. E. Doyle, Miss Dobie, Miss Spragge, Rev. W. J. Cadman, Mrs. A. E. Trout, Mrs. Robert Shaw, Mrs. D. M. Butchart, Mrs. J. C. Forster, Jas. Manning, Owen Sound; W. H. Ball, M.P., Miss May Notter, Rev. J. L. McCallom, Mrs. N. W. Campbell.

OSHAWA.

Children's Aid work in Oshawa and Ontario County has made great progress during the past year. A campaign for a Children's Shelter was inaugurated by Chief Constable Hind, who is the executive officer of the Society, and as a result of a series of meetings, addressed by Mr. Kelso, Mr. Miller and others, about four thousand dollars was secured and a building purchased. This building is now open for the reception and care of children, and the townspeople generally are greatly interested in the work. The money was subscribed by all classes of the people, and it was exceedingly encouraging to note the deep interest taken in this worthy movement.

Miss Annie Henderson is acting as Superintendent of the Shelter, and is assisted by a committee of three ladies and three gentlemen. Rev. E. C. Hall has been appointed as organizing agent and is at present making a special appeal throughout the district for funds to carry on the Society's work.

Children's Shelter, Oshawa.

Officers:
Honorary Presidents—John Cowan, Esq.; F. L. Fowke, Esq.
President—G. W. McLaughlin, Esq.
1st Vice-President—J. D. Storie, Esq.
2nd Vice-President—Fred. Bull, Esq.
Honorary Solicitor—W. E. N. Sinclair, Esq., B.A., LL.D., M.P.P.
Treasurer—Miss Maud Mothersill.
Collector—Mrs. F. W. Bull.
Secretary—W. B. Puckett, Esq.
Superintendent of Shelter—Miss Annie Henderson.
Executive Officer—Chief Hind.
Organizing Agent—Rev. E. Hall.

ORILLIA.

The annual meeting of the Orillia branch of the Children's Aid Society was held on Tuesday, 5th of December. The President, Mr. George McKee, occupied the chair. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Ensign George Weir. The President in a brief address explained the purpose and organization of the Society, showing in what respects it was useful to the community, and in what directions it was powerless. In rescuing the deserted, in providing homes for the destitute, and in correcting neglect in the home it found its vocation.

Mr. William Grant, Treasurer, read a statement of the receipts and expenditure, showing a balance in hand of $64.84.

Mr. J. D. Knox, Secretary, read his report of the year's work. On motion of Mr. Blackstone, seconded by Mr. Grant, a vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Knox for his interest in the work of the Society.

The brief sketch of a year's work contained in the report was as follows:

One general meeting of the Society was held, and three meetings of the Executive officers, besides numerous informal consultations. Fifty letters were received and answered. A large amount of literature was distributed. Every ward of this branch was visited, and by special arrangement with Mr. Kelso, your Secretary saw many children in their foster-homes. In most cases the children were found to be in good homes and well treated. Two girls were changed to new foster-homes, and one girl of sixteen years was allowed to return to her father under supervision of the Society. The Secretary and the Chief of Police investigated ten complaints or charges, and advice or warning was given when needed. Help was rendered to two or three branches in tracing shiftless foster-parents. No cases were brought before the police magistrate in 1911; watch has been kept over three girls of sixteen years, who were in suspicious surroundings. A few boys were found employed contrary to the provisions of the Juvenile Labour Act, but it must be said that our merchants and employers do not often violate the Act. No collections have been made and no donations received during the year, but to offset this there has been very little expenditure. If the Society could enlist the sympathy and co-operation of more ladies in visiting places where advice and encouragement are sorely needed, much would be done for scores of children whom the authority of the law or the drastic measures of correction can never reach. And if their efforts were supplemented by small grants from the municipality, they would be doubly effective.

Officers elected:

President—H. T. Blackstone.
Vice-President—Geo. McKee.
Secretary—J. D. Knox.
Treasurer—Wm. Grant.
Agent—Chief Reid.

PARRY SOUND DISTRICT.

Mr. J. Ryder, Secretary of the Children's Aid branch at Parry Sound, writes:

The work of this Society has been strenuous. Sixteen children have been made wards of the Society during the year 1911, seven boys and nine girls, and all of them have been placed in comfortable homes. Also thirty-nine children, wards of the Province have been visited; they are without exception receiving good care and attention. Recently the Society removed a fourteen-year-old girl from evil surroundings; eight warnings were sent out to careless parents. Two cases of feeble-minded women were dealt with; one case of desertion of wife and five children; visited homes in surrounding district and improvements followed; court attended, 24 times; letters written, 60; 55 letters received; clothing supplied to two families. Our work is beginning to show itself; not one boy in town has been brought before the magistrate during 1911 for misconduct. Much more good work could be done if the ways and means were ample to carry it on in our sparsely settled district.

President—Rev. W. C. Watch.

First Vice-President—R. A. Cowling.

Executive—Rev. F. W. Mahaffy, Rev. W. B. Tighe, Captain, Salvation Army.

Agent—Joseph Ryder.

Committee of Management—Joseph Farrar, H. Forder, J. Markle, Mesdames Gartshore, George, Walton, Johnston, Slace, Allard, R. Johnston.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY.

The work of the Picton and Prince Edward Society has been hampered during the year for want of funds. Rev. W. L. Armitage, who kindly acted as agent, having been called to Toronto in November, was obliged to resign the position when the annual meeting took place on the 21st of that month. At that meeting he reported as follows: Made twenty-nine visits of investigation; the causes of these were quarrelling, drunkenness, bad language, neglect and incompetence of parents to control their children, and reputed immorality. Made frequent visits to the police court; the four boys who were to report each week were giving satisfaction as to their conduct. Have placed ten children (five boys and five girls) in homes.

The present Agent, Mr. H. C. McMullen, was unable to begin duty before the 18th of December, 1911. During the remaining days of the month he made a half dozen visits of investigation, and action was afterwards taken in connection with some of them. For the purpose of adding to the membership, as well as to replenish the treasury, a canvass of the town was made in the autumn. The result was that the total membership is now about two hundred, and funds were greatly increased from fees and donations.

Through the assistance of Inspector Gunton and Mr. Wrightmyer, of Belleville, meetings were held in November at Wellington, Bloomfield and Demorestville, for the purpose of establishing branches and awakening a deeper interest in the Society and its work. These proved quite satisfactory.

Officers and Executive elected:

President—Mr. T. C. Tice.

First Vice-President—Rev. J. A. Shaver, M.A.

Second Vice-President—Rev. W. H. Emsley.

Secretary—Miss Lena Monaghan.

Treasurer—A. E. Wilson.

Agent—H. C. McMullen.

Assistant Agent—Miss Cunningham (Deaconess).

Executive Committee—Mrs. R. Davison, Miss N. Conger, Miss Bristol, Miss Merrill, Mrs. Plews, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. J. H. Tubbs, Mrs. F. Minaker, Mrs. Hamly, Rev. Mr. Harrison, Rev. John Galt, Mr. N. C. Simser, Mayor Allison, and Warden Gerow.

Bloomfield.

At a meeting held early in the winter a branch of the Prince Edward County Society was formed in Bloomfield. There was a good attendance, and the officers elected were as follows:

President—Andrew Dorland, Esq.

Vice-Presidents—The clergymen of the town.

Secretary—Clayton Burr, Esq.

Treasurer—Stephen White, Esq.

Ladies' Committee—Mrs. A. M. Dorland, Mrs. A. E. Knapp, Mrs. H. Burr, Miss Spence, Mrs. W. J. Campbell, Mrs. E. Purtell, Mrs. Ed. Shannon.

DEMORESTVILLE.

The following are officers of the Demorestville branch of the Prince Edward County Society:

President—Rev. A. K. Edminson.

Secretary-Treasurer—Dr. J. H. Cryman.

Committee—Mrs. (Dr.) J. H. Cryman, Miss Howell, Mrs. Crawford, Miss Crawford, Mrs. Van Blarich, Mrs. J. Ryan.

PORT HOPE.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Port Hope was held in the town hall, and, considering the inclement weather, there was a very good attendance.

The Secretary, Dr. Dickinson, submitted the following report:

In the vicinity of Port Hope there are some twenty-eight children belonging to the Children's Aid Society. Of this number, fifteen are wards of the Port Hope branch, and in these the local Society are particularly interested. The other thirteen who have come under our notice at some time during the year belong to other branches of the Society.

Since our last annual meeting the Society has transferred three children to other homes, and the Society has at present two boys for whom they are trying to find a good home.

Through the efforts of the local Society a seventeen-year-old lad was sent here from Toronto, and placed with a young farmer at Bewdley. I may add that he likes his new home very much.

The Board of Management have received a number of complaints of neglected children. All of these have been reported on, while the ladies of the Society who are on the visiting committee are doing what they can to help some families.

About the children and other matters pertaining to the work of the Society your secretary has received a number of communications.

The Treasurer's statement showed receipts and expenditures of $62.24.

OFFICERS.

The following are the officers and Board of Management for the year 1911-12:

President—Rev. Dr. Laker.

First Vice-President—Mrs. F. W. Wilson.

Second Vice-President—Rev. J. S. LaFlair.

Secretary—Geo. A. Dickinson.

Treasurer—Mr. Robert Gray.

Hon. Solicitor—Mr. H. White.

Agent—Mr. A. J. Chesher.

Board of Management—Mrs. (Dr.) Laker, Mrs. F. Philp, Mrs. King, Mrs. R. A. Mulholland, Mrs. C. Moise, Mrs. T. H. Ambrose, Mrs. E. J. W. Burton, Mrs. Chas. Sherriff, Rev. Mr. Best, Rev. F. J. O'Sullivan, Rev. Canon Montgomery, Rev. Canon Daniel, Rev. H. E. Abraham, Capt. R. Bruce, Mr. J. F. Clarke, Mr. J. H. Helm, Mr. H. Hume.

PETERBORO.

Mr. T. F. Matthews presided at the annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society held in the City Council chamber, when reports were read and general business transacted.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by Mr. R. W. Travers, in the absence of Mr. E. L. Goodwill.

A vote of thanks was moved by the chairman to the Peterborough Radial Railway Company, for their kindness in allowing the children to ride free on the cars on Tag Day.

A summary of the year's work was given by the Secretary, from which the following items of interest are taken.

Fifty children have been removed from their homes in the city and county during the past year. Of this number, thirty-four passed through the Shelter and sixteen were dealt with in the Secretary's office and placed direct in foster homes. Forty-two have been placed in foster homes on trial or adoption, and a number have been returned to their parents conditionally on a substantial improvement being made in the home. Thirty of these children were from the county and twenty from the city, and there are in the Shelter at the present time seven.

In addition to this, over one hundred cases have been investigated and warnings served upon the parents or those in charge to improve home surroundings, with the result that the home conditions were immediately improved to such an extent as to make it unnecessary for us to remove the children.

Children's Shelter, Peterboro.

The criminal side of the work has been carried on as in previous years. All cases in which boys and girls under 16 years of age have been concerned were watched in the police courts by an officer of the Society.

The management of the Shelter has been excellent. Our officers have nothing but satisfaction to express of the manner in which Mr. and Mrs. Henry have performed their duties. All children in the Shelter of school age are attending school, and we are glad to note that there has been very little illness during the year.

All the wards have been visited in their foster homes, and the Society has not received a single complaint.

Treasurer's Report.—Dec. 1, 1910—Balance on hand, $1,560.12; cash received during year, $2,393.87; total, $3,953.99. Cash paid out during year, $2,276.11; Nov. 30, 1911—Balance on hand, $1,677.88; total, $3,953.99.

Mr. Cochrane, Agent for the Society, reported that he had made many visits in the eastern part of the county and found the children all in a satisfactory condition.

Mrs. Gibbs read a report of the Women's Auxiliary of the Children's Aid Society.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The following were the officers elected for the coming year:

Hon. President—Mayor Morrow.
President—R. W. Travers.
First Vice-President—Mrs. Birdsall.

Second Vice-President—Mr. A. Mowatt.
Secretary and Hon. Solicitor—Mr. E. L. Goodwill.
Treasurer—Mr. P. Campbell.
Agent—Mr. George Cochrane.
Hon. Physician—Dr. Amys.

The Board of Management will consist of the clergymen of the city, the officers of the society, and the ladies of the Auxiliary of the Children's Aid Society.

RENFREW COUNTY.

Good progress has been made in Renfrew during the past year, owing largely to the very active interest of Rev. W. M. H. Quartermaine in the children's cause. His report is as follows:

During the past twelve months we have been busy, not only in the town of Renfrew, but throughout the eastern part of the county, in connection with Children's Aid work, and yet to reach the whole of this large county a great deal more remains to be done.

Cases reported in the township of Raglan, in the village of Cobden, in the township of McNab, have been successfully dealt with, and the children removed from the unfortunate surroundings, to be cared for in a more humane manner.

Efforts have been made to bring the work of the Children's Aid before the people in the eastern part of the county, and to arrange for a county organization. For that purpose Mr. Gunton spent some time in the autumn, and held meetings in Pembroke, Cobden, Renfrew and Arnprior. Meetings have yet to be held in Beachburgh, Eganville, Calabogie and Killaloe—all important villages, with a large surrounding country, where the need of an organization such as the Children's Aid Society is quite apparent.

The interest taken in the work in the town of Renfrew is very encouraging, and the efforts put forth have brought good results in the homes visited. Our women's committee are most energetic, and have provided both food and clothing when necessary, and have given their time, labor and means for the betterment of home conditions and the uplifting of the children; too much praise cannot be given to these women, who are ready to raise funds, and to help in every way this important work when called upon by your representative.

The absolute need of a properly equipped Children's Aid Shelter is becoming more and more recognized. The matter has been given prominence by the press, and valuable suggestions made, and we look forward with good hope to the time when the county of Renfrew will take its place by the side of other counties in the Province which have established such necessary Shelters, and found them of such great benefit for the temporary housing of the unfortunate little ones, whom the Society have had to shelter before being placed in foster homes.

In Pembroke, Cobden, Arnprior and Renfrew the press has been a most valuable aid to the work; in fact, it has been the power which has stimulated energy and cooperation of all the various sorts and conditions of men and women who are workers in the cause; whilst the knowledge which it has brought to its readers of the existence and work of such an organization has been of untold value.

Renfrew Officers.

Honorary President—Mayor McCormack.
President—Rev. W. M. H. Quartermaine.
Vice-Presidents—Clergy of the town; John Devine, I. E. Pellow and W. H. Kearney
Secretary-Treasurer—E. J. Stewart.
Honorary Solicitors—Messrs. McGarry & McVittie, Messrs. Chown & Geale.
Honorary Physicians—The physicians of the town.
Ladies' Committee—Mrs. Duncan Graham, Mrs. John O'Brien, Mrs. W. C. Carruth. Mrs. Rochester, Mrs. McDonald.

Executive Committee—W. E. Smallfield, editor of the Renfrew *Mercury*, and G. A. McDonald, editor of the Renfrew *Journal;* the Secretary-Treasurer and President.

County Officer—Rev. W. M. H. Quartermaine.

PEMBROKE OFFICERS.

Honorary President—Judge Donahue.

Honorary Vice-Presidents—Local members of Parliament.

President—J. H. Reeves.

Vice-Presidents—Clergy of the Town.

Secretary and Agent—R. M. Corbett.

Recording Secretary—A. J. Grigg.

Honorary Physicians—Dr. Dodd and Dr. Delahaye.

Honorary Solicitors—Peter White, K.C., and W. H. Williams, K.C.

Ladies' Committee—Mrs. W. A. Hunter, Mrs. R. Ross, Mrs. R. Booth, Mrs. P. Thompson, Mrs. S. Sutton, Jr., Mrs. W. Marcus, Mrs. A. Dunlop.

COBDEN OFFICERS.

At a meeting held in the town hall a branch of the Renfrew County society was formed in Cobden, with the following officers:

President—Rev. Rural Dean G. E. Fletcher.

Vice-Presidents—Rev. R. J. McCachen, Rev. D. A. Lough, Rev. T. W. M. Goodwill, Rev. D. Anderson.

Agent—James Peever (Truant Officer).

Secretary-Treasurer—J. A. P. Boydon.

Hon. Surgeons—Drs. J. D. Cotnam and J. R. Stewart.

Hon. Solicitor—H. B. Johnson.

Chairman Ladies' Committee—Mrs. J. D. Cotnam.

ARNPRIOR OFFICERS.

Acting Secretary—R. A. Jeffreys, editor of *Chronicle.*

SARNIA AND LAMBTON COUNTY.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Sarnia and Lambton County was held in the Central Methodist schoolroom, the guest of honor being Mr. J. J. Kelso. The President, Geo. A. Proctor, presided, and Rev. J. E. Holmes offered prayer.

The President, on opening, commented upon some of the good work done by the Society, and spoke of the efficient and satisfactory work of the secretary. As President he had been closely in touch with the work now for three years, and not only the local work but the work at large was wonderful in the good that was being done for the neglected boys and girls.

The secretary was then asked to read his report, and the following interesting facts were brought before the meeting:

One hundred and forty children have been registered as wards of the Society since the beginning. During the past year seventeen new wards have been received, as follows: Nine through the police court, two by county judge, two by police magistrate of Point Edward, two by postmaster of Port Lambton, and two from other societies; thirty-two transfers of children moving from one home to another, which makes in all forty-nine placements for the year.

One hundred and four children other than wards have been in some measure looked after.

The secretary has held three hundred interviews regarding children, and received two hundred and forty letters.

The progress of this year has been satisfactory, only a very few for the number supervised have been troublesome and required frequent changes and the cause of some anxious thought, these usually because of some little mental defect or on account of having had no previous training. The great majority do well and are incorporated in the families to which they belong, loved and educated as their own.

The secretary has held eleven meetings during the year, and has continued to receive many evidences of favor from both individuals, municipalities, and the authorities having to deal with children, the judge, the police magistrate, the county crown attorney, also the chief of police and staff, and the press both of town and country.

In almost all the towns and villages the agent has some person to whom he can turn for help, information or advice. More help has been given in clothing, etc., than before, both from town and places surrounding.

Ten children have been cared for in the Shelter, and Mrs. Causley has been a mother to all placed in her care. There is one little girl six years old now in the Shelter. Two have been placed in the hospital for treatment for short periods in the course of the year.

Mr. Kelso then gave an illustrated address, vividly portraying the splendid work being done in the transformation of young lives from misery and neglect to happiness and comfort.

OFFICERS.

President—Geo. A. Proctor.

First Vice-President—G. L. Phillips.

Second Vice-President—W. F. Lawrence.

Secretary and Agent—John Wilkinson.

Treasurer—H. Ingram.

Solicitor—R. V. Leseur.

Auditors—George S. Samis and J. F. Elliott.

Executive Committee—R. G. MacArthur, A. McLean, J. F. Elliott, F. C. Watson, Rev. J. R. Hall, John Ferguson, Geo. S. Samis, W. W. McVicar, Mrs. W. F. Lawrence, Mrs. D. Clark, Mrs. A. J. Johnston, Mrs. T. F. Towers, Mrs. Hanna, Mrs. H. Ingram, Mrs. Wm. Ellis, Mrs. Geo. S. Samis, Mrs. John Dyble, Mrs. C. Stratford, Mrs. Geo. Brown.

ST. CATHARINES.

The past year has been a busy one and full of good results in a number of homes visited. One home visited by the Chief of Police and Agent R. E. Boyle revealed a most degrading state of affairs, the father lying in bed drunk and mother in the same condition, while the children were breaking limbs of trees to make a fire in order to try and cook some frozen vegetables. The family were committed by the magistrate to the C. A. S., and after a while the parents so far improved conditions that it became possible for the children to be returned.

In another home, the family consisting of three girls and a boy, were found to be living in the most hideous manner; and it became necessary not only to bring the family before the magistrate and have them handed over to the Society, but proceedings were taken against several young men concerned in shocking crimes against two of the young girls.

Another desolate home was visited, where the mother was very sick, children not going to school, and the whole surroundings of a sad nature. The family were handed over to the Society, and the children placed in the Orphans' Home in a starved condition. The youngest child was so weak it never rallied, and later died in hospital. Numbers of other cases of sickness, distress and neglect have been carefully attended to, and in those homes where warning was given a vast improvement has taken place.

There is a great deal of work to be done in this line in the district, enough for one man to be engaged entirely in this work. The lack of a proper shelter for the children is keenly felt, and it is time that something was done to provide a proper home or nursery for infant children. One or two women are keeping baby farms which are a disgrace to the human family and to any civilized city to allow to exist. Something should be done to remedy this evil.

A splendid service has been given by Mr. R. E. Boyle, who, as high constable and bailiff, is in a position to know the needs of the work, and has always given ungrudgingly of his time and knowledge.

Since the above was written a building has been secured for a Shelter, and Rev. James Webb, of Wellandport, who has been associated with the work for some years past, will take the position of permanent secretary and home-finding agent.

The officers are:

President—Rev. Archdeacon Perry, M.A.
Secretary—Mrs. L. M. R. Jencks.
Treasurer—Mr. Poole.
Agent—R. E. Boyle.

ST. THOMAS.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of St. Thomas was held at their Shelter, 113 Wellington Street, with Dr. C. W. Marlott, President, in the chair.

Mr. W. J. Shaw, Secretary, gave an interesting report, and among other items expressed his appreciation of the interest taken in the work of the Children's Aid Societies by the Honorable W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary, and also the advice and assistance which have been freely given by Mr. J. J. Kelso, the Superintendent, who ably controls the department of neglected children of Ontario.

St. Thomas Shelter.

We also find that the demands made upon us in the interests of children are increasing as the general public appreciate more fully the importance of those objects, and so in the year just ended more effort has been required than in any previous year of the Society's history. On account of its character much of the work cannot be reported in detail, but the usual causes have called for interference on behalf of children. We have found occasion to help the children of the worthy women whom stern necessity has forced to leave while they have had to go to work. Is it too much like a dream to hope that the time may soon come when the Province or the municipality will arrange for the care of young children by the widowed mothers without requiring them to work out and thus unwillingly neglect their offspring?

We have had, as in other years, to deal with children who have been neglected by reason of idleness, drunkenness and immorality, and in a few instances selfishness, and in others unnecessary severity on the part of parents. In all cases efforts have been made with a view to improve conditions without taking children from their homes.

Several charges against delinquent boys have been handed over to this Society by F. Hunt, County Police Magistrate, and John Price, Justice of the Peace at Port Stanley.

During the year 24 boys and 10 girls were cared for. Of this number, 10 were placed in foster homes, 9 were returned to parents, and 10 sent to reform schools.

THE DAY NURSERY.

The matron is allowed twenty cents per day for each child cared for in the day nursery. The parents are expected to pay a nominal fee of ten cents for one child and five cents for each additional child entered in one day, and the Society makes up the balance. The number of entries from October 15th, 1910, till October 15th, 1911, was 458.

At the request of J. J. Kelso, Superintendent of Neglected Children, I visited sixty-three children in Elgin County and the city who are in foster homes as wards of this and other societies. It was gratifying to find that in all cases children were doing well, and the majority of them were treated in every way as members of the family. Children when adopted young find a place in the affections of their foster parents and are thus the givers as well as the receivers of a great blessing, for they make the homes bright and happier.

We find children in those parts of the county where the Truancy Act is not enforced who are allowed to grow up without education. If there was an officer of the Society for the county always on duty he could attend to such cases of neglect by acting as Truant Officer.

OFFICERS.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President—Dr. C. W. Marlatt.
First Vice-President—F. B. Holtby.
Second Vice-President—Dr. A. Leitch.
Third Vice-President—A. M. Hutchinson.
Fourth Vice-President—G. K. Crocker.
Secretary—W. J. Shaw.
Treasurer—H. S. Wegg.

The Shelter Committee is composed of twenty ladies, as follows: Mrs. D. McColl, Mrs. E. Pavey, Mrs. J. E. Shepherd, Mrs. Dr. T. S. Gray, Mrs. W. J. Green, Mrs. J. B. Moffatt, Mrs. E. B. Benson, Mrs. W. R. Jackson, Mrs. J. H. Coyne, Mrs. John Farley, Mrs. A. Leitch, Mrs. W. J. Shaw, Mrs. G. K. Crocker, Mrs. W. E. Youman, Mrs. W. E. Jasardi, Mrs. W. J. Green, Mrs. J. B. Moffatt, Mrs. E. L. Sweet, Mrs. J. Houston, and Miss Elizabeth Paddon.

SAULT STE. MARIE.

An interesting recount of the great work undertaken by the Children's Aid Society in Sault Ste. Marie during the past year is contained in the annual report which Inspector J. P. Reed presented at the annual meeting held in the library hall.

There was a good attendance, and all were encouraged by the excellent reports for the year. The chair was occupied by the President, T. E. Simpson, and Ed. Hanelt contributed materially to the success of the evening by the rendering of several violin numbers.

President Simpson congratulated the members of the Society on the healthy state of the work and the finances. He hoped that the Society would never have to look back now that the work was being carried on in such a whole-hearted manner, and while the membership was composed of the same material as he was addressing.

A warning note to parents who allow young boys and girls to roam the streets aimlessly at night was sounded in the report presented by Inspector Reid, in which he declared that street prowling was very often the first step in a downward career. He said in part: Just a little over a year ago it was my privilege to be appointed inspector for this district. Up to that time I had had very little acquaintance with the actual work of the Society. From reading and observation I had some slight conception of the possibilities for service in enabling boys and girls to rise from evil surroundings and become good, honorable citizens, but from actual experience the conviction has deepened in my mind that there is no more important field of labor to-day than that in which we are engaged. To see the marked contrast between children growing up in families where the parents are lazy, careless, indifferent, often drunken or immoral, and where cruelty, squalor, rags and vermin abound, and then to see these same children in a home where kindness prevails, proper food and clothing are supplied, and good moral and spiritual discipline are administered, cannot fail to convince one of the lasting benefits of the Society's operations. It is impossible to estimate the value of what has been already accomplished throughout the Province under the able and efficient leadership of our Provincial Superintendent, Mr. J. J. Kelso, and we count it an honor to have even a small share in furthering the interests of such a noble cause.

Sault Ste. Marie Shelter.

The new Board of Management entered upon their duties a year ago, with the desire to increase the sphere of the Society's usefulness. Soon, however, a serious handicap was encountered by the illness and death of President D. I. Millar, who had devoted considerable time and forethought to the welfare of neglected and dependent children. His faithful efforts will ever be gratefully remembered by his colleagues and the fruits of his labors will be a lasting monument to his memory. A worthy successor in the executive chair has been found in the person of Mr. T. E. Simpson, who, by his wise counsels and guiding hand has contributed in large measure to the success of the Society's enterprises.

There has been a growing interest manifested on the part of the citizens. From the time of the canvass for memberships and subscriptions begun in January people have felt that they had a share in the Society's undertakings. The number of members and contributors is constantly increasing, and through this generosity a beginning was made in a small way in April for a temporary shelter home. Previous to this children awaiting homes were boarded out to the best advantage possible, but this plan was not at all satisfactory.

Shower was Successful.

Before the opening of the Shelter a shower day was arranged for and the people responded liberally by sending contributions of furniture, bed clothes, towels, fruit, etc. Mrs. George Walden was selected as matron, and has ably discharged the duties devolving upon her.

The first inmate was a small baby whose mother made it over to the Society, as she was unable to support it. A few days later three children whose mother has since been sent to an asylum became boarders and are still in the Shelter, paid for by their father. Then a baby whose mother was sick in the hospital was taken care of for a few weeks until the mother recovered. On April 16 the four Italian children whose father was murdered by their mother were taken charge of, and have developed into bright, attractive, well-behaved children, whom anyone might well be proud of. About a week later two children, wards of the Society, whose mother had died, became inmates, and the father agreed to pay for their support, with the understanding that as soon as he could properly provide for them he might have them, but they would still be under the supervision of the Society. He now has them under his care.

In one month it was found that the quarters rented were altogether too small, and the property at 118 Biggings Avenue was purchased for $2,800, on which $1,500 has been paid and $1,300 is on a note. The building is quite commodious and has all modern conveniences, but the grounds are rather small. As many as twenty-two children have been accommodated at once. Some of these were wards of the Society, and some were merely boarding. One boy has been looked after during the day time while his mother works out, and returns to her at night. The Shelter has supplied a long felt want, and it will be but a short time before a much larger building will be required, with more ground for recreation and garden purposes.

Girl's Happy Recovery.

One ward of the Society, a young girl who had been in the hospital for over six months with St. Vitus dance, was adopted into a farm home last fall. This summer the inspector visited the foster home, found the girl almost entirely recovered from her nervousness, and happy and contented with her foster parents.

A young girl, not a ward, who was in the incipient stage of tuberculosis, was sent at the Society's expense last spring to the Muskoka free hospital for consumptives at Gravenhurst, and provided with an extensive wardrobe. A few days ago a quantity of winter clothing was sent her, and it is hoped she may yet recover.

It has been the aim of the Society to reform homes where the conditions were not favorable for the proper bringing up of children. In several cases there has been marked improvement, and prospects are bright for a better state of affairs in the future; in others considerable care and attention are still required, and in a few cases the children have been made wards of the Society and adopted out, or are now in the Shelter home. It is felt that the parents are the natural guardians of their offspring, but if, after repeated warnings, admonition and advice, it is found unwise to leave the children in their own homes, they are taken away and given a better chance in life.

Following are some figures that will give a slight idea of the work for the year: 571 visits were made to homes; 138 letters were written; 319 different children were helped; 27 children have been cared for in the Shelter; 13 children have been made wards of the Society. Of these 4 have been adopted out, 3 returned temporarily to their parents, and 6 are now in the Shelter, besides 8 boarders

Of the juvenile court cases, 3 boys were sent to St. John's Industrial School, 1 boy was sent to Victoria Industrial School, 1 girl was sent to St. Mary's Industrial School, 10 boys were let off on suspended sentence.

Treasurer R. G. Campbell presented his report, which showed receipts for the year to be $3,396.07; office expenses, $593.99; Shelter expenses, $2,607.50; balance on hand, $28.51; liabilities, note with Bank of Montreal for $1,306.40.

The reports of Inspector Reed and Treasurer Campbell were adopted, after which J. J. Kelso, of Toronto, addressed the meeting and complimented those who were working in behalf of the Society on what they had accomplished.

Officers.

President—T. E. Simpson.
First Vice-President—A. M. Peters.
Second Vice-President—W. J. Detweiler.
Third Vice-President—Mrs. John O'Boyle.
Secretary and Inspector—J. P. Reed.
Treasurer—R. G. Campbell.
Honorary Solicitor—P. T. Rowland.

Executive—Three ladies from each of the churches, and the following gentlemen: Messrs. W. C. Franz, F. A. King, G. W. Rudlen, H. Sargeant, P. V. Symes, V. McNamara, T. Dalgleish, J. Bassingthwaighte, L. A. Hinsperger, Dr. A. A. Shepard, J. A. Furse, Geo. Carufel, M. Sheridan, L. Palumbo, R. Prydges; ex-officio, Mayor J. Lyons, of Steelton, Adjutant Campbell, Chief R. C. Vincent.

STRATFORD AND PERTH COUNTY.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held in the new Shelter on Ontario Street, and concerning it the Secretary reports as follows:

This year has been one of more than ordinary importance. September 14th the Children's Shelter was opened with a suitable ceremony.

The Government Superintendent of Neglected Children, Mr. J. J. Kelso, delivered a helpful address, and declared the building open for use. He was assisted in the ceremony by His Worship Mayor Brown, the President of the Society, Sheriff Magwood, the Society's solicitor, Mr. J. J. Coughlin, and Rev. J. W. Hodgins and Rev. Robert Martin, representing the Ministerial Association. It should be said here that the Society is deeply grateful to His Honour Colonel J. M. Gibson, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and to Mr. J. J. Kelso, for their kindness in attending our last annual meeting, at which their able addresses on behalf of the work for neglected children enabled us to realize more the need of a shelter, and gave us the courage to proceed with the building of it. Indeed, with Mr. Kelso the work in our county is a subject of daily thought and interest. The fact that he is so cordial in his supervision and so kind and ready at all times to help us with advice is a source of continual strength and encouragement in our work. We owe him a debt of gratitude.

A summary of the work done for neglected little ones: Children taken as wards, 30; children re-taken as wards, 4; other wards under our care, 10; children returned from foster homes, 6; children replaced in foster homes, 5; children sent to Industrial School, 3; child sent to Epileptic Hospital, 1; children returned to parents under Society supervision, 10; children placed in foster homes, 18; children placed for us at Berlin Shelter, 6; died during the year, 1; neglected children benefited in their homes without being made wards, 114; average length of stay in Shelter (of those we have placed since opening Shelter), 19 days.

We appreciate highly the praise given to the Society by Mr. Thos. Dunseith, the efficient truant officer of this city, in a statement he made at one of our meetings not long ago. During the last three years of the Society's active work in the city the reported absentees from school have decreased greatly. This decrease Mr. Dunseith largely attributes to the Society's influence and aid.

We have visited this year over one hundred foster homes in the county, and have the highest praise for the kind care the children are receiving.

Reports from Auxiliary Societies.

Mrs. T. L. Hamilton, Secretary of the Listowel Branch, presented a very encouraging report. The total receipts for the year were $101.97, and the expenditure $94.20, leaving a balance of $7.77.

Miss Dawson, Secretary of the Mitchell Branch, reported that their Society had given $50 to the county branch. Six children had been taken to the Shelter. Their branch was in a very progressive condition.

Children's Shelter, Stratford.

Treasurer's Report.

The report of the Treasurer, Mr. W. Maynard, showed the finances of the Society to be in good shape. The balance on hand to start the new year is $451.27. This does not include about $20 which Rev. Mr. Ferguson has on hand, which was received after the books had been closed. This report was accompanied by the certificate of the auditors, Messrs. Geo. Hamilton and Jas. Dixon.

The report was adopted on motion of Messrs. McCully and Buckingham.

Officers and Committees.

Honorary Presidents—Judge Barron and Mayor Brown.
Honorary Vice-President—Police Magistrate O'Loane.
President—Sheriff Magwood.
Vice-Presidents—Ex-Ald. Carter and City Clergymen.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. George McLagan.
Treasurer—Mr. Wm. Maynard.
Agent and Corresponding Secretary—Rev. Hugh Ferguson.
Advisory Committee—Sheriff Magwood, J. J. Coughlin.

Finance Committee—Mr. George McLagan, Sheriff Magwood, Mr. C. Carter, Mr. J. J. Coughlin, Mr. W. S. Dingman, and Mrs. George McLagan.

Humane Committee—Mr. Wm. Steele, V.S., Thos. Dunseith, Rev. Dr. Hughson, Rev. Robert Martin, Rev. W. J. Zimmerman, Rev. A. E. Cooke, Rev. A. R. Benson, and Mrs. A. C. McLeod.

Shelter Committee—Mrs. Thos. Ballantyne, Mrs. Joseph Rankin, Mrs. Megan, Mrs. J. Bottomley, Mrs. I. W. Steinhoff, Mrs. H. J. Cotty, Mrs. George McLagan.

County Executive—The Officers of the Society, with the President of each Branch Society in the County.

There are Branch Societies in Listowel, St. Mary's, Mitchell, Milverton and Attwood.

LISTOWEL BRANCH.

The annual meeting of the Listowel Branch of the Children's Aid Society of Perth County was held in the Public Library, October 20th, 1911, the President, Mr. Urquhart, in the chair. The meeting opened with devotional exercises, after which a review of the work of the year was dealt with, and certainly a growing interest in this Society is seen by the people of Listowel. We have had several meetings during the year; papers have been read at these, and many questions asked about our work, which alone shows interest. Mr. Ferguson, Agent for the County, has been at all our regular meetings, and his thorough knowledge of and interest in, and intense enthusiasm, certainly has its effects on kindling within the minds of others that wonderful joy we experience when we devote our lives to the service of others. Our town sent a box to the Shelter with quilts, blankets, towels, etc., and hope it may bring a smile to some little "worse than orphan" child, and also the Ladies' Sewing Circle of Elma, that is, county ladies. have sent a well-filled box on November 14th, which will help on the good work. We have nine children from Listowel as wards of the Society, so that it becometh the people of Listowel to surely do their part. The Treasurer then presented her statement, as have sent to Mr. Ferguson, with the fees and subscriptions, $94.20. We have 62 members, and we look forward to seizing the great opportunity to help in the coming year.

The officers for 1912 are:

Honorary Presidents—Mr. H. B. Morphy and Mr. J. B. Hay.

President—Miss Ella Kidd.

Vice-Presidents—Rev. Mr. Urquhart, Rev. Dr. Barber, Rev. Mr. Geach, and Rev. Mr. Domm.

Secretary—Mrs. T. L. Hamilton.

Treasurer—Mrs. J. J. Foster.

Committee—Mrs. Logie, Mrs. Donegan, Mrs. Purcell, Mrs. Domm, Mrs. Stafford, Miss Bender, Mr. Roderick Ross, Mr. J. O. Hardie, Mr. J. N. Scott.

MITCHELL (Perth County).

The Children's Aid branch of the Perth County Society at Mitchell elected the following officers:

Hon. President—Mayor Campbell.

President—T. H. Race.

Vice-Presidents—J. B. Schneider and resident ministers.

Recording Secretary—Miss Clara E. Dawson.

Treasurer—Mr. F. A. Mann.

Membership Committee—Mrs. J. Rankin and Mrs. M. Macpherson.

Committee on Work—Mrs. J. Coppin, Mrs. M. Macpherson, Mrs. J. Rankin, Mrs. F. A. Campbell, Mrs. W. W. Hicks, Mrs. T. S. Ford, Mrs. W. Porteous, Mrs. C. Johnson, Mrs. H. Porterfield.

Humane Committee—W. Shillinglaw, V.S.; Alfred Price; Constables Cooper and Timms.

This Branch has already rendered valuable service in the cause of neglected children. They have not only assisted the County Agent, Rev. Hugh Ferguson, in looking after seventeen neglected children of the town and vicinity, but they contributed this year $50 from the contributions of members towards the general support of the county work as well as clothing for the Children's Shelter. Besides this, the Town Council made a grant to the county work of $100.

ST. MARY'S (Perth County).

CHILDREN'S AID AND HUMANE SOCIETY, ST. MARY'S.

This Society is a branch of Perth County Society and is doing good work in the town and in support of the regular county work. The President, who is principal of the public school, gives a cordial testimony to the help that it is to him in securing the more regular attendance of a certain class of pupils at school. He also speaks highly of the County Agent, Rev. Hugh Ferguson, and of what the Society have been able to accomplish in reclaiming some very badly neglected children.

The genuine interest taken in the work by the citizens of St. Mary's is seen by the tributions that have been given this year to the general county work. Splendid contributions in clothing have been made to the Children's Shelter. One hundred dollars has been contributed by members to the county work and one hundred dollars has been given by the Town Council; also fifteen dollars by a former society.

President—D. G. Anderson.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. C. F. Smith.

Treasurer—John Pool.

TORONTO.

J. J. KELSO, ESQ.,
Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario.

DEAR SIR,—I am pleased to submit herewith a report of the work of the Children's Aid Society of Toronto for the year 1911.

The total number of cases of neglected, dependent, and delinquent children for the year was 1,652, involving the interests of 2,618 children.

The disposal of the cases coming before the Juvenile Court is as follows:

Suspended sentence	506
Fined	224

Discharged and withdrawn	111
St. Vincent de Paul Society	77
Victoria Industrial School	58
Alexandra Industrial School	12
Otherwise disposed of	37
Not disposed of	9
Total	1,044

The number of complaints regarding neglected and dependent children was 608, involving the interests of 1,574 children, and were disposed of as follows:

Warning	239
Mediation and advice	135
Assuming temporary custody of children	82
Co-operation of other institutions	70
Made wards	29
Lost children returned to parents and discipline	35
In abeyance	18
Total	608

Fifty-eight children were sent to foster homes during the year.

Since the organization of the Society in 1891, 20,679 cases have come under its supervision, involving the interests of 27,594 children.

Our work during the year has been strenuous; a large influx of population has made it so, more particularly as many families have been pauperized before coming to Toronto, and expect to be pauperized here.

A very pressing need is an institution to place mentally defective children, even if it be a temporary structure. From time to time cases of that nature come under our notice, some of which are a menace to the community in which they live.

The many cases of flagrant adultery call for the Government to have a law on their Statute Book preventing and punishing this all too common evil.

Our Society has permanently employed two ladies and a gentleman, whose duty it is to visit and find the homes of neglected children in the city, and attend to the complaints coming to our office. Much preventive work has been done in this way.

A crusade against the newsboys under eight years of age, out late at night, has been made by the Superintendent and his assistant, and many boys taken home and parents admonished.

The law preventing children attending the five and ten-cent theatres, unless accompanied by an adult, is a good one, and am pleased to note that our police authorities are seeing that it is enforced in our city.

The Society thanks the police magistrate and the police force for their kind and ready assistance so cheerfully given in our work among the children.

The Society very much appreciates your visits to the foster homes of our many wards, and thank you sincerely for the reports sent in regarding their welfare.

The officers are as follows:

President—J. K. Macdonald.

Vice-Presidents—W. Harley Smith, M.D.; T. Millman, M.D.; R. S. Baird, Hon. Thos. Crawford.

Treasurer—A. M. Campbell.

Secretary and Inspector—Wm. Duncan.

Hon. Solicitor—W. B. Raymond.

Committee—C. P. Smith, J. M. Foster, Ambrose Kent, C. J. Copp, M.D.; Noel Marshall, C. C. Van Norman, D. E. Hughes, R. A. Nisbet, A. B. Powell, James M. Sinclair, F. W. Gerald Fitzgerald, Herbert Mortimer, Henry Sutherland, E. J. B. Duncan, Mrs. Wm. Oldright, Mrs. J. J. Follett, Mrs. C. C. Van Norman, Mrs. James Ryrie, Miss

Wardrop, Mrs. John Lillie, Mrs. J. C. Fisher, Mrs. F. C. Jarvis, Mrs. A. F. Rutter, Mrs. O. B. Sheppard, Mrs. Ambrose Kent, Mrs. A. E. Dyment, Mrs. C. S. Macdonald, Mrs. W. J. Lovering, Miss Adele Nordheimer, Mrs. James Sargant, Mrs. R. A. Nisbet, Mrs. R. F. Scott, Mrs. M. B. Davidson; Controller J. O. McCarthy, appointed by the City Council.

Your faithfully,

WM. DUNCAN,

Secretary and Inspector.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

To J. J. KELSO, ESQ.,

Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—I am pleased to submit the following report of the St. Vincent de Paul Children's Aid Society of Toronto for the year ending December 31st, 1911.

Our agent has reported to me that during the past year he has dealt officially with four hundred and sixty-four (464) cases, whereof two hundred and fifty-four (254) cases arose from the Children's Court, and two hundred and ten (210) cases were reported privately.

Those cases affected four hundred and eighty-one (481) children.

The charges brought against our children were mainly for petty theft, and I am still of the opinion that the frequency of that crime is imputable to the needlessly alluring exhibition of wares and commodities.

I look forward to the legal removal of that temptation.

I am indeed pleased that the Government has made it illegal for children under fifteen years of age to attend picture shows unless those children have proper guardianship.

The report of the Government agent concerning the status of our wards throughout the country is highly gratifying.

I am thankful to repeat that, in greater Toronto, our Society has not found it often necessary to enforce the Children's Aid Act, whereby defenceless children are separated from their natural, but undutiful, protectors; and that our aim of educating unnatural parents to care for their own offspring, and to make themselves and their descendants desirable members of society, has met with no small measure of success.

In conclusion, I desire to return heartfelt thanks to our Heavenly Father for His loving guidance of our Society in its humble endeavor to follow in the blessed footsteps of St. Vincent de Paul.

Officers and Board of Management of the St. Vincent de Paul Children's Aid Society:

President—M. O'Connor.

Vice-Presidents—Eugene O'Keefe, T. T. Murphy, Thomas Long and L. J. Cosgrave.

Secretary—W. T. Kernahan.

Treasurer—Daniel Miller.

Physicians—Drs. McKenna, McKeown and St. Charles.

Auditor—W. T. Kernahan.

Board of Management—Gentlemen: J. J. Seitz, L. V. McBrady, K.C.; J. J. Hanratty, L. J. Cosgrave, T. J. Ford, John Rodgers, T. B. Winterberry, J. B. Wright, F. P. Lee, James O'Heagan and J. McConvey. Ladies: Lady Falconbridge, Mesdames Elmsley, French, Hynes, Long and Kelly; Misses Hart, Walsh and Macdonnell.

Solicitor—His Honour Justice Kelly, H. C. of Ontario.

Advisory Board—Very Rev. J. L. Hand, Dean D. Miller, His Honour Justice Kelly, H. C. of Ontario; James J. Pape, M. O'Connor, and D. Miller.

Secretary and Agent—P. Hynes, J.P., 181 Wilton Avenue.

I am, most respectfully,

M. O'Connor, *President.*

FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR.

Following is a synopsis of the annual report of Mr. Frank Blain, agent of the Children's Aid Society of Thunder Bay District, made to the local Society. Naturally, the specific cases are not published, as such would serve no good purpose.

The Society has dealt with thirty complaints, involving the interests of over sixty children. Some of these were cases where children had been in mischief, and the fact that someone is charged with the supervision of just such boys has had a good effect. A few complaints are of much more serious import and involve not only the present but the future of the children; two cases involved immorality in the home, but the difficulty of securing evidence made it impossible to deal with these successfully yet.

The school question is one that claims attention of all who have the interests of children, particularly girls, to school.

When we realize that the forces of evil are willing to pay high prices for the lives of our girls and young women, it is justifiable to maintain the position that if the society succeeds in saving one girl a year every expense relative to our work has been money well spent. There has been more accomplished along this line already than would pay the agent's salary for a year.

It has been our experience here, as it is the experience in other parts of the country, that the demand for children exceeds the supply. We have applications on file for both boys and girls, ages ranging from babies to children of 12 to 14 years; but, while that is true, it is also true that we have on our hands a baby girl of three months old born of Finnish parents.

The laws in regard to the admission of children under 15 years of age, and the employment of children under 16 years as entertainers on the public platform, have been brought to the attention of parties interested in the moving picture business. While it has meant a good deal to these men to be compelled to refuse to take good money when the children were almost 15 years old, and while the Society has stood for the interpretation of the word adult that makes it necessary for a child under 15 to be accompanied by a person 21 years old or over, there has been the most cordial relations between the managers of the theatres and the Society's agents.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the responsibility of parents to know where their children—especially their girls—are after night. Once or twice the agent has spoken to girls on the street who were out late, but it readily is seen that this should be done very carefully, and there should be no necessity for it; but until parents realize their responsibility someone must be willing to make it evident to the girls that the street is not the place to meet company.

There are conditions in this district that need changing. The fact that two girls aged 15 could go to one of our hotels and spend the night, and no questions asked until they were visited by the Children's Aid inspector, gives reason for very grave consideration, and the further fact that the parents of one of these girls made no attempt to locate their child, and that she was only found as a result of inquiries set on foot by those interested in the other girl, is an indication of a serious condition of affairs.

Officers Elected.

President—A. Snelgrove.
Vice-President—W. A. Armstrong.
Treasurer—F. W. Bell.

Hon. Solicitor—John Dyke.

Secretary—Frank Blain.

Executive—Mrs. John King, Mrs. T. Dow, Mrs. John Garritty; Messrs. G. H. Williamson, F. E. Trautman, Dr. O. C. Withrow, Ald. Dr. A. D. Stewart.

The financial report showed a most satisfactory condition, and the balance of this year is slightly larger than last.

OFFICERS OF PORT ARTHUR BRANCH.

President—Dr. C. N. Laurie.

Vice-Presidents—Mr. J. Bowman, Mr. George Gibbon.

Treasurer—Dr. C. N. Simpson.

Honorary Solicitor—Mr. John Reeve.

Secretary and Agent—Mr. Frank Blain.

Executive—Mrs. A. Mooney, Mrs. H. Reid, Mrs. Hedley, Mrs. G. Slipper, Mrs. Geo. Dent, Mrs. McGovern, Mrs. H. Servais, Mrs. T. Wilson, Mrs. Layburn, Mrs. Jas. Whalen, Miss Maunsell, Miss Pamphylm, Messrs. W. F. Langworthy, I. L. Matthews, J. H. Woodside, J. Ritchie, P. McRae, Jas. Whalen, F. Urry, Rev. C. Murray, Rev. A. P. McDonald, Rev. Mr. Churchill, Rev. Mr. McKenzie, Rev. Mr. Hedley, Rev. Father Grenier.

TEMISKAMING.

The first annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Temiskaming District was held in Harmony Hall, there being a large and representative gathering of members, including representatives from as far north as Cochrane. This was the first annual meeting of the Society, which was organized in Cobalt, October 28th, 1910, and confirmed by an order-in-council dated November 22nd, 1910, upon the recommendation of the Provincial Secretary. The chair was occupied by Colonel A. M. Hay, President of the Society, who opened the meeting with a brief speech.

The annual report of the Executive Officer and Secretary, N. J. McAulay, presented a brief summary of the work done by the Society during the year. He had paid 135 calls or visits, had held 215 personal interviews, had received 150 complaints and investigated 227 cases. Of these cases, 62 had been taken before a magistrate, while 86 had received notice of warning. The methods in which the cases were dealt with varied considerably. Thirty-one children were made wards of the Society, 19 were returned to their parents but remain under supervision, 11 were sent to J. J. Kelso, 21 were let out on suspended sentence, 6 were discharged, 1 was sent to St. Mary's Industrial School for Girls, 3 to St. John's Industrial School for Boys, 1 placed in a foster home, 1 sent to the Sick Children's Hospital.

The Secretary gave details of several cases he had dealt with during the year, where the Society had been able to do good work in rescuing children from undesirable surroundings or from homes where they suffered from harsh and cruel treatment. He laid stress on the apparent tendency towards immorality among the young people dealt with by the officers of the Society. "This fact is very real," he said, "to those who have been in touch with the work during the past year. If parents could only be brought to realize the necessity of keeping a more careful oversight over their children and not allow them to be out at night unless accompanied by a guardian or some responsible person, this, I believe, would go a long way towards remedying this grave evil." He also mentioned a very encouraging feature of the work, and that was the success that was being met with in placing children in foster homes.

One of the great needs of this district is a shelter, where children could be looked after and detained until otherwise disposed of, and the Secretary was of the opinion that it was very difficult to do effective work under present conditions.

The report of Treasurer S. H. Logan showed that the receipts for the year from the municipalities of the district and from private individuals totalled $1,048, with total expenditures of $1,161, leaving a deficit in the bank of $113.

A short address was given by J. J. Kelso, Superintendent of Neglected Children for the Province, while several others present made brief contributions to a short discussion of the work and objects of the Society, several suggestions being received for possible improvements.

In the evening the meeting adjourned to the Presbyterian Church, where an illustrated lecture was given by Mr. Kelso on the work of rescuing neglected children, some very interesting slides being shown where the result of a change of surroundings and treatment had worked wonders on children. At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks to Rev. R. J. Macdonald for giving the use of his church was proposed by N. J. McAulay, seconded by Rev. J. Leigh, and unanimously passed.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Following the reading of the Secretary's report the election of officers took place, the old Officers of the Society being re-elected with the addition of C. A. Byam, of New Liskeard, and E. R. Jones of the Mine Managers' Association added to the list of Vice-Presidents.

NOTE.—Secretary N. J. McAulay was elected Mayor of Haileybury for 1912 by a handsome majority; for four years previously he had filled the office of Chairman of the Haileybury Public School Board. He is a valued addition to the splendid staff of executive officers of the Children's Aid Society of the Province.

WELLANDPORT.

The interests of young people have been carefully watched over in this neighbourhood during the past year by Rev. James Webb. Forty-nine foster homes have been found for children, and several troublesome children replaced a number of times. Only two cases have been found to be beyond reasonable control, and had to be sent for a period of training to Industrial Schools.

The visitation of those placed is encouraging, as all are doing well in their new surroundings. There are also 13 other families in the neighbourhood who have made requests for foster children.

WOODSTOCK.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society took place in Grey Memorial Hall and was largely attended by the members and friends.

At the conclusion of the business meeting a public meeting was held at which an address was delivered by Mr. J. J. Kelso, Provincial Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children.

Mr. Bert Blair presided, and before introducing the speaker of the evening, he called upon the Schubert Male Quartette for a selection, which was very much appreciated.

Mr. Kelso, in opening his remarks, said he was pleased to be in Woodstock once more, and to speak on behalf of so great a cause as the Children's Aid. During the afternoon he had been in Brantford along with the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, attending the opening of a new Children's Shelter for that district. On Thursday afternoon he was going to Guelph, where another Shelter would be opened for the County of Wellington. This all went to show that the work of the Children's Aid was increasing rapidly. He believed that the people of the Province of Ontario were beginning to see the value of such a movement. In some sections of the Province, however, there were people who believed that the chief aim of the Children's Aid Society was to take children away from their parents. This was only done as a last resort. Mr. Kelso stated that there was nothing which he disliked more to do than to take a child away from its mother. In some cases such action was necessary, but was only done after every other means to get the people to bring their children up properly had been tried.

Proceeding, Mr. Kelso dealt with a number of cases in which the Children's Aid Society had successfully acted on behalf of children who were not being properly cared for. In a number of other instances the Children's Aid Society had been acting in the interests of parents of neglected children. In not a few cases the Society had secured more pay and shorter working hours for the workingman. The whole aim of the Society was for the uplift and betterment of the conditions of the less fortunate of mankind.

Mr. C. S. Pedley, the Local Agent, who spoke after Mr. Kelso, said he was pleased to report that Lieutenant-Governor Gibson had signified his willingness to visit Woodstock in behalf of the C. A. S. Mr. Pedley also presented his annual report dealing with his work throughout the county.

Complimentary remarks in regard to the work done by Mr. Pedley were made by Mr. C. J. Stewart and Mr. Bert Blair.

On behalf of the ladies' committee, Mrs. (Judge) Smith offered a suggestion in regard to the appointment of a deaconess to assist the agent in his work throughout the county. The idea appeared to be a favourable one to the meeting, and a committee consisting of Mrs. Smith, Dr. Stevens and Rev. R. B. Cochrane was appointed to investigate the matter and report at a later date.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—
Honorary Presidents—F. R. Ball and Dr. McMullen.
President—B. Blair.
First Vice-President—J. R. Shaw.
Second Vice-President—C. E. Hendershott.
Treasurer—C. J. Stewart.
Secretary and Agent—C. S. Pedley.
Solicitors—Ball & Ball.
Board of Directors—Dr. Stevens, J. D. Patterson, John Scarff, George Kirk, C. Davidson, Mr. Cockburn, D. F. Curry, H. G. Benfield, Thos. Milburn, M. J. Brophy, J. E. Fidler, Mrs. Dickert, Mrs. W. L. McKay, Mrs. Hildred, Miss Hobson, Miss Egan, Miss Piper, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. George Smith, Mrs. Fred. Goble, Miss Gunn, Mrs. Spracklin, Mrs. French, Mrs. W. C. McLeod, Mrs. (Dr.) Brind and Mrs. (Dr.) Parke.

Plans are now being made for a fine Shelter building in Woodstock.

WINDSOR.

The Children's Aid Society has happily received a new impulse since the previous year's report; faithful workers and friends have repeated their endeavours on behalf of the children, and in the face of past discouragements have succeeded in dealing with urgent cases and are now launching forth into greater activities in order to cope with the problems of young life which specially beset the neighbourhood.

A number of interesting cases have been dealt with during the year. A young babe found deserted upon a door step soon found loving hands stretched forth to help, and a comfortable home provided with a foster mother through the Society. Three young children of a helpless mother in sad circumstances were taken care of also, and placed in kind hands for nurture and training. Four children from another family were passed on to the C. A. S. Shelter at London in order to be located in foster homes, and many other minor cases have received sympathetic attention. Mr. W. A. Gunton, of the Provincial Office, attended the annual meeting in December, and addressed a gathering of citizens with a view to a deepening of interest in the work of the Society and to enlist practical sympathy in the development of the work upon more comprehensive lines. Proposals were made for the engagement of a salaried Agent, one who would combine the duties of Probation and truant officer; also the formation of a newsboys' association; providing summer camps for children, and building of a Shelter were discussed. These suggestions were well received by all present.

Judge McHugh was appointed chairman of a special committee which will carry on the movement. The members are: F. P. Gavin, O. E. Fleming, Magistrate Leggatt, J. H. Rodd, William Robins, A. McNee, N. A. Bartlet and Francis Cleary.

Officers elected for the year are:—
Honorary President—Judge McHugh.
President—Rev. A. Carlisle.
Vice-Presidents—Sheriff D'Avignon and Frank Hutton.
Treasurer—Dr. W. A. Macdonald.
Secretary—Mrs. M. Boomer.

WELLAND.

During the year the Welland Humane and Children's Aid Society dealt with the following cases:—

Wife and two children deserted by husband and father, of whose whereabouts nothing is known. Mother secured employment and is maintaining one child. Society found excellent foster home for the other child, a boy 2½ years old.

Home visited by officers of the Society and Inspector Gunton. Conditions found—destitution and lack of cleanliness. Father being dead, the mother was brought before magistrate, who committed children to care of the Society. Three youngest children placed in home of grandmother, and provision made for their maintenance and schooling.

Alleged employment in factory of two girls under 14. The superintendent was seen, but he had been told by the parents that the girls were over 14. In one case the girl subsequently returned to school. Other superintendents were seen and requested to be careful that there be no infringement of the statute with regard to employment of minors.

Alleged ill-treatment of a deaf mute by the family in whose home she is employed. A careful investigation made by three members of the Society and no evidence of ill-treatment found.

President—Inspector Marshall.
Secretary—John Flower.

OTHER COMMITTEES.

There are ten to fifteen other smaller societies and committees ready to assist when special cases arise.

From this wretched house, two girls of ten and fifteen, and two boys, four and seven years, had to be removed, owing to the degraded conditions under which they lived. The older girl had been immoral for a considerable time, and there was a likelihood of the younger girl going the same way. The mother had no sense of moral responsibility, and had lived with three different men, all of whom had borne, during their tenure of office, the title of husband. Altogether, the example before the poor children was exceedingly bad, in addition to the fact that they had never seen either a church or a day school. They were placed under the guardianship of the Children's Aid Society, and in a short time provided with excellent homes, where they will have some chance to develop into decent citizens.

Bad-living and degenerate people naturally gravitate to the poorest and worst home surroundings. In the above picture, an agent of the Children's Aid Society is seen on one of his visits of expostulation and appeal on behalf of neglected children. Only a year or two ago five greatly neglected children had to be removed from this place, and another family afterwards moved in, who had to be kept under supervision by the Children's Aid Society because of their mode of living.

APPENDIX

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

THE Industrial Schools continue to do a necessary work in the training of wayward children. The Victoria and Alexandra Schools have been greatly overcrowded during the year, and both suffer from the lack of means to provide the necessary facilities for thorough work. No doubt the recent appointment of a Juvenile Court Commissioner for Toronto will lessen the number committed, and in this way make it possible to better classify the inmates. But with a smaller population the financial situation becomes more strained, the schools being maintained on the per capita basis. Like the fee system in judicial administration, the per capita basis in orphanages and reformatories is fundamentally wrong, ignoring as it does the policy of prevention, and putting a premium on the accumulation and retention of inmates. One-third of the population of both Victoria School for boys and Alexandra for girls are Toronto youths. Painstaking work on behalf of the young should lessen this inflow, and, by promoting a steady and healthy outflow from the schools into suitable Christian homes in the country, many young lives could be restored to good citizenship, a result which all workers among the youth of the Province will agree is most desirable in the interests of the community at large.

There has been steady improvement in recent years in methods of work at the various schools. Formerly boys were detained four and five years, while now the average length of time spent in the school is only eighteen months. There is nothing of the prison character about these schools. The teaching is all by encouragement and example. Boys are returned to their homes or sent to situations just as soon as their conduct warrants. At Victoria School a parole agent is constantly engaged in visiting the homes, to decide if boys can safely be returned. He also visits the boys after they go out, and assists in finding them situations. This is a great advantage to the work.

Another improvement is the increased attention given to organized and supervised play. Nothing can take the place of this as a consumer of surplus energy, as well as a promoter of the spirit of fairness and camaraderie. It benefits the young people physically, morally and mentally. Apparatus is being installed, and the Board contemplates the employment of an athletic instructor instead of as at present having various officers divide the work. My frequent visits to the schools, and intercourse with the officials in all their capacities, convinces me that a fine class of men and women are engaged in this great work of reclamation, and that every reasonable effort is being made to realize the mission of the schools.

Three years' comparisons given below show an increase of nearly 100 in Victoria School for boys during 1911, and the others all show a steady rise.

POPULATION OF SCHOOLS.

	1908	1909	1910	1911
Victoria (boys)	232	245	289	319
Alexandra (girls)	89	92	90	115
St. John's (Catholic boys)	75	77	76	86
St. Mary's (Catholic girls).........	17	19	25	25

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT GRANTS.

	1908	1909	1910	1911
Victoria	$21,170 37	$23,068 26	$25,503 58	$29,012 02
Alexandra	7,188 50	8,140 81	7,525 25	9,230 65
St. John's	6 858 25	6,854 48	7,474 65	7,687 08
St. Mary's	1,660 76	1,633 75	1,981 20	2,648 41
	$36,877 88	$39,687 30	$42,484 68	$48,578 16

Chester Ferrier
Superintendent Victoria School.

G. Tower Fergusson
Chairman Board of Management

Beverley Jones
Hon. Treasurer.

VICTORIA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

J. J. Kelso, Esq.,
Superintendent Dependent and Neglected Children, Toronto.

Dear Sir,—I have the honor of presenting the following report of the Victoria Industrial School for the year ending December 31st, 1911:—

The number of boys in attendance on December 31st, 1910, was 289.

The total number of boys received into the school during the year was 188.

The total number in attendance was 477.

The number paroled to their homes, indentured, etc., was 158.

Number on the roll December 31st, 1911, 319.

Seventy of those paroled were sent to foster homes.

Whence Committed.

73 from Toronto.
14 from Hamilton.
8 from London.
3 from Kingston.
2 from Ottawa.
3 from St. Catharines.
3 from Fort William.
2 from St. Thomas.
2 from Morrisburg.
2 from Sturgeon Falls.
2 from Brampton.
2 from Kenora.
4 from York County.

and the rest from different municipalities throughout the Province.

The average age of those received during the year was 13 years.

Cause of Committal.

71 for stealing.
15 for burglary.
15 for vagrancy.
5 for indecent assault.
1 for shooting.
1 for drunkenness.
80 for general incorrigibility, truancy and violation of parole.

Education.

10 could neither read nor write.
21 were in Junior First Book.
13 were in Senior First Book.
60 were in Second Book.
34 were in Third Book.
50 were in Fourth Book.

The general health of the boys has been excellent. We had two cases of typhoid fever; the other ailments were such as are common to boys, but we had no cases of serious illness. This is the more remarkable when we consider the large number of boys who are constantly mingling in workshops, school-room, cottage, playground, etc. The system we have had in operation for some time whereby all new boys are isolated from the general school until a bill of health is obtained from the Medical Health Department has contributed largely to the prevention of the spread of diphtheria in the school. Results tabulated for several years show that fully 20 per cent. of all new boys have the bacilli of diphtheria. While these lads are themselves immune from the disease, still if they were allowed to mingle at once with the boys of the school, there would always be a few who are not immune, and who would in all probability contract the disease. Then the school buildings, dormitories, etc., are all well ventilated, a very important factor in the general health of the boys.

A school hospital with a trained nurse in constant attendance receives at once all suspected cases of sore throat, skin trouble, ring-worm, etc. Those, for the most part, are detained until a diagnosis is made by the school physicians, who are unremitting in their care and attention.

The outdoor life enjoyed on the playground and skating rink is conducive to health.

The favorite sports are football and baseball, which are carried on in season. Skating in the large covered rink affords splendid exercise for all; three or four evenings a week and every Saturday afternoon are devoted to this invigorating sport while the ice season continues. Every boy is provided with a good pair of hockey boots and skates.

We have also on our staff a dental inspector, who looks after the teeth of the boys. Our school was among the first to introduce dental inspection. The importance of this has been shown in recent years when several of the leading cities in Ontario have added dental inspection to their school system. Good teeth means added health to the boy.

Our school makes provision for the industrial as well as the scholastic training of the boys. Our industries include printing, tailoring, shoemaking, carpentering, engineering, baking, farming and gardening. These serve the double purpose of giving a boy some knowledge of a useful trade and training him in habits of industry. The average time spent in the school is about eighteen months, or nine months of eight hours a day, at the trade he has chosen. The half of each day is spent at school, so that a boy has really less than a year for shop work. This, of course, is not sufficient time to give a boy a very complete knowledge of the trade; and yet many of them make great progress in their work in this short period. Were our shops equipped with machinery, there would be a very much larger output; but the value of the work to the individual boy in manual training would be less. We are, however, able to make all the clothing, boots, etc., required for use in the school. A brief summary of some of the work is here given:

School Room.

In the shoe shop there were made 436 pairs of boots for Sunday and every-day wear, 103 pairs of hockey boots, 214 pairs of house slippers; the value of these would be $1,561. In addition to this, there were 1,347 pairs repaired, at a value of $538. The number of boys who received training in this department was 75.

In the tailor shop there were made 334 school coats, 50 overcoats, 498 pairs of pants, 20 pairs of overalls, 51 pairs of half-sleeves, 16 smocks, besides numerous repairs. The total value of the work is $1,693. The number of boys in training during the year was 61.

The printing department is well equipped for doing all kinds of job work. We have no machinery for running presses, etc. The latter are small and easily run by the smallest boys in the shop. Most of the boys who go far enough in the trade to appreciate its value follow it when they leave the school. There is always a demand for them, and the pay is good. The work done for the school includes the printing of cheque books and receipts, board meeting notices, requisition forms, committal papers, national song books, invitation cards, programmes, visiting permits, subscription notices, account forms, library cards, business cards, advertising cards, note heads, laundry lists, shoe shop memoranda, envelopes, greetings, tickets, labels, hospital history cards, examination papers, 1,000 annual reports (62 pp.), 4,000 monthly periodical, "Our Boys" (24 pp.). The value of the work for the school is estimated at $867.30. For outside work: This includes envelopes, programmes and circulars, posters and window bills, tickets and cards, church monthly circulars, large cards, hand bills, bill heads and account forms, postcards, stock sheets, note and letter heads, blotters, booklets, etc.; value, $292. Number of boys trained in this department, 36.

In the carpentering department a large amount of repair work, painting, glazing, etc., was accomplished during the year, all affording a practical training to the class. With the exception of our barns and stables (which are not at all creditable), our buildings are kept in an admirable state of repair. This means a great amount of work for the carpenters; besides repairs to furniture, farm implements and waggons. In addition to this work, we built a large, well apportioned, outside lavatory, exclusively for boys' use, at a cost of $2,400. This supplies a long-felt need. This department is under process of reorganization, with the view of introducing instruction in manual training. Number of boys in training, 25.

The bake room is a very important part of any institution, for bread forms a large part of the dietary. There is no machinery in our shop; but our young bakers are quite sufficient for the daily strenous work of providing the school with a sufficient quantity of good, wholesome bread. For five days in every week large batches of bread are baked, aggregating per week 2,500 lbs., or a total for the year of 120,000 lbs. In addition to this, there are the usual quantities of buns, tarts, pies, cakes, etc., approximating 30,000.

Farming. Our farm acreage is far from sufficient to supply the needs of the school in cereals, fruits, vegetables, potatoes, roots, hay, etc. As a result we have to purchase all our flour, and most of our hay and potatoes. Last year's output was fairly good, with the exception of the potato crop, which was very largely a failure in many parts of Ontario. At present prices they are a luxury. We have about 50 acres for cultivation. What this will do towards supplying a population of 350 people, 5 or 6 horses and 20 milk cows, may easily be seen. Having to buy so much of what a good farm ought to produce makes the cost of maintenance considerably higher. With the high price demanded for farm land in the vicinity of the school, the only remedy would appear to be the removal of the school to a greater distance from Toronto, where land can be had at purchasable prices. About fifty boys find employment on the farm. Needless to say, they enjoy the outdoor life thus afforded them. The urgent need is a large barn, including stable, silo, etc. This must be erected in the near future, whether funds are provided or not.

Our laundry is well equipped for our needs. The kitchen, dining-room and cottages keep a number of our younger boys busy. All our departments are under the direction of skilled and experienced officers, who dvote their energies to the training and welfare of the boys committed to their care. We have four teachers in our school of letters. They are selected from the teaching staff of Toronto, and their salaries are paid by the Board of Education of Toronto. Our school building is well adapted for the purpose of education. Our teachers are painstaking and efficient. From the foregoing classification of the educational standing of the boys admitted during the year it will be seen that they are below the average in attainments of the boys of the same age in our public schools. This is accounted for by their continued truancy from school in many cases; in others, by the neglect of parents in sending them to school. The task of our teachers is not an easy one, for they have to stimulate the minds of the boys who are indifferent to their needs. I consider this part of the work of our school the most important. Our teachers have the responsibility of cultivating a taste for the reading of a better class of literature than the boys have hitherto indulged in. As an aid to this, each cottage is furnished with a small library of well-selected story books; also the weekly visit of the *Illustrated London News*, *Harper's Weekly*, *Black and White*, *The Sphere*, *The Canadian Courier*, and by a selection of such Sabbath School literature as is published by some of the evangelical churches. During the year our school was presented with a library of some 500 volumes, including most of the standard works of fiction; this was the gift of one lady of Toronto. It will constitute a central circulating library for the school.

In our engineering department boys receive an elementary training in the principles of electricity, heating, steam-fitting, etc. We generate our electricity for lighting and power. Ten boys have been in training during the year in this department.

We have also added a department in photography slide and lantern work. Photographs of every phase of work in the school are taken, from which a selection for lantern slides is made. The lantern is used in Sabbath School and educational work. The International Series of Sunday School lessons are taught every Sabbath. All the boys attend divine worship in the Protestant churches of Mimico.

Parole Work. During the year the work of visiting paroled boys, homes, etc., was placed in the hands of a member of our staff. He has already covered a large area of the work. This is a department of the school's activities which hitherto has not received entire supervision by the management.

Herewith is appended a statement showing receipts and expenditure.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. FERRIER.

Statement of receipts and expenditure for year 1911:

RECEIPTS.

Municipalities	$20,241 21
Government grants	29,012 02
	$49,253 23

EXPENDITURE.

Farm	$1,462 48
Provisions	9,953 46
Clothing	5,147 27
Furnishings	1,384 46
Household supplies	649 19
Fuel and light	4,629 75
Printing	197 83
Repairs	1,615 91
Salaries	12,301 28
Insurance	536 44
Miscellaneous	2,926 65
Interest	1,400 00
	$42,204 72

ALEXANDRA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

J. J. KELSO, ESQ.,
Superintendent Neglected and Dependent Children.

SIR.—I beg to present the following report of the Alexandra Industrial School for girls, East Toronto, for the year ending December 31st, 1911.

The number of girls in attendance on January 1st, 1911, was		87
The number committed during the year was	51	
The number returned as having broken the conditions of parole	26	
The number returned by courts	1	
The number of returned escapes	4	
The number returned temporarily through illness or necessary change of situation	13	
		95
Total number of pupils during the year		182

The number paroled during the year was 67. Of these:

Placed in situations	42	
Returned to their homes	16	
Placed in other institutions	6	
Married	2	
Died	1	
		67
Those remaining in the school December 31st, 1911		115

Of those committed during the year, the causes of committal were as follows:

Neglected and defective	8
Incorrigible	14
Bad habits	3
Immorality	16
Arson	2
Theft	7
Horse stealing	1
	51

Ages of those received: One was 8 years of age, 1 was 9, 2 were 11, 6 were 12, 4 were 13, 11 were 14, 21 were 15, 5 were 16. Average age, 14 years.

Whence committed:

Toronto	17	Counties Lennox and Addington	2
Hamilton	3	County Welland	2
Stratford	1	County Hastings	3
London	1	County Kent	2
Kingston	2	County Wentworth	1
Kenora	2	Parry Sound	1
County Grey	4	Relatives	3
County York	2		

and one each from the counties of Bruce, Dufferin, Lincoln, Welland and Haliburton.

The parentage of those committed is as follows: Canadian, 22; English, 20; Scotch, 2; Irish, 2; Colored, 2; Jewish, 1; Swede, 1.

In addition to those in residence, we still have some one hundred wards of the school, who are out on parole, and these are regularly visited by our visiting inspector, or corresponded with, remembered at Christmas, encouraged and helped in their savings, suitable situations procured for them if change is necessary, and, in so far as possible, "*mothered*." Many of them are doing very well; some are fair, others are doubtful, and still others—those who were too far gone to be saved—have returned to the pit from whence they were digged.

Of those doing well, many are in good situations. Some few are continuing their education, with a view to rising in life. Several were respectably married during the year; of these, two came "home" to prepare for the event, and in one case we had the wedding festivities at the school—supper, rice and all!

The health of the girls has been, in general, very good, if we may except those cases of specific infection sent to us after the evil has already been wrought. Winter colds and a few cases of tonsilitis have been the worst we have had to contend with, excepting one case of chronic gastritis, and one, ending fatally, of uremic poisoning. The clear, pure air, the regular hours, simple and nourishing food, and a life alternating between study, active work and wholesome recreation, soon produce noticeable effect on our pupils. Some poor, neglected, stunted, degenerate children almost double their size and weight during their first year in our midst. In addition to the kind help of Drs. Walters and Penny, we have regular examinations by a lady physician. We have added a trained nurse to our staff, to look after the general health and to give the necessary treatments. We have also commenced regular dental work, having all the teeth examined and treated when needful by Dr. Margaret Gordon.

The half-day system works out well with our girls. Those of normal intelligence develop mentally with great rapidity, and the industrial department is of great educational value, forming the habits of industry that will follow them through life.

We train our girls under matrons of positive Christian character, and of efficiency in their particular line of work; and in most cases the results are marked in their very appearance and manners.

BUILDINGS OF ALEXANDRA SCHOOL.

They learn housekeeping and cooking, all the branches of laundry work, plain sewing and fancy work, dressmaking, etc., and through all this we try to lead them up to an ideal of a normal Christian home, and to fit them to conduct such.

The educational work is carried on in the school of letters, in a special class for the defective or unusually backward, and in a commercial class. The school of letters, under the efficient care of Miss McGowan, is keeping up its standard, though the training of about eighty pupils, even in contingents, by one teacher, is no easy task. Last June five out of a class of seven passed the Entrance examination. The special class for the defective numbers about twenty. The removal of these from our overcrowded schoolroom gives a better chance to those left behind, not to mention the drag which they must be upon the progress of the brighter pupils. They are taught by members of the staff, aided by a friend coming out weekly for the purpose.

The commercial class consists of five members, learning stenography and typewriting, and is a distinct reward to those senior girls who have reached a certain educational standard, and also the highest standard of good conduct. These girls are doing remarkably well. Besides these classes, we have choral classes, in which all are taught; a music class of seventeen; four taking private piano lessons, paid for by their friends, and thirteen taking class lessons, as a special reward for good behavior. Their progress is very satisfactory.

We have special classes from time to time in special subjects, and hope to organize a nature study class in the early spring; for if these poor children, neglected, and many of them debased, are to be lifted to higher things, it must be by putting into heart and mind the good and beautiful and attractive, instead of the filth and slime.

During the summer we encouraged outdoor work and play as much as possible; several delightful picnics and outings were enjoyed, and every day had its quota of healthy play. For winter sport we have a skating rink and toboggan slide, and one detachment or another may be seen at most hours of the day—for everything here, in our overcrowded condition, must be done by turns, which necessity sometimes teaches very useful lessons.

We need greatly a new school building, with classrooms, assembly hall and gymnasium. We also need a new cottage. Our statistics show that of those girls returned during the year 17 out of 26 were returned for immorality. The need of a separate cottage in which to keep these apart from the younger and more innnocent must appeal to every earnest mind. At present we classify as well as our limited accommodation allows.

The discipline has to be stringent, but punishment is comparatively rare, even the worst being at last responsive to the call of the divine. Our morning prayers where all, officers and pupils alike, meet together to begin the day with God, is of much value as a means of control and a help to self-conquest.

Our Sundays are always pleasant and profitable. The girls attend morning service in the neighboring churches. We have Sunday School in the afternoon in the school, and also a service in the evening, for which we are grateful for the help of several friends from the city.

These forces all work together to the end of awakened conscience, the implanting of higher ideals, and the building up of moral strength, in all of which these poor children are so wofully lacking.

We have our bitter disappointments and discouragement, but still we see in one and another the "upward reach," and for this we give thanks and take heart again. We try to set before our poor girls an ideal, and this ideal is of noble, useful, glorious Christian womanhood, and if we *do* "hitch our wagon to a star," it is *well*, if only in a *few* cases we may reach the goal.

Receipts and expenditure for the year ending October 31st, 1911:

RECEIPTS.

To municipalities	$5,786 02	
Parents	509 75	
Ontario Government, three quarters	6,404 77	
		$12,700 54

(Quarter's account, due 30th Sept., 1911, not yet paid; amount, $2,397.)

EXPENDITURE.

By Provisions		$4,064 09
Clothing	2,217 04	
Salaries	4,153 90	
General furnishings	808 20	
Fuel and light	1,443 05	
Garden and stock	942 47	
Repairs	743 84	
Miscellaneous	1,512 10	
		15,884 69
Excess of expenditure over receipts		$3,184 15

Thanking you for much sympathy, I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

LUCY BROOKING.

ST. MARY'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

During the year ten children were received, four discharged, and four released on parole, leaving the number now in residence twenty-five. Of the ten children committed to the school, Toronto contributed four, Sault Ste. Marie two, and one each from Hamilton, St. Thomas, St. Catharines, and Cobalt. The average age of those committed to the school during the year was fourteen, and of those now at the school about fifteen and a half.

General Characteristics. Of the young girls received and in residence, about sixty per cent. come to us with little or no moral principle. In some, this principle has been stifled by some years of wrongdoing; in others, it has apparently never been brought to life.

These subjects are necessarily the most difficult to deal with, because there is no sentiment to which we can appeal, nor no foundation on which to build.

About twenty per cent. come with practically no education.

The pupils are on the whole very docile, submissive and obedient; but almost without exception averse to manual work. This quiet, instinctive, determined objection to work is somewhat remarkable.

Daily Routine. They follow the course laid down by the Education Department from First to Fourth Book. They have an excellent library, and do considerable supplementary reading. They are instructed, theoretically and practically, in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Fine and Plain Sewing, Dressmaking, Housekeeping, Cooking, Care of the Sick, and Personal Cleanliness.

Results so far as known. During the Christmas season the great majority of girls discharged since 1904 communicated either personally or by writing. A number are married, and all seemed to be doing well. They evince sincere affection and gratitude toward their former instructresses. Some we think have returned to their evil life.

We trust these notes will prove satisfactory, and beg to remain,

Yours respectfully,

The Sisters in Charge.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

Mr. J. J. Kelso,

Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the St. John's Industrial School for the year ending December 31, 1911.

There were 76 pupils in attendance on January 1, 1911. During the year 63 were received and 61 placed. To their former homes 29 were returned, and 32 placed in foster homes. In the course of the year several boys were returned to the school, some to await new places, and others, not having been found satisfactory, to be subjected to further discipline. On December 31 there were 86 pupils in the school. The average age at the time of committal was 12.6.

Boys were received from: Toronto, 26; Hamilton, 5; Hawkesbury, 5; Pembroke, 3; Victoria Industrial (transferred), 3; Dundas, 2; Sault Ste. Marie, 2; Sturgeon Falls, 2; Sudbury, 2; Campbellford, 1; Carleton Place, 1; Carleton County, 1; Cobalt, 1; Cornwall, 1; Kingston, 1; Ottawa, 1; Owen Sound, 1; Port Arthur, 1; Stratford, 1; Tilbury, 1; Walkerville, 1; Wallaceburg, 1.

There is reason to be satisfied with the year's results. No case of infectious disease appeared. Two young boys were during some weeks in the hospital one underwent a successful operation; the other was treated for sore feet, resulting from exposure to cold previous to his committal. Under the direction of foremen of acknowledged ability a good deal of practical training was done in the workshops and farm. As an additional industry, the bakery proved its right to exist. Several boys were equipped with a knowledge of the bakers' craft. The conduct of the boys, generally speaking, was satisfactory; they willingly, if not cheerfully, submitted to the discipline of the institution. They were as contented and happy as could be expected. Special attention was given to the matter of utilizing the recesses. Efforts to keep all employed either as participants in the games or as interested spectators were made. Gossiping groups were tabooed; hence no opportunity was afforded for the retailing of individual experiences from "real life." When judiciously managed, the playground is an efficient training school. The boys were kept under a constant yet mild supervision, which, however, was not for fault-finding; nor did it restrain them from a desirable freedom of action.

The younger pupils attended school throughout the year, not excepting Saturday mornings, and the ordinary summer vacation. But the sessions of the latter were shortened. To give a working knowledge of the essential branches of the curriculum was the main endeavor of the teachers. During his official visits as Inspector, Mr. J. F. Power witnessed the teachers and pupils at work; and he himself questioned the latter on the reading lesson, arithmetic and composition, and on other subjects. He expressed his satisfaction with the progress made and order of the pupils. Many of the boys placed in foster homes are doing well, and some very well. The letters received by their former teachers here, as well as the periodic reports forwarded to the Superintendent by Mr. William O'Connor, after interviews with the children in their homes, leave no room for doubt. Any person familiar with the character of the raw material for which the Industrial School stands is not surprised to be told that a few boys turn out to be failures.

In the death of the two prelates—Archibshops McEvay and O'Connor—the school has lost two of its very best friends and admirers. Both frequently visited the institution themselves, and they took a laudable pride in showing it to their visitors and guests from distant parts.

I am, faithfully yours,
BROTHER ABNIS.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Statement of receipts and expenditures for the year ending December 31st, 1911:

RECEIPTS.

To Cash in Bank	$1,581 66
Municipalities	4,785 97
Government grant	7,659 90
Other sources	297 76
Interest on bank balances	14 18
	$14,339 47

EXPENDITURES.

By Wages	$2,949 25
Building	2,943 59
House Expense	7,930 08
Cash in Bank	516 55
	$14,339 47

JUVENILE IMMIGRATION

The Dominion Government has established an Inspectorate over the work carried on by benevolent societies in colonizing British children in Ontario, and it has not been considered necessary to exercise the close supervision of earlier years. Mr. G. Bogue Smart is Dominion Inspector of Immigrant Children, and he now visits and reports upon the children and organizations. No changes have taken place in the agencies, and the number of children brought to Ontario in the past year, 2,227, is only slightly above the average of several years past.

The following table will be of interest:

NUMBER OF CHILDREN RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1911.

Agencies	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Totals.*
Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Toronto and Peterboro	594	408	1,002
The Coombe, Hespeler	24	12	36
Salvation Army	11	....	11
McPherson Home, Stratford	170	89	259
Fairknowe Home, Brockville	100	81	181
Mr. Fegan's Home, Toronto	100	....	100
The Stephenson Home, Hamilton	78	43	121
Western Home, Niagara-on-the-Lake	....	48	48
Marchmont Home, Belleville	53	16	69
Catholic Emigration Association	276	124	400
	1,406	821	2,227

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

J. J. KELSO, Esq.,
Superintendent, Neglected and Dependent Children,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Dear Mr. Kelso,—I beg to report that 1,002 children, 594 boys and 408 girls, were emigrated and placed in this Province from our institutions during last year. Out of this number 553 were boarded out in foster homes and 449 placed in situations. The former were children under school age. The majority of the foster homes in which children are boarded are in the County of Simcoe and the District of Muskoka, but we have also some extensive boarding-out centres in Norfolk County, and in parts of Haldimand and Welland. A good many girls are also boarded out in the County of Victoria.

It is rather difficult to estimate the number of young people under supervision. The general aim and policy of our work is to act in *loco parentis* to all those who are, or have been, under our care, and we never "write off" a boy or girl, or consider them to have passed beyond our supervision if we have an opportunity of keeping in touch with them. In this way our visitors frequently call upon young people who have long passed the age at which we are under any degree of legal responsibility, and we are in regular correspondence with many hundreds who have reached man's or woman's estate. As an estimate I should say that about 11,000 out of those whom we have brought to this country are more or less under supervision.

The total staff of persons exclusively engaged in connection with our work in this country numbers 55, including the General Superintendent, the Secretary of the Boy's Home here, the Secretary of the Girl's Home at Peterboro, Medical Inspector, 6 male and 5 female inspectors, 7 matrons or assistant matrons, trained nurse, 2 accountants, 7 stenographers, clerks, etc.

The number of visits paid to children during the year and reported upon by our inspectors, numbers roughly about 14,000, and our correspondence exceeds 100,000 communications received and sent out.

The principal feature of the work during the past year has been the large and constantly increasing demand, which would enable us to provide for an immensely larger number than we are at present receiving.

We have, I think, been successful in selecting good homes for those whom we have had to place, and, at any rate, every effort has been made to place children only with respectable, kindly, God-fearing people.

The general record of the boys and girls under our care has, I am glad to say, been exceedingly satisfactory, and gives the best possible encouragement to those engaged in the work.

I remain,
Yours sincerely,
Alfred B. Owen.

THE ANNIE MACPHERSON HOME.

During the year 1911 the Macpherson Home at Stratford received 170 boys and 89 girls. The average age for both boys and girls was 13 years. This average is probably higher than would indicate the average age of the younger folks, because of some who came to Canada to join their relatives.

There were no cases of sickness worthy of mention during the year.

The applications recorded during 1911 have been 1,096 in number—632 for boys, and 464 for girls.

The children, with possibly two exceptions, have been placed in Western Ontario within a radius of 75 miles of the Home. Without any exception the boys have been placed on farms, and a large majority of the girls have gone to farm homes also.

During the year visitors have paid approximately 1,120 visits, and there are under supervision 960 children.

Four children were returned to London, England, last year. One was threatened with consumption, and another went back for medical treatment; two were returned on account of their unsuitability. Mr. W. H. Merry is manager.

FOR IRISH BOYS.

Following is the sixth annual report of the Coombe Boys Receiving Home at Hespeler, Ontario, for 1911.

It has been a record year in the number of boys and girls sent to us from Ireland. Thirty-six in all have reached the Coombe this year, 24 boys and 12 girls. Hitherto we have not received more than 30 in any single year. It is with particular satisfaction that we can say that one of our boys and one of our girls have sent in sufficient of their savings to enable us to bring out their sisters to join them in Canada. Passage money has been refunded to us in two other cases, enabling us to immigrate others in each of these instances. Our boys and girls have sent in their small contributions also to the Emigration Fund of their own free will. It must be remembered that we are only able to bring out children according to the depth of the emigration account, that is, money specially donated for this particular purpose, the ordinary maintenance funds being unavailable to do this. Miss Smyly only wrote to us last week stating that they feel that Canada is *the* place for our boys and girls, and I am sure it would be a great encouragement to them if we were able to send more passage and outfit money from Canada, enabling more children to come to us. It costs fifty dollars for the passage and outfit of each child.

During the year we have received requests from 177 homes for our boys and 96 requests for our girls, a total of 273 requests. In response we have placed out 39 children, or an average of one to each seven applications.

Sixteen transfers have been made from one home to another, and three, one boy and two girls, have been handed over to their relatives on this side of the Atlantic.

We have now a total of 188 boys and girls on our books as having passed through the Hespeler Home, and with those sent out previous to the establishment of the Home here, not less than 250 boys and girls trained in our institutions are now resident in Canada.

One hundred and ninety-eight visits have been paid to our children in their homes throughout the Province during the year, only a few more than the necessary single visit, and we have found them in the majority of cases very happy and contented.

Last winter the Children's Aid Department promptly took action against a farmer whom we had occasion to complain of for neglecting one of our boys only placed out with him two months previously. This solitary instance illustrates, however, the necessity for constant and careful oversight, and this we endeavour to do by constant and thorough visitation.

G. W. Tebbs, *Superintendent.*

FAIRKNOWE HOME, BROCKVILLE, ONT.

During the year the Quarrier Home at Brockville received 100 boys and 81 girls—one-third of party 8 to 12 years, one-third over 12 to 14 years, and one-third over 14 to 16 years.

About 1,000 applications have been received, and the task of sifting out the very best and most suitable homes out of that great and daily growing number. With hardly an exception, these children were sent to first-class, up-to-date farms.

In all about 1,300 visits have been made, chiefly by our visitors, Mr. Claude A. Winters, who for three years running has done excellent work, and by Mr. James Gordon, of Napanee, as well as by our Director, Pastor Findlay and his wife (Mr. Quarrier's daughter), and myself and our assistants. The reports are on the whole of a most satisfactory character, and not a few are, we hear, preparing for a higher position in life.

Twenty marriages have been reported, and family Bibles sent to these children as a memory and a help to continue in the "good way" taught long ago in Bonnie Scotland. We find the children as they grow older and the responsibilities of life develop their characters, that they settle down into a type of citizenship which is most gratifying to those who lent a helping hand in days gone by.

The monthly and bi-monthly letter, as well as the special New Year's letter sent to all the children, are greatly looked forward to by all the children, and give them fresh heart as they realize that we are here to help them make a success of their lives, and that their welfare and conduct are of great importance to us.

The older boys and girls are at present contributing to put up a "Thanksgiving Cottage" at "The Children's City," Bridge of Weir, Scotland.

During the past three years only two have had to be sent home as a failure. Quite a few of our older boys have heard the call of the great North-West, and are nobly taking their place in the rough pioneer life which needs the most robust frame of body as well a robust type of character which will stand the strain of the freer life.

Robert Grierson, *Superintendent.*

MR. FEGAN'S HOMES.

It is pleasing to note that the hopes and aspirations of Mr. Fegan in regard to training boys in Canadian methods on their English farm at South View are being successfully realized.

In writing to the "Old Home" boys Mr. Fegan gives the following interesting description of the progress being made:—

"The 'Old Home on the Corner' is closed, and we have got temporary offices next door till our new headquarters are built at Westminster. We have had one delay after another in making a start with our new building at Westminster, because the London County Council have decided to widen Tufton Street and Horseferry Road. Of course, this will be a great advantage to us in the future, and enhance the importance of our position, as we shall stand on the corner and have a frontage to both roads. It will be a very fine building when it is finished, and as it is being built to meet our requirements, it will be much more convenient.

"The next bit of news that I think will interest you most is that, by the time this reaches you, our Training Farm, that we call 'A Bit of Canada in England,' will be started. The first lot of boys will be under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Edmunds, whom many of you will remember as the kind friends on whose farm we camped out at Burwash.

"All the outbuildings will be on Canadian lines. A Canadian company have given us the implements of their manufacture we required, and we are importing the rest we need in the way of waggons, harness, tackle, tools, etc., so that in future most of our boys over 14 when they arrive out will be quite familiar with everything on a Canadian farm as far as adaptable to conditions in the Old Country."

During the year 1911 there have been received in the Distributing Home on George Street, Toronto, 100 boys, average age 14 years, and 400 applications; 500 boys are now placed in Ontario, and are under the supervision of three visitors.

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME AND ORPHANAGE.

The National Children's Home and Orphanage of England sent to the Hamilton receiving home 81 children during the past year, and the report shows that 610 applications have been received during the same period from those wishing to adopt this class of boys and girls.

The number of boys far exceed the girls, there being 78 boys and 3 girls in this year's party. Careful supervision is still maintained by visitation, 380 visits having been made during 1911, and the visitor's report shows a satisfactory condition of the work, as boys and girls are re-engaged year after year by the satisfied guardians, and no difficulty whatever is experienced in collecting wages due to the children for services rendered. Mr. Frank Hills still remains in charge of the work.

WESTERN HOME, NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE.

This branch of The Waifs and Strays Society of England now has about 150 children under supervision in foster homes. All are girls, and the visitor's reports show that the majority are doing well.

During the past year 48 girls have been received, the average age being 15 years; for these 48 girls no less than 400 applications have been received from those desirous of taking a kindly interest in them and offering them a good home.

A regular visitor is maintained, and 100 visits were made during the year.

There are 45 girls now in residence, with Miss Bayley as Superintendent, and Mrs. S. D. Manning in charge of the visiting.

MARCHMONT HOME, BELLEVILLE.

The number of children received by Rev. Robert Wallace at Marchmont Home, Belleville, was 53 boys and 16 girls. Ages from 11 to 17. Number of applications, girls, 391; boys, 345. The approximate number of visits was 400. One visitor engaged in summer; three workers in the Home, with occasional extra help.

CATHOLIC EMIGRATION ASSOCIATION.

During the year ending December 31st, 1911, there were received from England: Boys, 276; girls, 124; total, 400. 145 boys were placed in the Province of Ontario; 126 boys were placed in the Province of Quebec; 2 boys were placed in the Province of Nova Scotia.

Forty-two girls were placed in the Province of Ontario, and 78 in the Province of Quebec.

On 1st January, 1911 there were 1,267 children on register. Of these, 4 died; 1 was handed over to his father in Canada; 1 was handed over to her relatives in the United States; 2 returned to England; 2 were sent back to England to their mothers; 3 were deported.

Six hundred and twenty-six applications for boys were registered during the year. Besides the greater majority of these being acceded to, boys were sent to a large number of applicants (previous employers of wards), from each of whom it was unnecessary to demand another formal application.

Two hundred and twenty-two applications for girls were registered during the year. Besides these, the names of a large number of applicants (previous employers of wards), from each of whom it was unnecessary to demand another formal application, were replaced on the list.

The visiting of the children is done by the Sisters, and Mr. Edwin J. Collingwood. The visitors found conditions satisfactory, on the whole, during the year.

SALVATION ARMY IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Brigadier Burditt, the officer in charge of immigration at Toronto Headquarters, reports that there have been 11 boys brought into Ontario through the agency of the Salvation Army, and all have been placed in private families located in the Province.

ASSOCIATED CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES

PROCEEDINGS OF CONFERENCE HELD IN PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, APRIL 8-9, 1912.

At a gathering of some thirty representatives of the Children's Aid Societies of the Province, held at the Parliament Buildings, on January 26th, 1912, it was decided to organize a philanthropic association to further the children's cause. The name selected was Associated Children's Aid Societies of Ontario, with the following as the first Officers:—

Patron—Sir John M. Gibson.
Honorary Presidents—Adam Brown, Hamilton; J. J. Kelso, Toronto.
President—W. L. Scott, Ottawa.
First Vice-President—C. R. Miller, Berlin.
Second Vice-President—Neil J. McAulay, Haileybury.
Secretary—J. C. McConachie, Kingston.
Treasurer—E. L. Goodwill, Peterborough.
Executive—Rev. W. M. H. Quartermaine, Renfrew; H. A. Stewart, K.C., Brockville; C. S. Pedley, Woodstock; C. B. Scantlebury, Belleville; J. I. A. Hunt, London.

It was decided to hold a Convention in Toronto during Easter week.

CONFERENCE.

The Conference duly opened on Monday, April 8th, 1911, in the reception room of the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Mr. W. L. Scott presiding, and between forty and fifty representatives present. The first business was the appointment of a Committee on Organization and Resolutions, Mr. Kelso proposing the names of J. P. Reed, Frank Blain, C. S. Pedley and Dr. Stobo.

In opening the Conference, the chairman, Mr. W. L. Scott, said: It is a great honour as well as a great pleasure and satisfaction for me, as President, to welcome you all to this first Conference of the newly-formed Association of Ontario Children's Aid Societies. The work in which we are all engaged yields in importance to no other in the land. There is no other form of philanthropic work which goes to the bottom of the evil as it does, and there is no other work of any kind which means so much for the future of the country. It is not only the rescuing of helpless little children from lives of misery and crime, it is the converting of embryo criminals and paupers into useful and law-abiding citizens; and not only that, but the bettering of the lives of countless generations yet to come. I do not mean to imply that virtue or vice, criminality or the reverse, are directly inherited. Those who think otherwise and look on criminals as a class apart forget that going back a few generations we are all of us undoubtedly descended not only from kings, nobles and saints, but from paupers, criminals and murderers as well. In other words, both we ourselves and those to whom we minister, are of common origin. It may come as a surprise to some to learn that most if not all persons with English blood in their veins are directly descended from Edward III., and through him from William the Conqueror, Charlemagne and other worthies. Yet this is vouched for by high authorities on genealogy. The fact is that children are born neither moral nor immoral, but unmoral. Their moral character is a blank page on which environment inscribes; but under normal conditions the child's environment is, in a sense, inherited. One generation provides the environment which is to determine the moral character of the next. This is the result of Dugdale's study of the notorious Jukes family. In bettering, therefore, the environment of the children of to-day, we are also helping the children of to-morrow. Think what it would have meant had a Society such as ours, a little more than a century ago, taken in hand in their childhood the two unhappy progenitors of the Jukes. How different might, in that event, have been the history of the hundreds of thieves, murderers and other criminals who have descended from them!

The formation of this Association marks an important forward step in the progress of the work. In union there is strength. Our union will result, I hope, in strengthening and bettering our work,—and that in two ways. By meeting together and comparing views and experiences, we will return to our duties better equipped to peform them. And by presenting a united front we will, I hope, succeed in securing better recognition for the work from the public and from the Legislature. The great weakness at present is that the work is very far from being thorough. Throughout a considerable portion of the Province it is not being carried on at all. In many places where work is being done it is not systematic enough. What are wanted are more paid workers. If every neglected child in the Province could be reached and dealt with, what a vast good would be accomplished! The way to secure improvement is, as I say, to unite, and having united, we must all strive that much good may come of it.

HOME FINDING AND VISITING.

C. R. Miller, Children's Aid Society Inspector, Berlin, was then called upon to give a paper on "Home Finding and Visitation."

Since the title of my paper comprises two distinct topics, we will consider each one separate. The first topic is a very extensive one and for convenience sake will offer only a few thoughts for discussion. This important subject we wish to divide into three parts:—

1st—How to find out who wants a child.
2nd—Different methods to ascertain what the home is like.
3rd—How to select a child to suit application.

Different homes may be located by different methods. By publishing articles with the object of educating people of the great need of Christian homes for dependent children, and of the great blessing of children in the home. By public addresses. While possibly the above-mentioned methods might be most successful numerically, yet the best homes in many cases can only be secured by personal interview, for most people are reluctant in taking a child into their home, not because of lack of love for children or lack of interest in the child's welfare, but because of having wrong ideas of what is expected or asked of the guardians. While others who are overly conscientious, fear that they cannot do justice to the child, and only by personal interview can this obstruction be removed, and the home secured, such as are but very few to be found.

"Best way to ascertain what a home is like." While the first part of this topic is of some importance, yet it is not to be compared with the thought before us, for there are many homes that are not homes at all, and in order to save the child from the "human dumping ground," and from the "galling yoke" of a cruel task-master, or from the "den of vice," it is necessary that no pains or expense be spared in order to ascertain whether the home applying is a fit place for a child.

The features necessarily to be studied before placing a child in a home may be placed under the four following headings: 1st, Religion; 2nd, Morals; 3rd, Physical and Sanitary Conditions; 4th, Natural Characteristics.

With regard to religion, it is of great importance that a home in which a child is placed should be religious and be interested in things pertaining to the next world, as well as in the present, and since the heart of a child is craving to be good, the home where the child fails to get the religious training, is lacking one important feature.

Morals.—If a home is lacking to some extent the religious atmosphere that should pervade every home, it at least should possess a full degree of morals where the child sees nothing but that which is good, and pure, and uplifting.

Physical and sanitary condition of the home is of very great importance as well, for where a woman fails to keep the home and clothes in condition that is strictly sanitary and clean, how could a child be benefited on this line, especially in the case of girls whose chief calling in the future is that of housekeeping ?

It is of great importance also to know whether any disease in the family is contagious, so as to protect the child from this danger.

Natural Characteristics.—There are many homes that are sanitary, and where the people are moral; and also, in addition to this, are quite religious, yet their natural characteristic or make up is to slave and toil for the sake of making money. There are many people who go to church and prayer meeting, and possibly are considered to be church workers, but to live with them as a " domestic," or as " orphan child," is to know that they are greater slave drivers than church workers. It is to be regretted that many people who apparently are religious, seem to be lacking the real thing, and that is salvation, consequently only live out their natural inclination, which very often is worldly; sometimes even sensual, and occasionally devilish. In the face of the above-mentioned facts we wish to repeat that it is of vital importance to know the disposition of the guardian before placing the child.

But the problem to solve is, how can we secure the needed information ? and before suggesting any methods by which this can be done, we would mention a few methods that have failed to bring satisfactory results.

Application forms used by some immigration societies or children's homes, where the applicant personally takes the application form, or some other form, to the minister, doctor, or to friends for them to endorse, is very often misleading, for had any of these parties been asked by some one else whether they could recommend this home they certainly would not have done so, but in order to avoid offence and remain on the good side, they seriously strained their conscience and signed the application, thus helping to ruin the child's future.

By depending on a single recommendation of an applicant is certainly not safe to go by, for generally the applicant gives names of only such that are sure will speak in their favour.

To get recommendations only from such as were named by the applicant, even if there would be three, is not always safe, for same reasons as just above mentioned.

If a city or county from which any application is sent to another county agent has a C. A. S., the said Society should be sufficiently honoured as to apply to them for advice regarding this home and serious results can often be avoided.

In counties and municipalities where no C. A. S. has been organized, it would be an excellent scheme to have in each township a committee, say two or at the most three, composed of reliable parties, including a doctor, who are familiar with said township, and who would secretly advise with regard to a home. This committee could be selected at very little expense, and a list of the various committees could be sent to all the different agents, and in that way the entire Province could be reached, and unprejudiced reports received regarding homes in question. At the same time this committee would be a grand auxiliary to advise us regarding the neglected children, if there should be any in their district.

In conclusion of this subject might say the best and possibly the most economical method that could be adopted to ascertain what a home is like would be by personally visiting the home or municipality where this application comes from, for in this way all the different characteristics of the home could be ascertained and many serious mistakes could be avoided.

The last but not least feature in this topic is " How to select a child to suit the application," and it is of very great importance. This leads us out in many lines of thought, but will mention only a few.

(*a*) It is of importance that the natural adaptability of a child be studied, and then select a home to suit the child.

(*b*) One of the great features in selecting a child is the disposition not only of the child but of the guardian as well, for if the disposition of the guardian and the child do not blend, it is useless to try and make the child fit the home, and the quicker the change is made the better for both concerned. While many guardians have failed to get along with a certain child, if we consider this point as we should, we would have occasion to blame neither child nor its guardian, but simply because of the clashing of the two dispositions the peace and pleasure of the home was gone. Remove that same child to another home, where the guardians possess different dispositions, and you will find that everything works like a charm. In order to be able to do this it would almost seem necessary to know something about phrenology, for where we failed to make this proper selection our attempt in placing a child has often failed to be a success.

(c) In the idea of grading children to suit the different homes, there are two sides to be considered, and both arguments may be strong; such as putting lower grade children into the lower grade homes, and the higher grade child into the higher grade home. While there may be some argument in favor of this, there are others against it; consequently will leave this subject, only would long to mention one exception, for example: There are homes where the guardian is of such a gentle and kind disposition and possibly easy going, that were you to place with them a shrewd and possibly tricky boy, he would take advantage of his master; while on the other hand, if a child of lesser mental faculty and shrewdness were placed in this home, it would be shown that everything worked to satisfaction.

In conclusion of this topic, we give only one more suggestion. In consideration of the fact that there are a number of societies in the Province who have hard times to secure suitable homes for their children, and on the other hand there are some societies who have far more applications than what they have children of their own municipality, it would be of vital importance to have (if you will allow me the expression), one central distributing station, where a description, and, if possible, photos of any children waiting for homes could be sent. Also where all approved applications that cannot be filled by the agent who receives the application may be sent to, thus meeting two important needs.

First.—Children who otherwise would have to be in shelter at municipality's expense, possibly for long time, would be quickly placed in foster homes.

Second.—Sad mistakes that have often been made by many of the officers by placing children too close to their original home could be avoided by placing children at a distance; whereas without this distributing station we would not know of the home waiting for such a child, and would be compelled to either carry it over for a long time in the shelter, or placing it in the municipality from which it was taken, where they are often interfered with by parents, and where disgrace possibly in connection with the case will be sure to never lose its effect upon their lives.

Visiting and Supervision.

The second topic of my paper is too great a subject for me to do any justice to, and I have only a few suggestions to make, which I hope may lead to a discussion in which each thought will be thoroughly ventilated.

While this topic may be divided into two parts, nevertheless practically every child in a foster home that has come to the years of accountability is on parole, for by it is meant that where a child is placed into a home "we simply depend on its honor for its good behaviour."

Now the one point to consider is "*how* can we best encourage and inspire said child," who has always been good, to continue to be a good child, and others who had possibly failed, to make good in the future. The only possible way to bring this about is by personal visitation of an expert visitor. :By an expert visitor we mean a man or woman who has the child's welfare at heart, who has natural characteristics to win the confidence of any child that they are visiting, and in that way can succeed in getting the child to unfold the burden of its heart. In order to accomplish this properly the visitor must take the child alone and have;a private interview, and question it regarding the usage the child has received. Where the child is dissatisfied with the home the visitor must investigate with an unprejudiced mind, and wherever he may locate the cause he must be able to fairly and justly lay the blame.

In the case where the home is taking advantage of the child he must not hesitate to tell them in plain language that we will not tolerate this, and if on the other hand the child is seeking to find unjust argument against its guardians it must be corrected in such a way that the child knows that we mean business.

Another duty of the visitor should be that he will inquire as to what agreement existed between the guardian and child, and where he finds that there has been no understanding arrived at, he should be sufficiently posted to know what terms to demand and to do justice both to the child and the home.

The visitor should not depend only on what he hears either from the guardian or from the child, unless he is personally acquainted with the whole affair, but should make it his business to secretly inquire from trustworthy people regarding the condition of the home, etc.

It would not be satisfactory to choose a visitor who, possibly because he has nothing else to do, would spend two or three weeks in the year visiting children, so as to earn a few dollars; for how can he do justice to either the child or the home when he is not at the work continually, nor understands the case thoroughly.

In a city or county where there is an agent engaged there is none better qualified to visit their children than the local agent, for he is not only in touch with existing circumstances but has a greater interest than a stranger possibly can have in the children of his own county.

In counties where the work is growing so extensively that there are too many children in foster homes for one man to look after, it would be great economy to have an assistant rather than get a stranger to come in and visit the children.

Then in counties where no society is existing, it is of vast importance that only an experienced man or woman, who put in all their time, do the visiting.

With regard to paroleing children who possibly have been delinquent, it is well for us to consider that while we put them on their word of honor, and we have given them our confidence, nevertheless it is of great importance that we do not close our eyes in slumber, while the Tempter might at some unguarded moment seek to lead them astray, but that we watch over them as a true guardian angel indeed.

While much more could be said regarding the subject of visiting and paroling, I will conclude with one brief, but by no means insignificant, thought, which is, namely, that children should be visited regularly, and none less than twice a year.

While it would be sufficient to visit some children only twice a year, it is absolutely necessary in order to be successful in paroling certain children that they be visited every couple of months, and some possibly every month, or even oftener than that; for a visit made by the proper visitor, in the proper spirit, will never be resented.

Discussion.

Mr. J. Sanders, of London, in leading the discussion, said it is remarkable the few mistakes that have been made in placing children out. Great judgment and tact are needed. He thought visiting should be done by some person who knows foster parents well; also that homes where it is known that all is not right should be visited often if they can be helped, but he does not approve of continual visiting. Strangers are not welcome because parents feel that the children, through natural curiosity as to the stranger's mission, are likely to find out just what they wish to keep from them—the knowledge that these are not their own parents.

Rev. James Webb said he was delighted with Mr. Miller's paper, and that it covered the ground excellently. He said that he knows the homes in which he places the children much better than he knows the children. For some of the small boys he was of the opinion we ought to pay as much as the Barnardo people do till they are twelve years of age and able to be of a little service in the home. They have to remain in institutions, while the Barnardo children fill up homes where we could put Canadian children. It would be better to let children have advantages of a country home instead of being in an orphanage by paying the same rate of board. Mr. Webb said he got homes through the pulpits and personally speaking to the people, and if he could get the children to place out, he could get hundreds more homes.

Mr. J. L. Axford, of Brantford, then spoke about Mr. Miller's suggestion of a committee in each township. He did not agree with this idea, because that committee might not know what the district agent has refused, and it would be necessary, in order to keep these committees informed, to keep them posted as to all the work of the office. Every county agent is in a position to know or enquire as to the suitability of any home in his county.

Mr. J. C. McConachie, of Kingston, then referred to Mr. Miller's word of caution as to placing children in homes where there is contagious disease, such as consumption. Quite as much care should be taken, Mr. McConachie thought, about placing consumptive children in homes. About paying board in country homes, instead of introducing that system we ought to get the law to prohibit such a thing. If we can get hundreds of free homes, why pay for them? (General approval expressed by meeting.)

Rev. C. Boese, Berlin, asked: "What does this Society consider a fair home for a child? I would like to say only such a home is fit for a child that takes the child for the child's sake and not for the home's sake. We must gather information concerning a home privately. Go to the minister personally, and he will tell you about the family you want to place a child in. We ought to find out the real motive people have in wanting a child. Is it for their own benefit, or do they want to take a child and make it feel life in this world is worth living?"

Rev. W. W. Ryan, North Bay, said that he found that the applications which were least reliable are the most numerous. He believed that as far as possible the agent should visit a child in a foster home, just dropping in in a friendly way in passing, and far more would be learned in this way than if the people knew you were coming to investigate. He had concluded that the agent in placing a child must rely on his own judgment and not depend on another's opinion. He believed that the home should be thoroughly investigated before placing a child, because children sometimes might be placed in just such a state as the place from which they originally were taken. Then as to visiting, he knew that some children were as well off as if in his own home, and he felt it not necessary to call except when particularly in that vicinity.

Mr. Frank Blain, of Fort William, then brought up the question of the disposition of Roman Catholic children. He had great difficulty in placing such children under eleven years of age. He would like to have the law changed so that if after a fair trial a Catholic home cannot be found, the child might be placed in a Protestant home. This, of course, would not actually be done, but it might induce Catholic families to open up their homes to receive these children of their own faith.

Mr. D. E. McIntosh, of Simcoe, said, If the law were changed one way, it should be changed the other. He visited several children at once at the school, and at the same time spoke to the school children generally on taking advantage of their opportunities, etc. The visitor should not assume any authority, but should show such a friendly attitude that the next year the child will meet you with a glad hand and smile, and the foster parents also.

Mr. Kelso answered Mr. Blain's question as to Roman Catholic children, pointing out that there was no need for change in the law. The child could be sent to another centre, where he could be placed in the proper environment. This could be done through correspondence with the central office, and with different societies.

Mr. J. P. Reed, Sault Ste. Marie, then told about the half-breed problem they had in the north country. It was just about impossible to place these children. The problem they had was not to get children into the shelter, but how to keep them out. They had only taken in those that were simply forced upon them. He thought a central placing out station might be a good plan. Referring to the visiting of children, he thought it wise to visit those who need it oftener than once a year, and in some cases probably not once a year may be necessary.

The chairman, in reviewing the discussion, said that conditions vary in different places. Every home should be examined before a child is put there. After a child has been there a short time, the inspector should go to see it three or four times, in order to be satisfied that the placement is going to be a good and suitable one. One cannot depend upon the standing of people. He knew of a lady who was supposed to be quite a philanthropist, and yet Children's Aid workers knew that she was extremely hard upon the young people she took to work. As to the question of placing Catholic children, and other special cases, this showed the value of correspondence among the societies from one end of the Province to the other. About clergymen's recommendations, everyone understands how careful they must be not to offend their congregation. Then foster homes should be free. This paying board for children should be stopped, for it would kill our work in Ontario. It should be discouraged, first, because of the prohibitive amount required to support such a system; secondly, because adoption of the child right into the family life would soon become a rarity.

DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

Mr. W. H. Wrightmyer, Belleville: I have been requested to prepare a paper on the need of provision for defective children. Whether I can show a need for provision remains to be seen, but for the defective children part of it a visit to our Shelter would satisfy the most casual observer.

The subject is one that has presented itself forcibly to the Children's Aid workers in Belleville for some time past, and owing to the numbers of children dealt with has become indeed a problem with us. We have thirty children at present in the Shelter. Of that number some are constantly coming and going, sixteen being committed last month alone. One little boy who was brought in before we had a Shelter is still with us. There does not seem to be any definite organic trouble in his case, but an ill-developed, undersized little body, together with a sallow, unattractive countenance, repels the prospective foster parent. Two of our little boys, brothers, are almost blind from cataract, due to disease at birth. A little girl of six years is lame as the result of infantile paralysis, and has been twice in our local hospital with disease of the bone. I might add that this child had been in the Hospital for Sick Children before her committal to the Society. A little boy of four years, brought to us in February of last year, is troubled frequently with infectious sore head and bad eruptions on the face and hands. Another boy, with us since October, 1910, is lame and subject to an occasional abscess in his side. This boy will be sixteen years old in May. We tried repeatedly to place him but in vain, as he was not strong, and at last we sent him to learn a trade in a manufacturing establishment. He has since remained in the Shelter, paying a dollar and a half per week for his board and occupying a garret bedroom, but we are seeking a boarding-place for him now, as conditions will not permit him to remain longer in the Shelter. It must be a moderately priced board, yet a good home, and one where he will be treated as a member of the family, and kept from the streets in his spare hours. Two boys, of five and seven years, are delicate-looking children and troubled with affections of the eyes, consequently they do not appeal to the practical folk who adopt children mainly with a view to the help they will ultimately give. Another boy of three years, committed to the Society in August last, has been pronounced idiotic by three doctors. Since this infirmity, previously unsuspected, was discovered, the agent has been censured by the local Society for taking charge of him. Yet he came to us in the regular order of child-saving work. His mother, an unmarried girl working in a hotel, could not keep him for three reasons—lack of time to attend to him, lack of means to pay his board, and lack of good sense to care for him—besides being considered an immoral girl. Only when assured by personal observation of the child's danger, through neglect, was action taken and the child committed by a county judge. It was as needy a case of unprotected childhood as we have dealt with, yet he is proving a veritable "Old Man of the Sea," and all our efforts to dispose of him are vain. We have placed him, but he has been returned in a few days, or hours, as the case may be, and our attempts to board him out have been equally unsuccessful. He was brought back and left with us, too, though the matron was counselled by some ladies of the Board to refuse to take him in. His presence is considered detrimental to the other children, by reason of his conduct and his very unsanitary habits. He cannot be kept clean, and is very destructive, and we feel entirely helpless with regard to him. This, and a few similar experiences, makes us chary of handling certain cases, thereby leaving some of the worst complaints undealt with.

The foregoing are brief facts concerning nine children now in the Shelter. Still another case is that of a little girl who was committed in May, 1910. This child was placed in a home near Kingston, but two months later returned with the complaint that she was consumptive. After about five months' stay in the Shelter, during which time she received medical treatment, being finally considered well, she was again placed in a home near Frankford, but again returned, her guardians being unwilling to assume the risk. She has spent the present year, so far, in the local hospital, and has undergone an operation for adenoids, the Society bearing the expense. We expect she will shortly be returned to the Shelter. Another little girl of ten years, who came to us in November, 1910, was supposed to be suffering from the effects of ill-nourishment. After two months' stay in the Shelter, she was placed in a home at Hollaway, but returned in less than three months as a delicate child. At the Shelter again she was treated casually by the visiting physicians, and in a month or so placed again; she was again returned, however, with the same complaint, and again superficially treated; for the third time the experiment was repeated, with the same result; and in January of this year, after fifteen months of knocking about and shilly-shallying, the child was at last pronounced consumptive and in an advanced condition, warranting her admission to the Weston Hospital for Consumptives. Had there been a municipal or provincial home for weakly and defective children, this child would have been receiving the necessary treatment due her condition at least a year earlier, and perhaps been saved from the consumptive hospital. We are constantly receiving help from the Hospital for Sick Children, but that establishment cannot begin to relieve us of the many cases we meet with. We have in the past obtained admission for two little ones to the Home for Incurable Children in Toronto, but we also acknowledge that to be a favor, as it is a local institution. Here, too, a financial difficulty crops up. Someone must guarantee their maintenance for an indefinite period. The municipality from which the child is committed does not expect to be charged beyond the time necessary to secure a foster home for it; and the Society cannot undertake to guarantee payment for any length of time, its resources being too uncertain.

Most of our defective cases, however, cannot be admitted to any institution, as they do not fulfil the needful conditions. They are not blind enough for an institution, yet too blind to be useful or fitted for adoption. Not old enough to be sent to the asylum for idiots, yet a menace to the children with whom they must associate till some way for removing them offers. Too lame or afflicted to take their places in private homes, and compelled for lack of adequate provision to waste years of life that might be trained for a useful man or womanhood. Some weakly children have been placed in private homes and allowed to drag out a miserable existence for lack of proper medical treatment and care. This might be effectually prevented had we a provincial home for such cases.

I have stated the case at the Belleville Shelter, but from Mr. Kelso I learn there are the same difficulties in perhaps a lesser degree wherever the work is carried on. So clearly is the temporary nature of a child's stay in the Shelter recognized that the Children's Protection Act limits the time to three months, unless otherwise authorized by the Superintendent. But the Act does not say what shall be done in the cases of unfortunate children for whom foster homes cannot be procured. Meanwhile our Shelters are being slowly, but surely, filled; not with the blossoms of humanity, for while we do receive many such, their presence is usually fleeting, but with the most needy and pitiable objects in the universe—unloved, unattractive, and defective children.

DISCUSSION.

Rev. Mr. Boese thought it would be better to appeal to wealthy people to provide for these defective little ones. It would be a pitiable state if we could not get homes in this country to take little ones in just to unselfishly care for them. Why could not the agents make a strong appeal to wealthy and childless people to care for a poor child who has no father and no love in this world? He was not personally in favor of Government institutions. The real idea is to practice Christian love by our own efforts. In caring for defective children we should go to some of our well-to-do people and let them know the great need of this particular class of children, and get their support.

Mr. McConachie said it was not a settled question that this class of children are best in private homes. He thought science would bear him out when he said that defective children were infinitely better off in an institution than they would be in a private home. For instance, take a child of twelve years of age who has only the mental development of three or four years. Place him in a home, and no matter how much Christianity they have, if the foster parents do not understand the situation scientifically, they will naturally believe that the child is playing upon them. He is twelve years old, why should he not understand what he is told, and what he should do. They will think they are doing best for the child, treating him as a twelve-year-old child. On the other hand, in an institution, he will be treated as a three-year-old, associate with children like himself, and he will be happy there; in fact, it is the only place in the world where he can be happy. We must face the situation, for these unfortunate children are coming into our Shelters in spite of us. We must move the authorities to give us some place where we might permanently place them.

Mr. A. Orsborn, Toronto, endorsed what Mr. McConachie said. It was not a question of sympathy, but that these children need most careful treatment. It is difficult to decide what kind of case it is, but when decided it will be found necessary to put them under expert care and attention. Foster parents may have all the sympathy and love possible, but yet be unable to deal with defectives and with habits that are found in some of these children. He would strongly endorse that the only remedy is to have them under expert attention, medically and mentally.

On motion of Mr. Whitelaw and Mr. Ryan, it was decided to refer the subject to the committee.

Mr. Sanders said that apparently after hearing Mr. Wrightmyer's paper they had reason to congratulate themselves, for in London they had no defective children. In about nineteen years had only four or five. One sent to Home for Incurable Children. One boy lost the use of his legs, but he is now helped into school by the other boys, and we hope in the course of a few years he will be able to earn a living for himself.

Mr. Ryan thought he could tell why Mr. Sanders had no defectives. These people drifted into the back places, like Parry Sound, North Bay and Renfrew, etc., and became driftwood humanity. He had some experience with this trouble, and was sure that he had to deal with people defective to the third and fourth generation, and they have drifted from the front into this country up north.

Mr. Boese said he had nothing against the institution, but he would like to ask why are these defective children under our care? Because they are neglected. And why not find homes for defective children who are neglected as well as other neglected children. No man that had any sympathy for his own children would offer up his child for an institution, even the best. We of course cannot find homes for every defective child, but surely can find more than we do. For instance, take a semi-blind or lame boy; why should he go to an institution when by special effort some kind family might be induced to provide for him?

Mr. Pedley thought we ought not to assume that these lame and delicate children never find homes, for they do find homes. He knew of several remarkable instances, and it was one of the creditable features of Children's Aid work.

By request, Mr. Kelso explained the overcrowded conditions of the Home for the Feeble-Minded at Orillia. Additional accommodation was badly needed for this class, and all workers should do what they could to bring it about.

Miss Cassaday, of Ottawa, said that there they had come to the conclusion that we must apply to the Government to give us some place for our defective children. After listening to the discussions and paper here to-day, she felt that we cannot get along unless the Government gives us a graded institution. Graded, because there are some that are more defective than others. Another point; we have found that it would be well to have in connection with every juvenile court a physician to examine all those who appear before the court. With many a slight treatment would cure, and perhaps prevent a criminal or wasted career.

AFTERNOON SESSION, APRIL 8th, 1912.

KEEPING SOCIETY'S RECORDS.

At the request of the Superintendent, the following paper on "Keeping Records" was prepared by Mr. J. C. McConachie, of Kingston:-

The very great importance and value of keeping accurate and complete records in every Children's Aid Society must become daily more manifest to every sincere worker in this department of social effort. I have had some experience in attempting to catch up the threads of sixteen years of earnest, painstaking labour which left no threads for anyone to lay hold of except a very scrappy diary and an imperfect list of wards. Of course my predecessors were very scantily provided with machinery. Although no man would think of running a real estate or insurance business without some sort of letter file, there are people stupid enough to think that when they are only dealing with children—especially some other people's children—such encumbrances are unnecessary. I am absolutely unswerving on the point that no Children's Aid Society should be permitted to deal with children until it is prepared to preserve sufficient records to enable the Superintendent to trace the history of each and every case. In some Societies not half the wards are even entered up in the History Book, and in many cases no report has been made to the Department. There is no record anywhere but on the fast-failing memory of the Agent who dealt with the child, recorded his name on a loose sheet, which might be lost at any time, placed in a foster home without a contract of any description and trusted to the doubtful chance that things would turn out all right.

Because a child is poor, friendless, destitute or dependent does not prove that his history may never be of any value to him. Many a poor orphan has fallen heir to property in later years which never could have reached him had it been impossible to trace his history. If, *e.g.*, Jacob Steinberg, at three years of age becomes Douglas McIntyre by being adopted in a foster home, how, in after years, if no records be kept of this change of name, can he inherit property which might be left to this same Jacob Steinberg? or, how could Joseph Steinberg, the long lost father of the child, ever discover the heir to his large estate?

This single illustration should suffice to convince us of the very great wrong that may be done to helpless, innocent children by a little negligence or carelessness on the part of Children's Aid Societies, and no other argument should be necessary to reveal the imperative duty placed upon us to preserve all records connected with each and every child with which we have to deal.

Records, therefore, must be kept. What shall we keep, and how shall we keep them?

In the first place we must keep all reports of complaints made, the dates on which they were received and the names of the persons making such complaints. Then, secondly, clear and accurate records should be filed of how each case is treated, the nature of the warnings given and the time such warnings were given. Also, all the important facts discovered when an investigation was made should be carefully recorded.

Thirdly, reports of all cases taken to court and the result of the trials, including the reasons why the children were or were not made wards, etc., should be filed away. Then, lastly, the family history should be learned as far as that is possible and all this information preserved. This is important, because the treatment a child requires may be largely determined by the history of the family to which the child belongs.

The foregoing matters are very important, but more important still are the legal documents and forms which have to do with the child's future.

1. Orders for committal of a child to an industrial school should be made in duplicate of triplicate, and one copy kept on the files of the Society.

2. Orders for delivery of a child to the C. A. S. should be made in triplicate, one copy for the Department, one for the court, and one for the Society to which the child is transferred.

3. Applications for children and the recommendations of friends should be preserved for reference. They should be filed under "name" and cross-filed under "place," and when a child is placed in a foster home all these papers should be attached to the agreement and filed under the ward's name, with cross references to the foster parents file and the place file.

4. Agreements. I would suggest that three copies be made in each case, all signed. One of these should be retained by the foster parents, one by the Society, and one sent to the Department. More space should be allowed on the "Agreement" forms for:

(*a*) Name of county in which foster parent lives.

(*b*) Post office of foster parents.

(*c*) Railway station of foster parents.

(*d*) And certainly more space should be allowed for the terms of agreement when money payments are contracted for. It would be an advantage in many ways if all forms of agreement were on sheets of the same size. In fact, both forms might be included in one with very slight modifications.

Note (*re* Agreements).—In the past children were placed out too cheaply by some Societies. In one Society I found only one agreement made in fifteen years prior to 1910 in which any payments were required until the child attained the full age of 21 years, and tnen the foster parent was asked to pay the ward $100. Some of these children had fourteen years of their life provided for before they went to the foster home, yet the child got no advantage for those years in the agreement. That's worse than Jacob's seven years of servitude. The boy was commercially valuable during every one of those seven years.

A payment record should be kept, showing the dates when the payments for a foster child fall due and the amounts of such payments. Foster parents should be notified on the first of the month prior to the date when the payment becomes due so that they can have no excuse for not remitting promptly. This record can be kept in one or two ways.

(*a*) Twelve sheets may be kept on a loose-leaf file so that all the contracts for each month can be kept together and separate from the others. Then on April 1st, say, *e.g.*, the Agent may turn up the sheet for the month of May and send out all the notices for payments falling due in May. As the money comes in he may check them off and send out follow-up notices to the delinquents; or,

(*b*) (And that is a better plan, especially if all Societies followed it.) In making contracts all payments might be made to fall due on the same dates, say, *e.g.*, on January 1st and July 1st in each year. This would greatly simplify the office work and be more likely to be promptly attended to. The children earn every dollar that is asked for them, and we ought to see that it is secured for them. These moneys are trust funds, and ought to be handled as carefully as any other trust funds. Such money should never be used for any purpose that does not concern the child directly.

5. Letters from Foster Parents. These should also be required on certain fixed dates or during certain fixed months, say December and June of each year, and notices ought to be sent out on the first day of these months requesting reports from the foster parents, and from the children also, if they can write. An arrangement similar to that

suggested for the payments in connection with contracts would serve admirably in this connection. These letters should be filed under the name of the ward to whom they refer.

6. Daily Diary. I presume every Agent keeps a daily diary of all he does and the information he receives on the cases dealt with. This will be a most valuable book for a great variety of purposes. If carefully and wisely filled out it may serve as a basis for compiling statistics, which would be of inestimable value to a detailed study of social conditions and requirements. From this diary the Agent should prepare statistics regarding the causes which led to complaint, investigation, and the social condition and status of the family. He should be able to furnish a record of:

1. The nationality of the families.
2. The religion of the families.
3. The place from which families came: (*a*) City. (*b*) County. (*c*) Elsewhere. (*d*) The number of years in Canada. (*e*) The number of years in present locality.

This may reveal the fact that most of these families are simply driftwood, and it will also indicate the source and direction of the stream geographically.

A record of the causes showing the number of cases in which one or more of the following operated:

Intemperance, unemployment, widowhood (*i.e.*, one parent deceased or absent), desertion, disability (temporary or permanent), more than three children under 14 years of age, overcrowding, shiftlessness, laziness, immorality (adult or juvenile), feeble-mindedness, (*a*) parents, (*b*) children, cruelty, neglect, waywardness, incorrigibility, truancy, bad temper, begging, child labour, crime, (*a*) adult, (*b*) juvenile, filth in the home, ignorance, accident, untruthfulness, theft, picture shows, tuberculosis, defective children, destitution, lack of religion in the home, etc., etc.

This means a little work, but we can also see how valuable such data would be to any student of social conditions, and to any social reformer, provided such data were compiled throughout the whole Province and Dominion. No material could be more serviceable to a sincere legislator who desired to improve the condition of the poor and remove their chief stumbling-blocks by enlightened legislation. Without fairly accurate data of this sort all social legislation will be mere blind guess-work and may do more harm than good.

It is within the power of every Agent to tabulate these facts, and as social workers it is manifestly our duty to not neglect to compile them with zeal and diligence. Our work is not done until we discover the causes of the misery with which we deal. If we confine ourselves to children we shall not do even the children the greatest good. We are men of enthusiasm; let us be men of vision as well. It is our clear duty to the suffering, neglected, abused little ones to see behind their woeful condition to the causes which produce these evils and to refuse to be satisfied until we have eliminated as far as possible these causes.

How, then, shall we keep these records ? There is only one way. Use the card system and the letter file, and for letter file, the folders are by far the best. Use both names and numbers, and make cross references on the card files. If you use a 4 x 6 or 5 x 8 card, you will be surprised how much you can crowd upon it. In our work it is impossible to have a time-saving system without cross-filing. *E.g.*, Jacob Steinberg, a ward, was adopted by John McIntyre in Frontenac County and the child's name was changed to Douglas McIntyre. In the ward file reference to this child must appear under "S" and also under "Mc." and in each a reference must be made to the other by a number which is the ward's number, and on the McIntyre card reference to correspondence and document file must be made. This does not complete the filing, however, as both the child and the foster-parent should appear under "F," because they live in Frontenac County. This may look elaborate, but if a link be omitted a new agent would have a day's work to find the facts if he knew the missing link and nothing more. Suppose the new agent were asked by the boy's lost father, who had returned, to find where Jacob Steinberg was. He turns to the file and finds no such name, because it was omitted from the "S" by the agent who knew all the facts and never dreamed that the father was alive. How is the new agent to find this? He must go over all his orders for delivery for perhaps ten years back and find Jacob Steinberg, then look up his agreements to find that he is with Mr. McIntyre. This suggests that he may have an adopted name, and the tension is relieved. But suppose John McIntyre died the year after receiving the boy and Jacob was adopted by Samuel Winter and called Henry Winter now. The former agent, thinking that as he was McIntyre such a short time, that name need not be preserved, destroyed that card and placed a new one in the "W" file, and both Steinberg and McIntyre have disappeared from the record. I need not go further. The difficulty is clear, as is also the remedy.

All I desire to emphasize is the necessity of cross-filing or preserving a cross-reference system of some sort.

If you desire to collect data for any particular subject another reference must be made on the card file. Subject files, however, are awkward things, and should probably be used sparingly. Perhaps the best way to collect materials for subjects is to make a temporary folder for that purpose and distribute the materials later. Then if anything is lost you will probably find it in the subject-folder. A temporary file for the monthly meeting should be kept in this way also, and all matters to be brought up at that meeting should be deposited in this file until after the meeting is held.

One important file for every Agent is the text of the motions at the meetings of the board of managers that constitute instructions to himself. The Secretary should supply all these on the day following the meeting.

Quite as important is a record of all contributors. People do not wish to contribute oftener than once a year. If they contribute in April this year, they are offended if asked before April next year. This can be easily arranged by keeping the cards in bundles representing the months. When notices are sent out, record the date of same on the card. If no response comes, send another notice in a later month. When the contribution arrives, record the date and place the card in the new month, if it be a different one from that already noted on the card. Do not drop a good friend because he misses a year. Something may have happened last year that will make him a better friend than ever in the future. I believe strongly in this systematic, follow-up work in connection with contributors who are in danger of, if not indeed predisposed to, letting such trivialities go by default.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Ryder suggested that the Department furnish the agents with a properly equipped set of books, so that they may get started right from the first.

Mr. Pedley thought he could justify himself for anything lacking in his method of keeping records, because he was not only secretary of the Society, but agent for the county, and each of these positions require special gifts. Sometimes a man was a very good agent and a poor secretary. Then again some have not an office. He had to do this work in his house, and is not in a position to instal office equipment.

Mr. Kelso said that up to the present time the movement has largely been missionary, trying to convince the public of the need of this kind of work and to get the societies going. It had been difficult to get the means to provide salaries for men giving all their time to the work, and even now we have very few. It has been difficult to get volunteer workers to keep office records, but now we must try and do these things in a systematic way, sending in the proper forms to the department, etc. Mr. Blakey, of the office staff, had been devoting a good deal of attention to this matter of keeping records up to a standard, and during the next year the department will be able to furnish the societies with blank forms for keeping these different items.

Mr. W. J. Shaw, St. Thomas, felt that the work outlined by Mr. McConachie cannot be done by the ordinary secretary, and suggested that the department should undertake to provide them with sufficient forms, books, literature, and whatever might be required for that purpose. He thought, if Mr. Kelso would undertake it, a set of forms might be provided for agents and secretaries to keep uniform records of the work.

CHILDREN IN RURAL DISTRICTS.

Mr. E. L. Goodwill, of Peterboro, then spoke on the non-enforcement of the Truancy Law in rural districts. In the cities we have working to-day under our Public School Act a very efficient system. Those familiar with the subject know that every city, town and village must appoint truancy officers. This is not permissive, it is compulsory. But notice each rural municipality outside the city, town or village "*may* appoint a Truancy Officer." They may if they choose to do so. I hope the meeting will fall in line with me that some recommendation should be made to the Minister of Education to bring before his notice that it is essential that that word in the statute "may" should be changed to the word "shall." It is just a small word, but that word is all- important in rural sections. In our cities and towns we do not have the same hardship in dealing with delinquent and dependent children. People are living shoulder to shoulder, and cases of neglect are quickly brought to the notice of the authorities and those looking after our work. But in the rural communities it is not so. There I find it to be the case that children are not sent to school. I find case after case, not foster parents, but parents of child, who keep the boys home to do "chores." That is an awful word. People come to me and ask me for a boy to do "chores." I suppose being of an inquisitive nature, I looked into the meaning of the word, and I find it means anything from washing dishes to piling hay. What I find is this, people are keeping their own children home from school, and if so, what can you expect when they adopt children? All through this country I think you will find from Mr. Kelso's representatives that children are not sent regularly to school, and we have a serious situation to face. It is an urgent need in this country to have a Truancy Officer in each rural community to report upon the schools, report to agents, and keep tab on the children and on their education.

There is at the present time a great need of having social workers not only in the cities and towns, but also in the outside municipalities. I find, and I think it is probably the experience of those connected with the work of the Society, that many of the cases of delinquent children come from rural communities. Largely due to the lack of playgrounds, amusements, social centres, young fellows get into the village tavern when they are fifteen or sixteen, and form associations there. I think that it would be a feasible scheme sometime to have our district agents appointed not only to look after neglected children, but to see to the social welfare of every child, stir up debating societies, dancing, getting the people together. There is a whole lot of delinquency caused by the lack of proper amusement. I was much interested in an article by Mr. Kelso about a case where some undesirable people were living in a locality, and the people of that place always drove around the spot rather than pass it, and Mr. Kelso advised them they should drive right through it. The fundamental principle underlying everything is education and recreation, and we have got to start, not with the grown-ups, but with the children.

Mr. Ryan said that it was no use having a Truant Officer who through having business connection or being a neighbor would not act promptly and impartially. Again, he did not think it right to appoint the Chief of Police Probationary or Truant Officer. He had found three chief causes for neglect and destitution—drink, laziness and impurity. Eighty per cent. of the children he handled were from drinking parents. Then, again, he had been checkmated by the rusty wheels of the law in dealing with places of impurity. While he did not concern himself so much about the adults, he did care for the children, and while he was trying to take action some little bird tells them, and, "Lo, they are not." Truly, the Children's Aid Inspector is a terror to the evildoer. They need Probationary Officers in towns and rural sections, as well as cities, and with authority to act, and that people would recognize.

Mr. Keane said they had found that in a great number of cases where children are placed out in foster homes, the attendance at school is the weak point. On one pretext and another the child is kept at home a good part of the time. The lad gets discouraged and does not want to go back. Then the next story we hear from the people is that the boy does not care to go. The real reason was that the foster parents had not lived up to their agreement. The Truant Officer can only take cognizance of those who are actually on the roll of the school, and those who have not attended at all do not come within the purview of the Truant Officer.

Mr. W. J. Shaw, of St. Thomas, said that the Act requires that the Attendance Officer shall warn the parents in writing of the consequences of continued absence of their children. He does not need to wait for a report from a school official. If he has knowledge of the absence of a child between eight and fourteen, it is not only his privilege and right, but his duty, to enforce the law if he is a properly authorized official, and the law provides a penalty if he does not do his duty. Throughout the townships children are growing up without ever having gone to school at all; boys sixteen and seventeen who have never been inside a school. A family came into town once, filthy, lousy, neglected, drinking parents, utterly regardless of the welfare of their children. They were not there long before he warned the parents of the school law; they had five days in which to get the children to school. The children were in school the following Monday, but the teachers had to send them home because of their dirty condition. What was to be done? You expect the children of the school to mingle with these children, and how can you expect the teachers to have them in the classroom. It required a visit to the parents, advising them to use soap and water. The truant officer kept right after them to force them to send their children to school. The parents, however, were careless, and one thing was left to do, and they did it—they moved back again to the township, where the Truant Officer is not known. In almost every township of this Province to-day conditions are the same.

With reference to a clause in the Act which gives a magistrate the right to excuse any child or children from attending school for a period not exceeding six weeks in any one term if the labor of such child is required for the maintenance of family or himself, he thought in this prosperous country there should be no such provision. No child should at any time under fourteen years of age be expected to work for his maintenance, and much less for the maintenance of the family of which he is a member. With some amendments, he thought the truancy law might be made a splendid instrument for the help of the children. It should be mandatory and not permissive.

Mr. E. C. Hall, Oshawa, was puzzled to know what this had to do with work under the Children's Protection Act. The Act does not make any provision for an agent of the Children's Aid Society to look after such a child. The Truant Officer, outside the C. A. S., should look after truant children, and the Society after children that are absolutely friendless and homeless, and not those who are kept out of school for various reasons.

Mr. C. R. Miller considered that if a case is of such a nature that the Children's Aid Society has to take it over after the Truant Officer has failed, it should do so before. Another great trouble was, people said they did not want a boy that had to go to school all the time, as they could get an immigrant boy who only had to go to school four months. Is that not a drawback to our work to think that these people can keep their children out of school eight months and only send them four, and we tell people you cannot have a child unless it goes to school full time? Cannot this convention do something to have that amended?

Mr. Kelso told the meeting that formerly the English children's societies had a clause in their agreements asking four months' schooling, but this had been cancelled. All agreements now read that children shall attend school according to the law of the Province. No one has any authority to keep children out of school.

Mr. J. Wilkinson said that in Sarnia he and the Truant Officer worked in harmony and sometimes they make visits together where the case demands it, and they have no difficulty in dealing with children or parents.

The chairman, in reviewing the discussion, mentioned that while one Society found that two-thirds of the delinquents come from the outside county, in Ottawa they had found hardly any delinquents from the country. There are cases of serious neglect, but delinquents come mostly from the city. Seventy-five or eighty per cent. of the Society's work would be wiped out if the drink problem were solved.

As to the general work of the Societies under the Children's Protection Act, and not having authority under the Truancy Act, our mission is to see that every child grows up to be a good citizen, and we must not be limited by the Children's Protection Act. Extreme cases of truancy lead to delinquency, and we should certainly make it our business when the truant officer has failed to take them in hand, and of course I do not believe that a policeman makes a good truancy officer. The law provides that the assessor must make an actual list of every child of school age by name. The assessor at Ottawa told him this law was not observed because it means the employment of one or two extra men to make these records. There should be a staff employed by the city to check that list over with the school lists. Then they should follow up those who are not registered on the school list, and see that these children are sent to school.

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

Mr. John Keane, of Ottawa, then presented the following paper:—

The theme of illegitimate children is admittedly an exceedingly difficult one to handle. Perhaps the reason it has been assigned to me is because I have in the course of duty, for many years, been brought necessarily into close and intimate touch with that class of child whom the world calls "unfortunate," and certainly "unwelcome." And yet, notwithstanding this close study and long experience, I confess that there are phases of this problem in which I have not as yet arrived at a definite conclusion, or at least such as to fully satisfy myself. I am not ashamed to make this confession, for in so doing I am in company with some of the wisest minds who have given close and searching study to this question, and the last word has not been said or written as yet on this painful subject.

During the course of dealing with over 900 children directly committed to our C. A. S, we find that about 135 children were in the class which we are called upon to discuss. The mothers of these unfortunate children may be divided into two classes, those—and I am glad to say there are only a few—who are eager to get away from all responsibility and care of their children, and endeavour to start out again free-handed and unfettered, either to begin again a similar career or to make their way in life as single persons with no past record. To cover up the past is a natural attitude or instinct in nearly every delinquent; in some this amounts to a positive passion. When it is best for the mother, and when not, it would be difficult to say. Probably no hard and fast rule can be adopted without having many individual exceptions. We have met quite a number of cases where it would be considered cruel in the extreme to have saddled the unfortunate mother, who had only half of the culpability, and sometimes not even that in her unfortunate position, with a stigma for life, and also that of her unfortunate progeny, where a good home with healthy surroundings might be obtained for her child where the past would be buried in oblivion and that child could grow up in new environment, and a normal outlook on life. On the other hand, it is evident that there are many, probably the large majority of cases, where it is manifestly not only in the interests of the child, but most emphatically in the interests of the mother, that the claims and responsibility of motherhood should be fairly met and maintained, and that if ever salvation, physical, moral and spiritual, should come to that erring soul, it would be through the influence and unconscious leadings of her little child.

The question is, what mother shall we select for such a trial? I doubt if there are any in this room who have not been puzzled and perplexed many times by just such a problem suddenly thrust upon them, and called upon to make either a recommendation or decision tremendously affecting both the woman and her child through the rest of their natural lives. It is a very trying and heavy responsibility for any worker or committee to take, and yet, too, it has to be undertaken.

But deeper, and behind all these is the fact that these children are brought through the will of the Almighty into the world to be treated like other human beings, whose souls are as precious in His sight as the children of the most aristocratic and wealthy, and whose physical, moral and spiritual natures are to be nurtured, cherished and attended to so that they might grow up to be a strength instead of a weakness to society.

I do not know how others feel, but I have a strong feeling that these unwelcome children should be treated with special tenderness and consideration. Here opens up a much larger field. Should Children's Aid Societies or home-finding agencies engage in the task of clearing out the homes and refuges in which these children are severally housed, either with or without their unhappy mothers? Should the mother in every case be invited to relieve herself of the result of her indiscretion and to walk out untrammelled into the world again without a thought or a care of the child she has left behind, and that some beneficent agency would encourage her in this line of conduct? Speaking for the Society from which we come, I can only say that should we at all encourage or endeavour to find homes for all the children of that class that are in our refuges, maternity hospitals and asylums, even with all the agencies at our disposal, I doubt whether we could begin to accomplish the task alone.

The better general rule would be that, except in particular cases, and where other circumstances seem to strongly warrant it, it would be by far the best thing to leave the mother and the child together, so that a proper realization of her responsibility should come to her. It might tend to have a steadying influence in her after life, and be the means of guiding her into higher and better moral conditions. Our Children's Aid Societies, so far as I know, have not arrived at any definite policy on this subject, and probably the best conclusion to be come to in the meantime would be to leave each individual organization a free hand in relation to this particular matter.

The responsibility of the first party, the father, has not been mentioned heretofore, but it seems to be high time that some definite and drastic legislation should be had that he, jointly with the mother, should at least be held strictly responsible for the consequences. We admit that it is difficult sometimes to get legal proof, but when such is forthcoming, and when all reasonable conditions of satisfying the court of the correctness of the allegations made, the man should be held responsible for the maintenance of his child. Why should the other party be made alone to suffer, and be handicapped for life, and he allowed to escape "scot free." We are told on the highest authority that offences must needs come, but it is also added, "Woe unto that man by whom the offence cometh." The fact that such a provision in the statute existed might be the means of bringing father and mother together in lawful relationship, also the means of founding a home where afterwards they might live happy, contented lives together. It is obvious that this, too, is also subject to a good many exceptions, but the father should be held criminally responsible if from any cause his child, whether legitimate or illegitimate, becomes a neglected or dependent child. The Criminal Code should be so amended in this direction. Until that day comes any attempt to adequately deal with the general condition under discussion would be impossible.

There are, however, higher and better safeguards than those suggested for the moral and spiritual training of the young. Perhaps in the free life of our Western country, a great deal of undesirable intimacy is encouraged, and this, when continually reinforced by an immigration from other countries where congested and slum conditions of doubtful character, would render it imperative that those having the social and moral welfare of the century deeply at heart, should be up and doing. Social and Moral Reform movements will do much good in combatting and lessening the evil we speak of. Healthful and wholesome recreations and amusements, with supervised playgrounds for the young, may accomplish more. Every school, every society, and pure literature, would unitedly have a purifying and elevating influence upon the younger generation. Its effects might not be seen immediately, but in time a salutary influence would pervade the whole country, and so our boys and girls would grow up to be an honor and a blessing to themselves and the generation yet to come.

"CHILDREN OF DESTITUTE PARENTS."

By Wm. Duncan, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, Toronto:

My paper is on the subject "Children of Destitute Parents," and, as we are all members of Children's Aid Societies, I take it that our object would be how best to aid, help or dispose of such children, so that their lives may be fuller, made happier, and that they may ultimately become useful and reputable members of society.

First, let us get the meaning of the word "destitute." It comes from the Latin, destitutus, to set away, to leave alone, to foresake. At the present moment we may apply it to those who are in want, deficient, lacking, not possessing the necessaries of life; needy, poor, indigent, without means of existence, penniless.

Let us consider first what might cause the destitution of parents. At the present moment, we have an apt illustration from the great coal strike in Great Britain. Newspapers inform us that destitution has already taken place in consequence of the strike. It is not within the province of this paper to say what was the cause of this great strike, or to say what would have prevented it, but the fact remains, that the moment the income from the labor of the miners ceased, the miners and their families were face to face with "destitution."

But strikes are not the only causes of destitution. Alas! it is far too often the fault of the parents. From practical experience of the past six years, case after case has come to our notice. Often the father, the natural bread-winner of the family, is lazy and shiftless. He is able-bodied, in every way suited for manual labor, and in some cases for the highest kind of brain work, yet his indifferent, indolent, careless and too often dissolute, habits have brought him and his family to destitution.

On the other hand, the father may be upright, honest and industrious, and the mother a slattern, dishonest, lazy, and destitution is again the natural result. I need only mention that over-indulgence in intoxicating liquors is perhaps the greatest cause of destitution in the home, and the children in all cases are the innocent sufferers. We cannot as a rule foresee the lean years of commerce, but if our people were educated, so that during the years of prosperity they would curtail unnecessary expenditure, that, in a great measure, would be a preventative in many cases of destitution. But we need hardly speak of years of leanness or of prosperity, when people will not look so far ahead as from summer to winter. I can name one instance of many I have seen. A father, mother and five children took a trip from Toronto to Hamilton on the steamer one Saturday afternoon. The children's boots were almost soleless, stockings not holeless, nor were their clothes without rents. They all ate candies, popcorn and ice cream on the boat, and while I did not begrudge them the pleasure of the lake trip, etc., yet I could not help thinking that when next winter came that family would be one of the many destitute ones in Toronto. These people are hard to educate in matters of thrift and economy. They have an idea that the world owes them a living, and they care not what the future has in store for them. The winter comes, and it is this class of people who prey upon the Christian charities. Our good Lord has said that the poor ye will always have with you, but no one ever objects to help God's poor. It is one of our privileges to do so, and these privileges become great pleasures when we help honest poverty. "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

The question is, how best to assist the children of destitute parents. It has been my policy as Superintendent of the Toronto Children's Aid Society, if the home requires reformation, to first try and reform it, rather than take away the children from the parents. While institutions for the care of children have their place, and are necessary, yet I am not a believer in children being trained in institutions. The home is a sacred institution, and "be it ever so humble, there is no place like home." But the fact remains that were it not for boys' homes, girls' homes, Children's Aid Societies, and kindred institutions, the destitute child would have a poor chance for existence.

There is no doubt that in many cases the training the child receives in an institution is far better than it would receive in a destitute home, especially so if that home is made destitute through the vice of its parents. But how are we to reform the home?

If there be a spark of parental love in the hearts of the parents for their offspring, then my experience has been that often the temporary taking away of the children has had the desired effect. On returning the children to the parental roof, I have had an agreement drawn up and signed by the parents, that should they not break away from their evil ways, their children would be taken from them altogether. Constant supervision is necessary in all cases, and this has been maintained by our Society for some years, and has been the means of reforming many a home. In cases of destitution, and especially in the case of the children of destitute widows, if I had my way I would *never* remove the unfortunate children from their homes, but would assist them at their homes, and keep the sanctity of the home intact. The only community doing this that I know of is Jackson County, Missouri, where the Widows' Allowance Law was passed and approved by the Missouri Legislature, April 11, 1911.

Extracts.—Since June 2, 1911, when the first allowance to a widow was made, to end of February, 1912, 32 widows and 109 children were enjoying the benefits of the fund, costing on an average about $44 a year for each child. Of course, every precaution is taken to see that the mothers are the right persons, morally, physically, and mentally, for the proper bringing up of the children. The allowance is only for the partial support of the family, so as to guard against pauperism, the mother helping in taking in washing, sewing, etc.

But from what source are we in Ontario to get financial assistance? Here is the problem that faces us in almost every case. I think we ought first to make careful enquiry as to whether any relatives of the destitute children would come to their help financially. I have often found that when it was necessary that children had to be made wards of the Society, relatives would afterwards turn up, regretting that that had been done; and sometimes when the children had not been sent to foster homes, and I asked the relatives to undertake the guardianship of the children, they would give some excuse for their inability to help. But I always feel very grateful and pleased when relatives do come to the rescue. "Blood is thicker than water." If the relatives fail us, then our next friends are the pastors of the churches in the locality in which the destitute reside. When material help is given from various sources, say to a widow to keep her family intact at home, co-operate handling of the relief is very necessary. Our Society discovered a widow who was systematically getting help from a clergyman of the church she was supposed to attend, the Children's Aid Society helped her in caring for some of the children; she received help from the Heather Club, from St. Andrew's Society, from private sympathizers, and the Associated Charities. We should guard against such cases of professional mendicancy.

But how are we to infuse into the minds of these parents who cause their children to be destitute how to remedy their mistakes, and make them realize their great responsibility to their children?

When I was a lad, I passed a Roman Catholic institution in my native town in Scotland every time I went to the seaside, and on its walls was inscribed, as near as I can remember, "Religioni et bonus moribus." "Religion and good morals" is the translation, I believe. If we could instil by moral and religious training into the hearts and lives of the parents who cause destitution that life is the greatest responsibility in the world, and make them realize that it is so, then a great step towards the reformation of the home would be accomplished, and the reduction of the number of destitute children an undoubted fact.

Of course, we are all of one mind that when parents by their continued evil influence become absolutely unfit to rear their children, then we may thank God that there is a Children's Protection Act in Canada that gives us power to remove these children, and place them in good foster homes. And I do not believe that every foster home is better than an institution. Far from it. We have too many instances, recurring day after day, to show us how careful we should be in the selection of homes for these children. And if the institution be carefully and conscientiously managed, both as to the religious and moral training of the children taken from destitute parents, the children will be all the better for such training, and made fitter to go into a foster home, when there will be less chance of the child being returned, particularly when we consider the class of home, the lack of discipline and parental control and order therein, which these children come from. I would suggest that when it is too great a task for destitute widows to properly care for their children at home, these children should be sent to a Government industrial school, where they would be boarded, clothed, lodged and educated, and in which the girls would be taught domestic science, dressmaking, millinery, shorthand and typewriting; and the boys shoemaking, tailoring, bricklaying, carpentering, blacksmithing, farming, printing, bookbinding, or any occupation that would fit them to earn their own living, and afterwards assist their widowed mothers to maintain the home. This industrial school would not be one where incorrigibility, theft or crime was the cause of admission, but a real school of industry, which should be founded and upheld by the State, for the education and instruction in trades of these children of destitute widows—making their children really valuable to the country, and merely using the taxes to transform, reform and inform those who, unless helped upwards, will become human direlicts, requiring thousands of dollars to place and keep in confinment, and if allowed freedom will simply add victims to the underworld. Again I ask, to whom are we to look to help the children of destitute parents? Evidently not to the Government. It spends hundreds of thousands of dollars to improve the breeds of pigs, sheep, cattle and horses, and in preventing the spread of disease among these animals. I do not say but what this is right and necessary, but how much more right and necessary is it to help man, the highest class of animal, made in the image of God? Yet when an appeal is made for a paltry sum of money to aid the work of dependent and destitute children, or to build an institution for the care of mentally defective children, who are the rightful wards of the State, then the Government's proverbial slowness of action comes to the fore, and nothing is done; while in the interim these mental defectives are being reproduced at an alarming rate of increase, and they and the destitute children left to become criminals. The longer the Government delays in making provision for these mental defectives and destitute children, the greater will be the number to care for in the future. "It is wiser and less expensive to save children than to punish criminals."

We then naturally turn to the churches to aid us, and I am pleased to say that in Toronto quite a number of them are looking after the destitute children in their various communities. The Roman Catholics, through their St. Vincent de Paul Societies, seem to have a perfect organization in caring for the children of destitute parents throughout the city. The Protestant churches are also awakening, and are relieving destitution in their several localities. This is as it should be, for we are beginning to find out that we are our brother's keeper, and are acting the part of the Good Samaritan towards him.

My proposition, then, would be to make an attempt to get such legislation as has been enacted and in operation in Jackson County, Missouri, passed in Ontario, and have the children of the destitute widow cared for in their homes. And secondly, to ask the Government to supply a real industrial school, such as I have outlined, whose doors shall be open to destitute children, against whose character there is no blot, honest poverty being the open sesame as to their admission.

The press is a great, if not the greatest, factor in forwarding any movement that has for its purpose the betterment of mankind; therefore, agitate continually, not spasmodically, in its columns, and in time public opinion will be with us. Once that is acquired, then the path will be easy. Where suffering children are concerned, the sympathy of the public will be aroused, for hath not the Master said, "Suffer the children to come unto Me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Kelso: The problem of the illegitimate child is one that arises almost daily in connection with child-saving work. We have all had experiences with these unfortunate girl mothers, and have been perplexed how best to help them. It has been said we ought to get after the male offenders. This has been tried, but it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to secure a conviction. Very often the mother is driven to desperation, and we read in the newspaper that she has committed some crime, probably deserted the child on somebody's doorstep, or there is death by starvation or strangulation—crimes whereby the unoffending infant is the whole sufferer. What should the Society do? Some say we should insist upon the mother keeping the child. Where is she to go, and how is she to support herself? I have rarely found that these young mothers are well-balanced women, able to make their own way in the world. Strong physically and all that, and yet not mentally or morally strong, nor able to fight life's struggle alone. Once a girl came to me in a sad plight, and I told her I could not take her baby. She went away much discouraged, and, keeping track of the case, I sent a visitor in the course of six weeks to see how she was getting along. The visitor was met with the story that the baby was dead; died through neglect and through the deliberate desire of the parent to get rid of it, and she apparently had a very fair argument, "No money, no friends, nobody interested, no one would take child off my hands, and I could not keep it." I believe we ought to insist upon the mother caring for the child up to a certain point—four or five months at the least. It benefits the child, and the mother is made a better woman by the suffering she endures. Yet I have not found it to work out satisfactorily for these girls to keep the child permanently. One woman took a married name, and worked very hard to bring up her child. When this girl was about twelve a school companion told her about her early life, and the poor mother was almost heart-broken when her daughter came home and denounced her as an immoral woman. We ought not to drive these young women to kill their babies. I think that there are many cases where the Society, after studying it out and seeing what the mother is suffering and what she is trying to do, ought to come to her rescue and place the little one under the guardianship of the Society, telling the mother that they will see that it grows up to be a respectable citizen. I believe there are many homes in the country that would welcome these babies. The best homes have to be sought out, not waited for.

Then about widows left destitute with a family of children. Here is a woman who has a happy, comfortable home, husband earns fifteen dollars a week, and they have five children. By some accident the father is killed, or dies. What does the world say to that woman? "You must go out and scrub if you want to keep these children?" Because the bread-earner has been taken out of the house and the children left with the poor mother, she must go out and work for them, and often they are put into an orphan asylum or reformatory. Forty or fifty per cent. of the children we are dealing with come from that class. Creches are all right, but I believe that any mother who has four children, and is willing to bring them up as good citizens, is worthy of support. As a mother she ought to be honored, as a parent of four or five likely boys who are going to grow up to be good citizens. From any aid given, we ought to eliminate all taint of charity. There should be some municipal or state fund, whereby the mother would be allowed so much a month to keep the children. Deprive the children of their mother, and the expense goes on the same (paying for them in institutions). Instead of paying all that money out, we ought to keep the children with their mother, and as soon as they are over school age—they have grown up to respect their mother—will in their turn try to earn a living for her, and pay back in some way her care for them. That is the ideal toward which we ought to strive; not to be satisfied with creches or orphan asylums. We cannot do any nobler work than to encourage and assist mothers to stay at home and give the children the benefit of a beautiful home life, instead of scattering them as waifs and dependents in public institutions or in country homes.

Mr. Pedley thought that a male guardian should be appointed for children of widows. Of course there might be a good many exceptions, but it might be made easy for the Children's Aid Society to have the magistrate appoint a guardian, who would have the right to supervise the upbringing of the boys and girls and right to help the mother. Mothers have seen their children grow away from them, and when they are fourteen they lose control of them altogether. He had been trying to get the Council of Woodstock to carry out the idea that had been suggested of paying widows and deserted wives to such an extent as will enable them to keep and clothe their own children. By the municipality joining with general benevolence, the woman could be put in a position where she would be able to keep her family together. It seemed to him that it was not a question so much of getting the central government to set apart funds for that purpose as to bring the public spirit of the municipality up to the point of seeing that it is their business. He would like to see the day come when every municipality would feel itself responsible in the first degree for the right upbringing of all children within its bounds.

Mr. Hall, Oshawa, told of a case they were trying to deal with. The mother, deserted three weeks ago, would like to put her children in the Shelter, while she goes out and works to help in their support. If this is not allowed, can the Society force her to give up the children entirely?

Mr. Ryan replied that, being in a destitute condition, the Council is bound to provide the funds to sustain the children.

Mr. Black, of Niagara Falls, said that there they had been giving assistance of from two to five dollars a week to such cases.

FAMILY DESERTION.

Speaking of family desertion, Mr. Kelso said that we must enforce the responsibility of the father. Our Dominion Criminal Code is lax in this respect. At the present time before you can convict a man who neglects to provide for his children you have to show that the child is in serious danger of its life. We are trying at the present moment to get inserted in the Criminal Code a clause making it a felony for a father to desert his family. Such a law would be successful in bringing these men back, and would tend to discourage such desertion. A law was passed in Ohio under which a man could be brought back from another state. The Humane Society of Cincinnati, for instance, would be appointed to enforce that law, and then with the help of the police the man would be brought back to his family. The first year they collected twenty-five thousand dollars from these men for the support of their families, and the second year the amount collected was forty-eight thousand. Once the father sees that he cannot leave his family in that way, he gets reconciled, and stays at home and works. It ought to be possible to bring a man all the way even from Vancouver, put him in the dock, or even send him to the penitentiary, for shirking his duty as a parent is worse than many of the ordinary crimes.

Mr. Gunton said sometimes the father was not worth anything, and could not be held to any order calling for payment. Some of these men have so little real manhood as to be satisfied if they have a comfortable place to sleep and something to eat. Such men should be sentenced indefinitely to an industrial institution and made to work, and the earnings sent to the wife and family. The only objection he had heard is that the labor unions would object to it. His reply is, make the wage the regular wage paid to union men. Labor men object to prison labor, but they could not object if the wages were made equal to what mechanics, laborers, etc., get. He felt satisfied if these men were made to work continuously and the money sent home to the wife, they would soon say we might as well work and spend the money ourselves as earn it and have it spent by someone else.

Mr. Ryan said a warrant could be got out and the man brought before the police magistrate.

Dr. Stobo said he knew of a man out on suspended sentence now for this offence.

Mr. Sanders pointed out the fact that it is necessary to get the wife to give the evidence, without which no conviction can be made. The Children's Aid Society cannot lay an information and convict under the present law. This should be changed so that witnesses may be brought, and the wife let out entirely.

Mr. Hall said that the trouble was they could not find the men, they having absconded. There was no law whereby he may be hunted up and brought back. If we have no such law we need it, for these cases are continually coming up. It would be most popular, getting the man back and punish him, and make him pay for the support of his wife and children.

Mr. Ryder moved that this subject be taken up by the committee, including also the problem of the illegitimate child. Seconded by Rev. J. M. Whitelaw.

Miss Cassaday thought it would be well to also refer to the committee that question of getting a fund for destitute widows. They had found this necessary in Ottawa.

JUVENILE COURT AND PROBATION.

At the evening session, Monday, the following address on the Juvenile Court and Probation Movement was given by Mr. W. L. Scott, Chairman:

It has been truly said that one of the greatest discoveries of recent years is that delinquent children are, with few exceptions, just ordinary, everyday children, and not a class apart, as was previously supposed. The old belief in inherited criminality—in the "born criminal"—is pretty well exploded, and it is now generally recognized that in all the normal cases, as well as in a considerable percentage of the abnormal ones, these children are what they have been made by their environment. This scarcely needs elaboration before an audience made up of those actively engaged in home-finding work, and therefore aware of the very large percentage of the children taken from homes so bad as to be considered irreclaimable and placed in good foster homes, amid good surroundings, who turn out well. It has been frequently stated that as high as ninety-eight per cent. do well, and that the failures do not exceed two per cent. Our work under the Ontario Children's Protection Act is, in fact, based on the proposition that environment rather than heredity is the dominating factor in determining the moral character of the future citizen.

Such being the case, it follows that the home-finding and home-improving work of the Children's Aid Societies must have a most far-reaching influence in the reduction of juvenile, and consequently of adult crime. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure; and there is no better way of dealing with juvenile delinquency than by preventing children from ever becoming delinquent.

To a superficial observer, without practical experience, it might be thought that this home-improving and home-finding work was or could be made all sufficient for the complete elimination of juvenile delinquency. This, however, as everyone of any experience knows, is very far from being the case. In the first place, under present conditions the work is by no means thorough. In fact, as I believe, only a comparatively small percentage of the obviously neglected children are being reached. In the second place, even were we in a position to deal with every neglected child, we could not in that way forestall anything like all the cases of juvenile delinquency. A delinquent child is always an indication of a home which is either actually bad or at least neglectful, or else a home wherein wrong methods are followed. But by no means can all such homes be reached under the provisions relating to neglected children. First, there is the large class of doubtful homes, where the Society feels bound to give the home the benefit of the doubt, but where the children turn out badly. Then there are the homes of widowed or deserted mothers who are forced by their work to neglect their children. These cannot usually be broken up, yet they supply a large percentage of delinquents. Then there are the apparently good homes, which nevertheless by reason of bad example or neglect or wrong methods constitute a bad environment for the children in them. These may appear from the outside to be excellent homes—respectable, Christian, often wealthy, and there is no hint of the truth until the child has perhaps gone some distance on the evil way. So that it must be obvious that however thoroughly the work of bettering the home conditions of neglected children is carried on by the Children's Aid Societies, there will always be a large number of cases of delinquent children coming into conflict with the laws of the land and requiring to be dealt with in some way. It is now universally acknowledged that the most effective way of dealing with them is through the modern juvenile court and through its right arm, probation.

As pointed out in the last report of the New York State Probation Commission, the highest official endorsement which the probation system could receive was given by the International Prison Congress which met at Washington in October, 1910, with representatives present from 37 governments. The Congress is a most conservative body, very slow to approve of new ideas, but at the meeting in question, the delegates as the result of observations made on a trip through the United States and after careful deliberation voted unanimously that the effects of probation are beneficial and that the system should be extended. This referred to adult as well as juvenile probation. Had it been confined to the latter, it would doubtless have been couched in stronger terms.

The aim of the modern juvenile court may be stated in a few words. It is not, as in the past, to discover and punish offenders. It is to ascertain to what extent, if at all, the child needs help and how that help may be most effectively supplied. The idea of punishment (excepting possibly as a means to an end) disappears, and the idea of reformation, or better, formation, usurps its place. The question is no longer, "What has this child done and what treatment has he merited?" but, "Does this child need help, and how can he best be helped?"

Probation is now too well known to make any detailed description of it necessary here. There are, however, some matters connected with it which may not be amiss to emphasize. It is not mere supervision or watch-care, or, rather, it is much more than that. It is work which is essentially constructive. It means character building and home improving. Unless the probation can feel that he has by his influence made a lasting change for the better in the character of the child and left the home and the environment in general better than he found them, he cannot claim to have succeeded, even though the probationer has not been returned to the Court for a new offence. It follows from this, that probation should not be for any fixed period, but should continue as long as help is needed. The probation officer should be sympathetic, tactful and resourceful, and should possess a large fund of optimism balanced by good judgment. On the one hand, if there is a reasonable chance of ultimate success the efforts should be continued, notwithstanding frequent lapses from the path of rectitude. In a large class of cases if the boy can only be tided over the restless period of from 12 or 14 to 16 or 18 without shipwreck, he will be safe. On the other hand, if it is plain that probation will not ultimately succeed, the boy should, in justice to himself, be placed in an institution without further delay. If he must go there, then the sooner he goes the better. Where any condition is imposed on the probationer, such as periodical reporting, this should be absolutely insisted on. If the child cannot be got to take the matter seriously the probation officer's efforts will probably prove unavailing.

A powerful adjunct of probation in many places is the Big Brother movement. In 1910 the Big Brother organization in New York alone handled 1,242 boys, of whom only 3 per cent. returned to the Children's Court on any charge whatever. A big brother has been defined by a New York street boy as "a fellow that knows all about you and likes you just the same." The movement should be fostered in Ontario.

What is considered to be a thoroughly satisfactory and up to date Juvenile Court and probationary law is afforded by the Dominion Statute known as "The Juvenile Delinquents Act." This Act is in force only where it has been put in force by proclamation. This has been done so far in Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Halifax and Charlottetown. It will be put in force anywhere on a certificate of the Attorney General of the Province to the effect that the necessary machinery has been provided. This machinery consists of:—

1. A detention home or children's shelter.
2. Someone with the jurisdiction of a magistrate willing to act as Juvenile Court Judge.
3. Probation officers.
4. A juvenile Court Committee.

Wherever in Ontario there is a Children's Aid Society having a permanent agent and a shelter none of these requisites will present any difficulty, and steps should at once be taken to have the Act proclaimed in all such places. While it is no doubt desirable where practicable that a special Children's Judge should be appointed, chosen for his fitness for dealing with children, yet that is by no means essential. When such a course is not convenient, the police magistrate or county judge may be designated. In Ottawa the junior police magistrate acts as Juvenile Court Judge and has given the utmost satisfaction. In most places the Society's agent could act as sole probation officer, especially if assisted by a few "Big Brothers," or amateur probation officers. In this way the work with delinquents under the Dominion Act and the work with neglected children under the Ontario Act would be carried on together as the complement of each other, or as two parts of one whole, which indeed they are.

I am of course aware that probation is in voluntary operation in many places in Ontario although the Dominion Act is not in force, and I am sometimes asked what advantages there would be in such a case in seeking to have the Act proclaimed. Of course the great thing is to do the work. It goes without saying that the work without the law is a long way better than would be the law without the work. But good work carried on under a good law is best of all. We had probation in voluntary operation in Ottawa for three years before we had the Juvenile Delinquents Act; but it was precisely because we felt the need of proper legislation that we started the agitation which culminated in the passing of the Act. I shall therefore briefly indicate some of the reasons why I think the Act should be put in force even in places where probation work is already being done. And first let me point out that the Ontario Children's Protection Act does not and cannot take the place of the Juvenile Delinquents Act for the reason that its provisions with respect to delinquents apply to those only who break a provincial law and do not and cannot affect one who has violated a provision of the Criminal Code. There are, it is true, certain sections of a Dominion statute which provide special treatment for youthful offenders, but they are very limited. They provide for:—

1. Separate trials without publicity.
2. Confinement before trials apart from adults.
3. Notice to and consultation with the agent of a Children's Aid Society (in the case of a boy under twelve or a girl under thirteen).

These provisions are very meagre compared with those contained in the Juvenile Delinquents Act. Some of the latter are as follows:—

By section 16 the magistrate is given many powers which he would not otherwise have. He may place the child on probation and order it to report. This legalizes probation. Without that it is merely voluntary and the judge cannot insist on it. The probation officer has no standing and the parents may refuse to receive him. Usually parents welcome the assistance of the probation officer, but I have frequently known cases where parents not only declined the proferred assistance but resented it as an intrusion. In such a case, if you have not the law behind you, you are powerless, you cannot force probationary care on the children. Whereas with probation legalized you are in a position kindly but firmly to insist on your right to afford the suggested help. When Ottawa children are placed on probation the magistrate orders them to report to the probation officer once a week or as may be arranged. This is strictly insisted on and is found to be a very great aid to the probation officer in keeping in touch with the children. Where you have not the Juvenile Delinquents Act, you are powerless to enforce such a condition.

The magistrate is by section 16 of the Act given in other respects much wider powers than he has under the Criminal Code. He can adjourn the hearing for any definite or indefinite period, whereas under the Criminal Code, he must adjourn it from week to week. He may place a delinquent in a foster home without any orders being made under the Ontario Children's Protection Act. He may also make an order committing to a Children's Aid Society a child who comes before him charged with breaking the law without the necessity of an application under the Children's Protection Act. In this way a commitment can often be secured where none could have been got under the provincial Act. This, moreover, applies to children up to the age of sixteen, whereas under the somewhat similar provisions of the Criminal Code quoted above the jurisdiction is limited to boys under the age of twelve and girls under the age of thirteen. By subsection 2 of section 16 the Court can in any case coming before it make an order upon the parent or upon the municipality to contribute to the support of the child such sum as the Court may determine. This is a very valuable provision. Under the Children's Protection Act this power is limited to children who have been made wards of a Children's Aid Society and to the expenses of supporting the child by the society or in any temporary home or in any foster home where such children are not cared for without compensation in which the child may be placed by the society until the child reaches the age of twelve years in the case of a girl and fourteen years in the case of a boy. The order cannot, moreover, be made directly against the parent but must be made against the municipality. It will be seen that the power to order compensation given by the Juvenile Delinquents Act is not limited in any of these respects and is therefore of much wider application. Again, a child on probation after he passes 16 may still be brought before the Juvenile Court, whereas, without this provision he would require to be dealt with as an adult.

Another important provision is that which makes every delinquent child a ward of Court and enables it to be brought back to the Court at any time without the necessity of laying any new charge or proving any new offence and appropriately dealt with on the recommendation of the probation officer or otherwise. This wardship continues until the child is twenty-one unless a discharging order is sooner made. This is a most valuable provision. A child on probation may not be doing well and it may be plain to the society that he is going to the bad, yet there may be no evidence on which to found a new charge under the Criminal Code or on which the child, if on suspended sentence, may be brought before the Court for sentence. In such a case without the Juvenile Delinquents Act nothing can be done, but under it all the probation officer has to do is to bring the child before the Court and report that in her opinion some further action is necessary and it is open to the judge to make a new order.

Under the Juvenile Delinquents Act the Juvenile Court Judge has exclusive jurisdiction. Unless he himself in an exceptional case orders otherwise, the trial must take place before him, however serious the offence. Whereas under the Criminal Code the child in some cases may elect to be tried by a jury at the assizes or sessions, and in some cases must be tried at these courts. These instances may not often happen, but they sometimes do, and it is highly objectionable. At the last Assize Court held at Hull a couple of weeks ago two little boys of eleven and thirteen were tried for "burglary." Reports of the trial, giving the names and addresses of the boys and full details of the crime appeared with sensational headings in the local papers. Could anything be imagined more demoralizing, not only to the unfortunate boys themselves but to all the other little boys in whose eyes they no doubt posed as heroes. Had the offence been committed on the Ottawa side of the river the boys would have had been dealt with in the magistrate's private room without any publicity whatever. Under the Juvenile Delinquents Act the newspapers are forbidden to publish the name of any delinquent child or of its parent or guardian. This with us is strictly adhered to in the case of Ottawa children, but sensational accounts of "child criminals" are frequently published, telegraphed from other portions of the province. These could not be published if sent from any place in which the Juvenile Delinquents Act was in force

Under the Criminal Code there must always be a formal trial. The child must be arraigned, must plead, and in the case of a more serious offence must elect as to the mode of trial. All this is absolutely wrong in the case of a child. It is meaningless to him, confuses the issue, and tends to prevent his speaking the truth. It, moreover, sometimes results in the formal acquittal of a guilty child about the worst thing that could happen to him. Under the Juvenile Delinquents Act this formality is unnecessary. It is specifically provided by section 14 that the proceedings may be quite informal.

Under the Criminal Code, even a child awaiting trial may be confined in a jail, so long as he is kept "separate from older persons" and there is nothing to prevent the sentencing of children to adult penal institutions. Under the Juvenile Delinquents Act children awaiting trial or on remand must be confined in a detention home or shelter and no child can be sentenced to any adult penal institution.

The provisions of the Juvenile Delinquents Act relating to adults who are responsible for juvenile delinquency are most necessary and are found nowhere else. By section 18 where a fine or the awarding of damages or costs is the appropriate action these may be awarded, not against the child, but against the parent or guardian. And by section 20, persons, whether parents or guardians or not, who contribute in any way towards causing children to be delinquent are guilty of an offence punishable on conviction by a fine not exceeding $500.00 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year or by both.

The Juvenile Court has also jurisdiction to try adults for offences in respect to children, and in that way a child called as a witness may frequently be shielded from most undesirable publicity.

Shakespeare asks "what is in a name," but there is often much in it. The brand of "criminal" is often hard to live down. But under the Criminal Code the child who breaks the law is guilty of a "crime" and when convicted is officially referred to as a "convict." Under the Juvenile Delinquents Act, however, the offences of children are not "crimes" nor are the offenders "criminals," but merely "juvenile delinquents."

Finally, the language of the Juvenile Delinquents Act breathes a spirit which cannot do otherwise than deeply affect the magistrate who is working under it. The keynote of the Criminal Code is the punishment of the offender. Under the Juvenile Delinquents Act it is the doing of what is best in order to save the child. Witness the preamble, which reads:—

"Whereas it is inexpedient that youthful offenders should be classed or dealt with as ordinary criminals, the welfare of the community demanding that they should on the contrary be guarded against association with crime and criminals, and should be subjected to such wise care, treatment and control as will tend to check their evil tendencies and to strengthen their better instincts."

Also subsection 5 of section 16, which reads:—

"The action taken shall, in every case, be that which the court is of opinion the child's own good and the best interests of the community require."

And particularly section 31, which reads:—

"This Act shall be liberally construed to the end that its purpose may be carried out, to wit: That the care and custody and discipline of a juvenile delinquent shall approximate as nearly as may be that which should be given by its parents, and that as far as practicable every juvenile delinquent shall be treated, not as a criminal, but as a misdirected and misguided child, and one needing aid, encouragement, help and assistance."

To set up a provision such as that for the guidance of magistrates who are dealing with children would in itself and without more be a sufficient reason for securing wherever possible, the proclamation of the Act. But it will have been seen that there are many other practical reasons why this should be done, even where probation is already in voluntary operation, and, as I have said, wherever there is a children's shelter and a permanent agent, there is nothing to prevent the immediate proclamation of the Act. I am told that it is altogether likely that within the next few months the Act will be proclaimed throughout the whole of the Province of Alberta. Surely, before this takes place, we should see to it that it is proclaimed over at least a goodly portion of the Province of Ontario.

GROWTH OF THE WORK.

Mr. Kelso then gave an account of the early days of the Children's Aid Movement, and the wonderful progress that had been made in every branch of social service during the past twenty-five years. From small beginnings the work has now spread to every Province in Canada, and was accomplishing a great deal in the direction of right social conditions, securing to the children their right to grow up in a healthy and happy environment. The greatest difficulty at present was to get sufficient funds to thoroughly organize the Societies, and provide the necessary machinery for efficient work.

A HURON COUNTY WORKER.

Mr. Elliott spoke on "Experiences of a Beginner." During the course of his remarks he mentioned that Huron County was one of the wealthiest in Ontario, and they soon hope to have a shelter there, although he was appointed agent only last November. Mr. Elliott also mentioned a case he had of interference with a ward. He also expressed his appreciation of the encouragement Mr. Kelso had given him to go on and do better and more work for the children. In Huron County there are five branches. All are helping to some extent to support the County work. A great deal of preventive work has been done and more will be done in the future. One case he heard of was the result of the father being out of work. Upon visiting the home and finding that the woman was a good woman and loved her children, and the father very anxious to get work, he got a job in the town for him, and for four weeks now the man has been earning nine dollars a week. He is trusted to take home the money he earns, and in this way he is caring for his own children, and his home is being built up. Mr. Elliott said that at first he took up the work with fear and trembling, but that as time passed he found it more and more interesting, and he felt he was doing something for the whole country.

Mr. Ferguson said he also had found great joy and satisfaction in the work of caring for the children. Mr. Kelso's ever present helpfulness had been a source of great inspiration to him. He thought the work of organizing a county as a district for children's work is a big undertaking, and yet after listening to the Superintendent's reminiscent experiences we can understand what a foothold the work has in this Province. Its prestige is established. He had one suggestion to make, he thought it well to choose a man as treasurer for the city or county organization who has had some experience in municipal work because he will be better fitted for going to interview County Councils, asking them for grants. In the small town they usually choose the clergymen of the town as vice-presidents, some influential person as secretary, some lady or gentleman who has some knowledge of philanthropic work, and we have found well to select some bank manager as treasurer. Having organized with good officers in the city, they branch out to the towns and villages and organize in a similar way in these places. Anyone paying a dollar to the society is a member for one year, and the members are all invited to come to the monthly meeting. The county executive consists of chief officers of the city branch with the Presidents of each outlying society. This meets once a year. The city society meets once a month, and the branches two or three times a year and Mr. Ferguson, as district agent, always makes it a point to be at these meetings so as to keep the work alive. Mr. Ferguson thought "County Superintendent" should be the title of district agents. In order to do the most efficient work the district agent or "County Superintendent" must have a free hand to do the best work and must be trusted. He should not always wait to call a meeting together.

Mr. Axford enquired as to what form the invitation takes that is sent out to each member calling him to the meeting of the Society. Mr. Ferguson has postcards printed, and members are invited to each monthly meeting. He also announces it in the papers. Everyone who pays a dollar to the Society is a member and is invited to the meeting.

Mr. Scott told that in Ottawa the Committee meets once a month, and it is understood that as many of the Committee as can do so, will meet once a week, so that a meeting is held every Wednesday in the City Hall. We must remember that the C. A. S. is not a close corporation. We should welcome anyone who will take an interest. Never mind whether they have been there before. We want to get away from formality, we want to do the work. Don't limit your meetings to the committee, don't limit your meetings to people who have hitherto been interested in the Society. Get all the people you can to make your meeting as big and successful as possible.

Mr. Quartermaine enquired whether Mr. Ferguson's County had a shelter. Mr. Ferguson replied that they established theirs last fall. The people subscribed and the County Councils were appealed to, and the work that could be done with a shelter was explained. More interest is taken in the society when there is a shelter.

Mr. Quartermaine asked if the outer districts contributed. Mr. Ferguson replied that each branch Society contributes according to ability and they pay it into the central treasury in the city and they know the money is used to best advantage, and all that is managed by our city treasuerr. Mr. Quartermaine asked if the municipal councils gave, to which Mr. Ferguson answered that last year they had over $1,300 in municipal grants. The work was yet in its infancy, and it is well to educate the people in this good cause.

Mr. Miller said there are nine branches of the Society in Waterloo County, all represented on the County Executive, and the Executive allots each branch a certain amount to pay according to the population of the town, and they are supposed to pay that. The local Society goes before local Council and there they get a grant, and we have by working and education got it so far that the Galt Council volunteered to give the whole amount levied upon the local branch. As showing the economy of Children's Aid work Mr. Miller quoted the following figures:

Before an officer was engaged to look systematically after the children the approximate cost of caring for the children was:—

To Waterloo County, children in shelter, $624; children in industrial schools, $910; County's total expense, $1,534.00.

Cost to Government: Waterloo County children in Industrial Schools, $1,060.00; making in all, $2,594.00.

In 1911 total expense of the County for children in Shelter and Industrial Schools with grants towards Inspector's salary, $849.00; saving to the County, $685.00.

In 1911 Government's expense for Waterloo County's children in Industrial Schools was, $182.00; saving to the Government, $978.00.

Total saving to County and Government, $1,663.00.

A WORD FROM RENFREW.

In an interesting address on the need for greater effort to improve social conditions in Renfrew and similar counties, Rev. W. M. H. Quartermaine said: I have taken as my subject "Feed my lambs," but do not think for one moment that I am going to present to you a religious thesis on this subject—the State to which you and I have the privilege to belong is a Christian State, and the teaching of the founder of Christianity is the principle upon which our work is based, therefore I start out with a message from our Master's lips, and further add with all due respect to the omissions, "it were better for a millstone to be hanged around a man's neck and he were drowned in the depth of the sea, rather than cause offence to one of Christ's little ones." And yet with these principles of teaching constantly before us, and with the efforts that are being made by numerous activities throughout the country, children are growing up in places within the sound of Christian church bells without being properly cared for and tended, and many a man ought to be lying in the depth of the sea as a punishment for the offence which he has committed against these little ones.

If I have stated it too strongly I am quite prepared to tone it down, but the principle must stand for I have positive proof of the conditions of life as stated in these few words, but the adjudication of the individual perhaps may be left to higher authority.

The sad conditions of child life in some of the districts in the Eastern and Northern portions of the Province of Ontario are such that the organization known as the Neglected and Dependent Children's Society for the Province might in a few years to come be the means of making a complete convertion, but it needs men of sympathy, of wide experience, and calm temperament, of great vision, to be able to adjust matters and to root out the present weeds of social life, and to cultivate flowers fit for the Master's Garden.

I do not imagine for a moment that any organization can make a perfect Eden, neither does the Children's Society look forward to attaining such in connection with child life in this Province. That evil has existed, does exist, and will exist, we are all quite conscious, but that an effort should be made to stem the tide, we, as workers and supporters of this Society, firmly believe, and thankful are we to be able to record that the work accomplished in the twenty years of the organization's existence has been the means of saving many a child and many a parent from a downward course, and brighten many a home and cause joy of heart to thousands. This has been accomplished in what might be called the older and more thickly populated parts of the Province. Only quite lately has the organization been working the newer portions of the Province. And yet the necessity of the agency is equally, if not more, apparent in the outlying districts. Truly, it is preventive work that we are called upon to perform now. We are late in beginning, and the seeds of a great deal of evil have been sown, and yet, in spite of the lateness of the hour, to use the Biblical expression, now is the accepted time and now is the day of salvation.

A little over two years ago a branch of the Children's Aid Society was formed in Renfrew, and we have dealt in this short time with quite a large number of children in the southern portion of the county and placed them in foster homes. Fifteen children have been so dealt with, whilst three more are waiting to be placed, and this has been done chiefly by voluntary labors, without any expense to the Government. From a financial point of view we have been the means of saving by dealing with these children thousands of dollars to the Province of Ontario.

Last November a branch of the Society was formed in the town of Pembroke, and a branch also in the village of Cobden, but this only touches the eastern part of the county, and that large extent of territory lying to the west, with its scattered population outside of the villages, is without supervision. The Children's Aid Society is hampered for lack of men and means, both of which really mean after all—*money*. If the Province would spend $50,000 a year in Children's Aid Society work, it would more than save that amount in the lessened expenditure necessary for punishing those offences by those "who never had a chance," and by those who "have grown up like stray dogs." The monetary value of Children's Aid work, of course, is utterly insignificant besides the moral and citizen-building phase of the effort, but the money value itself is so large that the wonder is that more has not been heard of it. More money for saving the children means less for pursuing and punishing the men. More money for helping the children, and the men will need less help. More money for giving the children a chance, and there will be less need for jails and asylums for men who have gone wrong. Give the youngsters a chance! It is a rebuke to a nation's vaunted Christianity and a slur on civilization that boys should "grow up like stray dogs."

DISCUSSION.

Mr. N. J. McAulay said that when the work was first started in Cobalt and Haileybury, there was a little doubt in the minds of the people as to the need. It was not long, however, before he hardly knew which way to turn, there was so much to be done. During the year 227 cases of neglected children needed more or less attention.

Although conditions in a mining district were different, he supposed the way of handling children was the same. In the new mining district there are so many different classes and types of men; for instance, the foreign element. These people come over to this country not adapted to our customs nor its religious ways. They think they can do as they please. There is a strong element to contend with along that line. One of the greatest evils in a mining country is immorality among young people, and how to overcome that is a great problem. The north country is developing rapidly, and New Ontario probably will become one of the greatest countries God ever made. There is a great clay belt up there that is likely to be populated soon, and something must be done to offset the influence of these strangers. He believed one way of overcoming this is the work of the Children's Aid Society. They also had need of a Shelter. He hoped the time would soon come when they would have one for the whole Temiskaming district. He pointed out that although they had many settlers, they had few municipalities. Mr. Kelso he said had helped them a good deal, and he would go home from this Conference the better for having exchanged views with members from different parts of the Province.

Mr. Ryder said Parry Sound was a district just like that of Mr. McAulay's. Railway stations seem to be the only place of recreation, and children ten to eighteen loaf around these places, and around the village postoffice and hotel. He thought it was better to save the children, and not wait until he is a man and goes to the Industrial Farm.

Mr. Ryan had the same story for North Bay. He thought there should be a Shelter established at North Bay. It is the demand of this country that every child should have a school education; everyone is taxed for it and we talk about charity, and there is no charity about giving a child a chance to save himself from the police court. It is no charity, it is the right of every boy and girl to hew for himself an honest life. We allow them to go until they get into police court, and then let them out on suspended sentence. He also suggested they have a school of industries in that north country, where these children could learn to make a living for themselves. He firmly believed it cheaper to save the child than to punish the man. It is beginning at the wrong end to punish the criminal, when we should have taken care of the child.

Mr. W. Sharpe, of Burk's Falls, said the need for social work would apply to any district in the north. In Burk's Falls they had adopted the Curfew, and this had helped in keeping children off the streets. It was not so much a Government work as the responsibility of the people generally. He thought a central Shelter at North Bay was a good idea. About deserting husbands, he believed in pursuing these men, and making them come back and support their families.

Mr. Pedley read a paper on "Parental Responsibility."

The Secretary's report was presented and adopted. The retiring officers were reelected, with the addition to the Executive of Rev. Dr. Stobo, Smith's Falls; J. M. Whitelaw, of Brantford; and J. E. Askwith, of Ottawa.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The following resolutions were then brought forward by the Committee:

Wife Desertion. That in view of the number of instances in which the Society is called upon to make provision for wives and families deserted by the bread-winner, the Dominion Parliament be urged to amend the Criminal Law so as to make wife desertion an indictable offence, and extraditable.

Defective and Idiotic Children. Whereas many of the Children's Aid Societies represented in this Conference find that their Shelters are becoming filled up with defective and idiotic children, and other children of the same class, are entirely unprovided for, be it resolved that we urge upon the Provincial Government the necessity of a graded institution for the reception and treatment of such cases.

Support of Widows. As a further means of safeguarding the home, by securing the continuance of parental and filial relationships in their natural environment, be it resolved that this Conference endorse and advocate the provision by Provincial or Municipal Governments, or jointly, of a fund for the maintenance or assistance of widows with children dependent upon them, and of deserted women whose husbands cannot be located.

That this Conference, understanding the many difficulties and perplexing problems daily arising in connection with Children's Aid work, and appreciating the zeal and good judgment shown by our Superintendent, Mr. J. J. Kelso, hereby expresses to him our high appreciation of his assistance and courtesy, and expresses our confidence in and regard for him. Moreover, we would ask the Government to give to him a freer hand in the practical administration of his department, so that this important social movement may be of greater service to the Province at large.

"Resolved, That this Conference ask the Provincial Legislature to provide funds, or to compel the municipalities to provide funds, for the salary of at least one Children's Aid officer in each municipality or district, and that the Executive Committee bring this matter to the attention of the Government." Carried.

PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Address by C. S. Pedley, Woodstock.

My subject has the merit, or demerit, of being in a different class from all the others. All the others are practical; they depend for their interest on concrete facts. My subject, "Parental Responsibility," has a sound of abstractness and theorizing. It admits of purely academic treatment. It is a very good subject for an essay by a bachelor, or an unmarried lady with decided views—or a school girl.

I had intended to prepare a paper which would indeed pay its respects to this general theoretic side of the subject, but would have swiftly dropped down into the realm of concrete cases and practical applications.

But I am very glad now that the demands of my practical work on my own field have kept crowding out the work of preparation, at least on the literary side, so that I find myself here with all my ideas still floating unfixed in my mind; for in the papers that have been read, and the discussions that have followed, almost everything that I wanted to say of a practical sort has already been said, and nothing is left me but to make the most of my privilege of carrying the discussion up into the region of fundamental principles. So I want to spend a few moments in working out the idea that parental responsibility—that is, the responsibility of the natural parents of a child—is but a particular phase of the responsibility of a larger unit—the responsibility of the whole community for the proper nurture and training of all the children within its fold.

And first, it may be well to distinguish between *parental affection* and *parental responsibility*.

Parental affection is an instinct, and is shared by the human race with all the animal world. It is an impulse of devotion on the part of parents to the wellbeing of their offspring. Under its imperious force, they find their joy in being their children's slaves, and they are ready for all sacrifice on their behalf. There is another feature of this instinct. Within certain limits it carries with it an innate perception of what the children need, and how best to care for them. And as the race advances in intelligence and the complexity of life increases, this innate perception—this mother-wit—draws the intelligence into its service, and the intelligence itself tends to become instinctive. So that normal parents, who share in the general inheritance of the experiences summed up in civilization seek, as it were, automatically and instinctively, advantages for their children, the need for which in the days of primitive man was unfelt, and which are beyond the scope of the instincts of savage man to-day. It is this double equipment of strong affection and of developed insight into the needs and possibilities of the children that makes the natural parents under normal conditions the best nurses and guides of their children during the long period of dependence. It gives the child's natural home a sweetness and a subtle quality of suitability for which there is no conceivable substitute.

This is parental affection, but *parental* responsibility is something different. Affection runs from father and mother to child, and has reference only to the child; it takes account of nothing outside. But responsibility relates the parents to a universe of intelligence around them and above them. Affection varies according to temperament, but responsibility does not vary concurrently. Certainly there is an element of responsibility to the child himself; for they have called him into existence, and they are bound to see to it, so far as lies in their power, that existence for him measures up to the possibilities which are wrapped up in his nature. But their responsibility does not stop there. I will not speak, except to recognize it as a tremendous fact, of their responsibility to God—their obligation, having called into activity His mysterious creative power, and added another soul to the number of His children, to continue their co-operation with Him, to the end that His creative work may have a completion which satisfies Him. Here is a great thought; let it speak for itself. But what I am concerned to emphasize now is the relation of the family to the community. Make the community as wide as you like or as limited as you reasonably can. The parents have introduced to the community a new member—helpless, useless, with unknown potentialities for good or for evil which will reveal themselves through long years, and take shape according to the treatment the child receives, especially at the hands of those most closely associated with him—his parents. This fact gives the community a strong claim on the parents. The community has a right to demand that the child thus launched into its midst be equipped and furnished to be a strength and not a weakness—a blessing and not a menace. It has a right to expect that the new member will help to keep up the average that has been attained so far, and even make some contribution towards lifting the average higher. And let me put this to you: The quality of the nurture which is suitable to a child who is to take his place in a primitive sort of society, the kind of upbringing which is good enough for the child of an Indian squaw or a Tennessee mountaineer, is not good enough for the child who has the blood of a hundred generations of civilized men and women in his veins. The parents who offer that kind of contribution to the modern social organism inflict a grievous wrong upon it. Society is not bound to accept it; nay, society does itself a wrong in so far as it does accept such products of family life into its midst. These products are offered to it as some of its men and women. And the samples are not good enough to pass. Now we come in sight of a great generalization, which is beginning to revolutionize our whole conception of this business of parental responsibility. Listen to this sentence from a French writer, in the January number of the Hibberd Journal. He is writing on the signs of decay in modern civilization.

"The characteristic feature of a human society, and especially of a great historic nation like France or England, is that it possesses a collective existence beyond the particular existence of the separate individuals that compose it."

This might have been expressed in a more unqualified form, but as it stands it presents a conception of society which is becoming familiar to us. Society itself, organized society, is a true individual, having a life of its own, in which all the members have part. Each nation has a personality of its own; so has each city. It is a true organism. The saying, "We being many are one body, and every one members one of another," taken out of its original setting, but not, I hope, with any violence done to its deepest meaning, is the assertion of the same idea. You see what I am coming to. We are all members of the community. The community has its own life; we belong to it; and as the whole is supreme over each of its parts, and as the parts of the body are the servants and trustees of the body as to the functions they perform, so the members of society are subordinate to the society, and what they do for it they do as servants and trustees.

Let me leap at once to the goal I have in sight—the community is the true parent of every child. The child's natural parents are the servants and trustees of the community in caring for and training their children. The children belong to the community even more than they do to their immediate parents. The future of the children in their human relations is of more concern to the community, the nation, the general complex of existing humanity, than it is to the parents themselves.

All men recognize this in certain cases. The State has a right to take our sons for soldiers and send them to give up their lives on the battlefield in their country's interest. We don't have compulsory military service in this country, but we don't disclaim the right to have it. We don't have it because we don't recognize any need for it. If we did, we should have it. The State, using the word in a general way to represent society in its lesser or its larger groups, the State is the ultimate parent of all the children. And as the main reason for the existence of parents is that they may give their children a good start and preparation for life, so that is the main reason for the existence of the State.

Of all the tasks the State takes upon itself to perform, or has thrust upon it, by far the most important is this of the care of its children. Not to accept this principle as the guiding principle of public policy, whether in an old and settled and homogeneous community like England, or a new, growing, heterogeneous community like ours, is to head for national suicide. In the case of most children, where the natural home conditions are normal, or somewhere about, the best thing the State can do for them is to leave them in the care of the parents, best for the children, and therefore best in the general interest. But if the natural parents are too far below the average, so that the State steps in and takes charge of the children, it is not a question of interference, and an invasion of parental rights—it is just the resumption of a trust out of the hands of trustees who have failed to make good.

Our public schools, for example, are the direct result in the first instance, not of the State's action, but of the spontaneous effort of the parents to provide in the best way possible for the education of their children. What the State does for the schools is rather as a helper than as a dictator. That is sound theory, anyway, however the theory may have got twisted in practice. But if any parents neglect to provide for the education of their children, or are unable to do it in the best way, it is no interference with the rights of the parents when the State steps in and does it for them. The parents have no rights as against the children, and consequently they have no rights as against the State when it takes measures to secure for the children the best possible chance. The State is bound to do that, whatever the parents do about it. This is the answer to those who would give a sentimental protection to careless parents against the enforcement of a truancy law. If they say the parents have a right to send the children to school or not as they please, or as their own interests seem to require, they don't speak according to reason, but out of a weak, unreasoning sentiment.

On the other hand, it is the State's business to see that nothing is wanting to secure that the schools shall be worth the sacrifice involved in sending the children. Here a great many applications open up, for we have here a foundation in reason and natural justice for all the provisions for various classes of children which this Convention is seeking from the State. I don't need to go over the ground already traversed in the earlier discussions. I will close with two observations.

I was speaking with a minister the other day and reproaching him for standing aloof from the work of the Children's Aid Society in his town. He advanced this in justification, that the Children's Aid Society seemed to him to be representative of a regrettable modern tendency to shift the responsibility off the shoulders of parents and saddle it on institutions for the care of children. But the answer to that is obvious. There is no shifting of responsibility. If we invoke the aid of the law to remove children from the care of parents who don't give them the nurture they need, they are not relieved of responsibility. It is one thing to recognize their responsibility—quite another to make them discharge it. We recognize their responsibility, and in the very act of taking their children from them we do something to bring their responsibility home to them. And we hold it to be the business of the State to take these defaulting parents in hand and put them under the discipline necessary to fit them, even at this late hour, to take up their duty in a new spirit. But, meanwhile, our concern is always with the children, and in that we represent the State, the over-parent of us all.

The other observation is this. When I say the State, and speak of the action of the State, I don't confine myself to direct Government action. Every citizen represents the State, and by far the greater part of the promise of the future for the children lies in the personal action of neighbors. It depends on a great development of the spirit of neighborliness, the acceptance by us all in our social life of our share of responsibility for the well-being of all homes, and the well-doing of all children.

Much must be done by government action, vastly more than Governments have supposed they had time to think about yet. And the conception I have tried to set forth must be pressed on them steadily until it comes to be a working principle of State—the key-principle of public policy.

But to put it all in a word. We shall get all we want from Governments when the citizens who create Governments learn to govern themselves in their practical interpretation of neighborliness by the Christian spirit.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Elliott thought the Children's Aid Society made parents feel their responsibility. Giving parents their children back on condition of better living was in most cases successful in making parents realize their responsibility.

Mrs. Sharpe mentioned homes that had been set up without a marriage ceremony. She said there seemed to be no way of dealing with people who lived together unmarried. In the country they do not seem to think that anybody has any responsibility in such a matter.

Mr. Gunton said that few magistrates would give an order where this is simply the case of a man and woman living together in apparent respectability, children going to school, properly clothed, not in a house of ill-repute. They say there is no infringement of the law. Of course, there is the higher law, but no Dominion law, dealing with adulterous relationship.

Mr. Scott felt that where children were concerned, anyone could be convicted under the Act, for having children in evil surroundings.

INSTITUTIONAL LIFE.

Dr. Bruce Smith said: Institutional life is a broad subject. I presume that as this is an association of those actively engaged in Children's Aid work, that it is in regard to institutional life for the child that I have been asked to speak.

It is not necessary for me to tell you that I thoroughly agree with what I am sure is your opinion, and that is, that the best institution in the world is a poor substitute for almost any home. After years spent in institutional life, I know that for childhood it has a narrowing effect. A child who is kept in an institution year in and year out seldom becomes a prominent citizen. It is a poor preparatory school for the rough-and tumble experiences that everyone has to meet with in life, but there are certain classes of children that must be cared for in institutions.

To my mind, there are three classes. There is the truant boy, whose home environment is so undisciplined that he is not encouraged in the right path. I believe that such boys can go to an institution for a short time with great benefit. I have no use for an institution that gathers them in and keeps them in, in order to make a good showing. This is being done in Toronto, and other large cities outside Toronto. One man told me, "If you reduce the number, you are going to increase the per capita cost." The poorest home can be made a great improvement on the best institution. You say, then how would you discharge these children? I would place them under the care of a probation officer. We are going to have the probation system in this

Province. The foundation-stone has been laid this session of the Legislature. All these things come slowly, but the Legislature at the present session has provided for a probation officer in connection with the Toronto Industrial Farm. Why not have that extended to embrace childhood and the truant boy, who goes to an industrial school or to an institution where he can be supervised until he commences, like the prodigal son of old, to come to himself. They do come to themselves. It is an old, old story, but true, which is told us in the Gospel. "He came to himself."

Then there is another class of boy who must have institutional training, and he is a different class. That is the boy who has within him evil instincts, criminal propensity. The question often will be asked as of old, "Who sinned, this boy or his parents?" Answer it as you will, the propensity is there; but mark you, unless there is mental degeneracy, that instinct can be taken out and something better put in its place. Now that boy wants longer institutional care, and under totally different environment, than the boy I referred to in the first class.

Another class that must have institutional care is the poor, helpless lad that came into this world tainted with heredity, heredity that made him feeble in intellect, unable to control his impulses and his will. That boy and girl must have constant custodial care, as they will always be a menace to the community. That is the class of boy you read of in the morning paper—buildings being burned, obstacles being put on railway tracks, of horrible cruelties inflicted upon dumb animals. Such crimes are evidences of feeble-mindedness.

I hope you and everyone else who is interested in and in sympathy with this unfortunate class will not rest until custodial care is provided for every feeble-minded boy and girl. Institutions can be established, and, if established along right lines, can be made nearly self-sustaining. Such places should be located away from railways, not like Mimico, where railway trains are passing all the time, exciting the boy to run away; it should be a place where the agricultural possibilities were great, and the boys should be taught to work at such an employment. They would make that institution nearly, if not altogether, self-sustaining. What is needed is for everyone to get out and show the people that this is what is needed, and that we must have it.

If there is a class that has my sympathy, it is the poor feeble-minded girl. I hate to hear people say, "O well, she is harmless, and is a gentle little thing." In order to protect these girls from themselves they have got to have custodial care, not for some years, but a comfortable home where they will be kept happy and contented for the rest of their lives. There is no use in talking of "expense." The expense is in not providing for them. It is awful, we cannot measure it. The Roman Catholic Church is the only institution in this country that is recognizing the great need of these girls. I know we are not supposed to put a girl in a Catholic institution when of another faith, but the girl must be cared for, so I telephone to the Mother Superior, and they let her come in. They are conducted along proper lines, because they keep them employed. If you keep these young people employed you can make the institution very largely self-supporting. Do not let anyone silence you in any argument you may offer with regard to the absolute necessity for the care of the feeble-minded, as an expense.

It is provided in the House of Refuge Act that when a girl has been placed in the institution no one can remove her. People begging for the release of a feeble-minded girl to go home has all been stopped. I feel strongly on these points. As I said in the commencement of my remarks, the institution is not the ideal for a boy or girl of normal mentality; but it is an absolute necessity to have homes, institutions where the criminal, the vicious, can be cared for until they come to themselves, and it is more important still that we have institutions where the feeble-minded can be cared for, where the whole boy and girl can be put to work and kept at work. Put a feeble-minded boy or girl to work, and how much happier they become! By training the hand, the mind can be trained a little, and they brighten up wonderfully and become useful; but never be carried away with the idea that these people might be useful if discharged. Feeble-minded conditions can never be changed.

Rev. Mr Findlay, who is to take charge of the city's new Industrial Farm, said he was especially interested in Children's Aid Work, because that work went back to the source of the evil, just as the engineers now find that they must, in order to get water-power, go back to the source of the stream, and watch the land it drains as it gathers the water. He believed the Children's Aid Society was going right back into the hinterground, and in that way attempting to control the whole situation before it gets out of hand. There would be no need of an Industrial Prison Farm if such work as those present were carrying on were fully supported and developed to ultimate success. He was just a beginner in the work, and could hardly speak with authority, but it seemed to him that the attempt is being made to take those (he understood the older ones, not the young), who have found life somewhat too much for them out from the environment that has led to difficulties, and place them in a better environment of food, light, air and employment, and along these lines, and through personal touch and influence, turn their faces in other directions. Probably the foundation of all success will be in that work as in every other work—the touch of one human being on another, through better and changed conditions.

After a general discussion, votes of thanks were accorded the Chairman, speakers, etc., and the Conference adjourned, to meet again at the call of the Executive.

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES REGISTERED AT THE CONFERENCE:

W. L. Scott	Ottawa.
C. R. Miller	Berlin.
Frank Blain	Fort William.
J. L. Axford	Brantford.
Rev. J. M. Whitelaw	Brantford.
Dr. Edw. J. Stobo, Jr.	Smith's Falls.
Rev. W. W. Ryan	North Bay.
J. P. Reed	Sault Ste. Marie.
John Wilkinson	Sarnia.
Ellen E. Sharpe	Lindsay.
J. J. Kelso	Toronto.
Rev. J. Webb	Wellandport.
Wm. Duncan	Toronto.
W. A. Gunton	Toronto.
Jean T. Kirk	Toronto.
J. C. McConachie	Kingston.
J. A. Blakey	Toronto.
C. S. Pedley	Woodstock.
Albert Orsborn	Toronto.
Miss Cassaday	Ottawa.
Charles Black	Niagara Falls.
J. E. Askwith	Ottawa.
H. C. McMullen	Picton.
Joseph Sanders	London.
Rev. W. C. Boese	Berlin.
Dr. Geo. A. Dickenson	Port Hope.
John Keane	Ottawa.
D. E. McIntosh	Simcoe.
W. H. Wrightmeyer	Belleville.
Rev. Hugh Ferguson	Stratford.
W. J. Shaw	St. Thomas.
N. J. McAulay	Haileybury.
Joseph Ryder	Parry Sound.
Rev. E. C. Hall	Oshawa.
G. M. Elliott	Goderich.
Andrew Smith	Barrie.
J. D. Knox	Orillia.
Miss A. L. Prior	Burk's Falls.
E. L. Goodwill	Peterboro'.
Rev. W. M. H. Quartermaine	Renfrew.
Rev. Amos Tovell	Guelph.

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REPORT

ON THE OPERATION OF THE

Liquor License Acts, Ontario

FOR THE YEAR

1911

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WILLIAM BRIGGS,
29-37 Richmond Street West,
TORONTO

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REPORT

ON THE OPERATION OF THE

LIQUOR LICENSE ACTS, ONTARIO

FOR THE YEAR 1911

Provincial Secretary's Office,

License Branch.

Toronto, 2nd January, 1912.

To the Honourable Sir John Morison Gibson, K.C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honour:

I have the honour to submit the Thirty-sixth Annual Report and accompanying Schedules, respecting the operation of the Liquor License Laws of the Province.

The total number of Tavern and Shop Licenses for the License Year, ending the 30th April, 1911, has been reduced by 262, as compared with the previous year, and for the current License Year 1911-12 up to date there have been issued only 1,532 tavern and 221 shop licenses, which represent a further reduction of 97.

Schedule "A" is a statement of the number of licenses issued in the several counties and cities during the past thirty-six years.

Schedule "B" gives in detail the amounts received for licenses from each city, town, incorporated village and township and unorganized territory of the Province, the number of licenses, extensions and transfers granted, and the amounts divided between the Municipalities and the Province.

The licenses issued during the past six years are as follows:—

Years.	Licenses.								Extensions and transfers of licenses.		
	Tavern.										
	Yearly.		Six months.								
	Ordinary.	Beer and wine.	Ordinary.	Beer and wine.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Club.	Total.	Extensions.	Transfers.	Total.
1905–6......	2,366	18	51	3	283	24	......	2,745	144	751	895
1906–7......	2,197	10	47	3	267	23	24	2,571	54	281	335
1907–8......	2,102	8	43	3	265	25	35	2,481	52	420	472
1908–9......	2,002	8	48	3	253	23	42	2,379	39	319	358
1909–10.....	1,866	7	40	3	245	33	50	2,244	43	315	358
1910–11.....	1,621	9	21	8	226	31	51	1,967	47	264	311

REVENUE.

The total amount paid to the Municipalities for the license year 1910-11, as shown by this Schedule, was $358,467.34.

The revenue received by the Province for the license year from retail licenses, transfers and fines amounted to $445,761.94.

A recapitulation of the receipts and expenditures for the year will be found on page 115.

SCHEDULE "C."

The fines collected during the past year, as shown by this schedule, amount to $16,545.16, and in the Local Option municipalities, as shown in Schedule "K," the amount collected was $11,780.00.

SCHEDULE "D."

The cost of commissioners and local inspectors for operating and enforcing the Act in the several districts is given in this Schedule.

The provincial inspectors, with the assistance of special officers, have energetically enforced the License Act.

The expenditure for this service for the year 1910-11 amounted to $24,578.66.

COMMITMENTS FOR DRUNKENNESS.

Schedule "F" shows the number of Prisoners committed for drunkenness during the years from 1885 to 1911 inclusive. The number committed during the year 1911 as compared with 1910 shows an increase of 511.

The average yearly commitments for each period of five years from 1876 to 1910, inclusive, are as follows:—

From 1876 to 1880	inclusive........	3,812	From 1896 to 1900.	inclusive........	1,920
1881 to 1885	"	4,016	1901 to 1905	"	3,186
1886 to 1890	"	3,311	1906 to 1910	"	4,974
1891 to 1895	"	2,703			

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL POLICE.

The report of the Superintendent of the Ontario Provincial Police for the year ending October 31st, 1911, shows that the members of the Force have initiated, or assisted officers of the Liquor License Department, in 305 prosecutions under the Liquor License Act. In 256 cases convictions were obtained, 28 persons were discharged, one case was withdrawn, and 20 remained to be dealt with.

The fines imposed, in addition to sentences of imprisonment in a number of cases, amounted to $15,215.50

During the year, the following seizures were made:—

8,898 bottles of whiskey.
5 barrels of whiskey.
164 gallons of whiskey.
48 bottles of gin.
2 gallons of gin.
240 bottles of wine.
18 barrels of wine.
237½ gallons of high wine.
310 cases of beer.
62 kegs of beer.
2 barrels of ale.

The statement of receipts for liquor licenses, etc., for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1911, will be found in the last page of this report.

Respectfully submitted,
W. J. HANNA,
Provincial Secretary.

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE A.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY COUNTIES AND CITIES, showing the number of (Provincial) Tavern, Shop, Wholesale and Vessel Licenses issued in the several Counties of the Province, and the Cities separated from Counties, for the license years 1874-5-6-7-8-9-80-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-90-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-1900-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses. ***	Vessel licenses.	**Remarks.**
Algoma (including Kenora, Rainy River, Fort William, Port Arthur, Algoma, Sault Ste. Marie, Manitoulin and Sudbury.)	1874	30	14	....	3	
	1875	36	15	....	3	
	1876	18	6			
	1877	19	5			
	1878	19	5			
	1879	21	8	1		
	1880	22	6	1		
	1881	29	9	1		
	1882	35	9	1		
	1883	56	6	1		
	1884	74	12	2		
	1885	58	12	1		
	1886	62	16	1		
	1887	78	11	2		
	1888	83	16	1		
	1889	90	17			
	1890	94	15			
	1891	94	11			
	1892	92	11			
	1893	95	13			
	1894	93	12			
	1895	96	13	1		
	1896	99	13			
	1897	108	15			
	1898	111	14	....	Club Licenses	
	1899	120	14			
	1900	118	13			
	1901	116	14	1		
	1902	131	15	1		
	1903	130	15	1		
	1904	140	16	1		
	1905	130	13			
	1906	123	11	....	1	
	1907	120	11	....	2	
	†1908	130	12	....	3	
	1909	135	13	....	4	
	1910	129	14	....	4	

*** For Wholesale Licenses after 1905 see Schedule of Wholesale Licenses.

† Apparent increase is caused by re-arrangement of districts, decrease of same number in Nipissing.

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Brant (not including City of Brantford).	1874	95	29			
	1875	73	22	2		
	1876	56	14	4		
	1877	....	....	7	....	Dunkin Act in force.
	1878	53	11	5		
	1879	55	14	1		
	1880	57	14	1		
	1881	55	14	1		
	1882	59	13	1		
	1883	58	11	1		
	1884	49	7			
	1885	44	7	1		
	1886	....	....	....	....	C. T. A. in force.
	1887	....	....	....	....	" "
	1888	....	....	....	....	" "
	1889	26	2			
	1890	26	2			
	1891	22	2			
	1892	23	2			
	1893	23	1			
	1894	22	1			
	1895	18	1			
	1896	18	1			
	1897	18	1			
	1898	18	1			
	1899	18	1			
	1900	17	1			
	1901	18	1			
	1902	18	1			
	1903	17	1			
	1904	17	1			
	1905	18	1			
	1906	18	1			
	1907	16	1			
	1908	16	1			
	1909	16	1			
	1910	4	1			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Bruce	1874	180	25			
	1875	119	22			
	1876	88	13	3		
	1877	83	12	2		
	1878	83	9	2	....	Dunkin Act in force for 10 months.
	1879	93	12			
	1880	98	14			
	1881	105	15			
	1882	109	18			
	1883	108	16			
	1884	99	15			
	1885	.....	....	....	....	C. T. A. in force.
	1886	.....	....	....	....	" "
	1887	.....	....	....	....	" "
	1888	97	6			
	1889	102	6			
	1890	98	6			
	1891	97	6			
	1892	96	5			
	1893	97	5			
	1894	90	5			
	1895	90	5			
	1896	88	4			
	1897	87	4			
	1898	83	4			
	1899	81	4			
	1900	82	4			
	1901	81	4			
	1902	80	4			
	1903	80	4	1		
	1904	77	3	1		
	1905	74	3			
	1906	62	2			
	1907	55	2			
	1908	55	2			
	1909	56	2			
	1910	44	2			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Carleton (not including Ottawa).	1874	89	5			
	1875	79	8			
	1876	44	1	2		
	1877	55	3			
	1878	43	3			
	1879	43	1			
	1880	42	3			
	1881	50	3			
	1882	54	1			
	1883	58				
	1884	58	1			
	1885	55				
	1886	....	......	....	....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	....	......	....	....	" "
	1888	....	......	....	....	"
	1889	44	1			
	1890	44	1			
	1891	45				
	1892	46				
	1893	44				
	1894	45				
	1895	45				
	1896	44				
	1897	44				
	1898	46				
	1899	44				
	1900	44				
	1901	43				
	1902	43				
	1903	42				
	1904	42				
	1905	36				
	1906	27			Club	
	1907	25				
	1908	12				
	1909	10			1	
	1910	11			1	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Dufferin..................	1881	33	7	....	....	New County, erected 24th January, 1881.
	1882	33	5			
	1883	34	5			
	1884	34	4			
	1885	....	....	....	....	C.T.A. in force.
	1886	....	....	....	....	" "
	1887	....	....	....	....	" "
	1888	24	2			
	1889	27	2			
	1890	26	2			
	1891	24	2			
	1892	24	2			
	1893	21	2			
	1894	21	2			
	1895	19	2			
	1896	19	2			
	1897	18	2			
	1898	15	2			
	1899	18	1			
	1900	18	1			
	1901	18	1			
	1902	17	1			
	1903	17	1			
	1904	17	1			
	1905	17	1			
	1906	15	1			
	1907	13	1			
	1908	12	1			
	1909	12	1			
	1910	3				

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Elgin	1874	113	25			
	1875	110	24			
	1876	66	16			
	1877	66	10			
	1878	69	12			
	1879	72	16			
	1880	74	12			
	1881	74	13			
	1882	74	13			
	1883	74	16			
	1884	74	12			
	1885	71	10			
	1886	....	....	....	....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	....	....	....	....	" "
	1888	....	....	....	....	" "
Not including St. Thomas	1889	48	2			
" "	1890	44	1			
" "	1891	43	1			
" "	1892	44	1			
" "	1893	42	1			
" "	1894	41	1			
" "	1895	41	1			
" "	1896	39	1			
" "	1897	36	1			
" "	1898	35	1			
" "	1899	36	1			
" "	1900	36	1			
" "	1901	35	1			
" "	1902	36				
" "	1903	36				
" "	1904	36				
" "	1905	29				
" "	1906	23				
" "	1907	23				
" "	1908	23				
" "	1909	23				
" "	1910	21				

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Essex	1874	120	28	6		
	1875	101	25	6		
	1876	62	14	5	1	
	1877	69	18	1	1	
	1878	69	18	2	1	
	1879	71	18	3	1	
	1880	70	19	2	1	
	1881	74	21	2		
	1882	71	20	2		
	1883	74	19	2		
	1884	70	15	1		
	1885	77	13			
	1886	74	16			
	1887	84	15			
	1888	82	10			
	1889	95	12			
	1890	94	8			
Not including Windsor.... .	1891	68	5			
" "	1892	71	5			
" "	1893	73	5			
" "	1894	70	6			
" "	1895	75	6			
" "	1896	72	6			
" "	1897	73	6			
" "	1898	72	6			
" "	1899	76	5	1		
" "	1900	83	5	1		
" "	1901	81	6	1		
" "	1902	84	6	1		
" "	1903	84	7	1		
" "	1904	84	8	1		
" " ...	1905	84	6			
" "	1906	80	6			
" "	1907	80	6			
" "	1908	76	7			
" "	1909	66	7			
" "	1910	51	5			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Frontenac (not including Kingston)	1874	71	2			
	1875	57	29			
	1876	29	......	4		
	1877	17	....	....	....	Dunkin Act assumed to be in force until quashed, December 28.
	1878	34				
	1879	36				
	1880	33	1			
	1881	33	1			
	1882	33	2			
	1883	36	2			
	1884	34	2			
	1885	34	1			
	1886	....	....	......	....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	....	......	....	......	" "
	1888	....	....	....	....	" "
	1889	23				
	1890	25				
	1891	23				
	1892	24				
	1893	22				
	1894	22				
	1895	24				
	1896	21				
	1897	33				
	1898	21				
	1899	22				
	1900	23				
	1901	23				
	1902	22				
	1903	22				
	1904	21				
	1905	21				
	1906	13				
	1907	10				
	1908	7				
	1909	7				
	1910	7				

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Grey	1874	115	20	....	3	
	1875	114	16	....	2	
	1876	77	11	5	2	
	1877	....	......	6	2	Dunkin Act in force
	1878	72	7	4	1	Dunkin Act in force until September.
	1879	91	12	1	1	Melancthon and Shelburne attached to new County of Dufferin.
	1880	88	17	1	2	
	1881	84	16	....	1	
	1882	88	18	....	1	
	1883	95	20	....	3	
	1884	91	19	....	1	
	1885	92	18			
	1886	92	16	....	3	
	1887	86	14	....	3	
	1888	84	7	....	4	
	1889	84	6	....	1	
	1890	81	6			
	1891	75	5			
	1892	76	5			
	1893	77	5			
	1894	76	5			
	1895	76	5			
	1896	73	5			
	1897	72	3			
	1898	69	2			
	1899	66	2			
	1900	68	3			
	1901	68	2			
	1902	68	2			
	1903	67	2			
	1904	65	2			
	1905	62	2			
	1906	35				
	1907	31				
	1908	27				
	1909	26				
	1910	20				

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Haldimand	1874	96	16			
	1875	83	13			
	1876	45	5			
	1877	49	4			
	1878	49	4			
	1879	50	5			
	1880	47	5			
	1881	51	5			
	1882	52	5			
	1883	51	5			
	1884	47	5			
	1885	47	3			
	1886	48	4			
	1887	49	4			
	1888	43	4			
	1889	45	3			
	1890	49	3			
	1891	47	3			
	1892	47	3			
	1893	44	3			
	1894	42	3			
	1895	42	3			
	1896	42	4			
	1897	37	4			
	1898	36	4			
	1899	35	4			
	1900	35	4			
	1901	33	4			
	1902	32	4			
	1903	32	3			
	1904	32	3			
	1905	31	3			
	1906	30	3			
	1907	28	3			
	1908	27	2			
	1909	24	1			
	1910	24	1			
Haliburton	1886	7				
	1887	6				
	1888	6				
	1889	7				
	1890	7				
	1891	8				
	1892	8				
	1893	8				
	1894	10				
	1895	8				
	1896	8				
	1897	7				
	1898	6				
	1899	6				
	1900	7				
	1901	7				
	1902	7				
	1903	7				
	1904	7				
	1905	6				
	1906	6				
	1907	6				
	1908	6				
	1909	6				
	1910	4				

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Halton	1874	61	4			
	1875	58	5			
	1876	39	2	1		
	1877	38	1			
	1878	38	1			
	1879	42	1			
	1880	41	1			
	1881	41	1			
	1882	....	....	....	....	C.T.A. in force.
	1883	....	....	....	......	" "
	1884	....	.....	....	.....	" "
	1885	....	....	....	....	" "
	1886	....	......	....	....	" "
	1887	....	....	.....	....	" "
	1888	28				
	1889	28				
	1890	27				
	1891	27				
	1892	26				
	1893	27				
	1894	28				
	1895	28				
	1896	26				
	1897	23				
	1898	22				
	1899	22				
	1900	23				
	1901	21				
	1902	22				
	1903	20				
	1904	20				
	1905	19				
	1906	15				
	1907	17				
	1908	17				
	1909	16				
	1910	13				

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Hastings	1874	117	23	1		
	1875	100	21	2		
	1876	76	11	3	1	
	1877	82	14	3	1	
	1878	89	15	3	2	
	1879	94	15	3	1	
	1880	91	16	3		
	1881	90	15	3		
	1882	95	13	3		
	1883	97	15	3		
	1884	90	14	3		
	1885	98	17	3		
	1886	104	16	2		
	1887	102	13	2		
	1888	96	13	3		
Not including Belleville	1889	73	9			
" "	1890	74	8			
" "	1891	74	8			
" "	1892	72	7			
" "	1893	70	7			
" "	1894	67	7			
" "	1895	68	8			
" "	1896	66	6			
" "	1897	67	7			
" "	1898	59	7			
" "	1899	57	8			
" "	1900	55	8			
" "	1901	56	9			
" "	1902	56	9			
" "	1903	55	9			
" "	1904	53	8			
" "	1905	49	7			
" "	1906	49	7			
" "	1907	46	7			
" "	1908	43	5			
" "	1909	31	4			
" "	1910	29	4			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Huron....................	1874	150	38			
	1875	164	37	2		
	1876	113	16	3		
	1877	124	16			
	1878	127	20			
	1879	134	21			
	1880	131	16			
	1881	128	15			
	1882	124	15			
	1883	124	15			
	1884	111	14			
	1885	....	....	....	....	C.T.A. in force.
	1886	....	....	....	....	" "
	1887	....	....	... .	....	" "
	1888	108	11			
	1889	109	8			
	1890	103	5			
	1891	104	5			
	1892	102	5	1		
	1893	94	5	1		
	1894	92	5	1		
	1895	90	5	1		
	1896	88	6			
	1897	85	6			
	1898	83	6			
	1899	84	6			
	1900	82	6			
	1901	80	6			
	1902	79	6			
	1903	77	6			
	1904	76	5			
	1905	73	5			
	1906	72	5			
	1907	64	4			
	1908	62	4			
	1909	56	3			
	1910	47	3			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Kent	1874	128	41	....	1	
	1875	118	34	....	1	
	1876	66	13	4	1	
	1877	67	15	....	1	
	1878	65	13			
	1879	67	14			
	1880	67	13			
	1881	69	13	....	1	
	1882	69	14	....	1	
	1883	70	14			
	1884	75	11			
	1885	71	8			
	1886	....	....	....	....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	....	....	....	....	" "
	1888	....	....	....	....	" "
	1889	72	6			
	1890	75	6			
	1891	63	5			
	1892	61	4			
	1893	61	4			
	1894	61	4			
Not including Chatham	1895	44	2			
" "	1896	46	2			
" "	1897	43	3			
" "	1898	42	3			
" "	1899	42	3			
" " .	1900	41	3			
" "	1901	41	3			
" "	1902	43	3			
" "	1903	41	3			
" "	1904	28	3			
" " ...	1905	27	3			
" "	1906	28	3			
" "	1907	29	3			
" "	1908	31	3			
" "	1909	31	3			
	1910	27	3			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Lambton	1874	89	44	1		
	1875	85	33			
	1876	65	28	1		
	1877	65	25			
	1878	70	27			
	1879	72	26			
	1880	71	25			
	1881	72	22			
	1882	75	22			
	1883	73	19			
	1884	74	16	1		
	1885	70	10	1		
	1886	....	......	....	....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	....	......	....	....	" "
	1888	....	......	....	....	" "
	1889	65	9			
	1890	70	10			
	1891	64	6			
	1892	62	5			
	1893	64	5			
	1894	63	5			
	1895	61	5			
	1896	62	5			
	1897	62	4			
	1898	58	4			
	1899	58	4			
	1900	58	4			
	1901	59	4			
	1902	60	4			
	1903	61	4			
	1904	60	4			
	1905	58	3			
	1906	43	3			
	1907	42	3			
	1908	41	3			
	1909	39	3			
	1910	38	3			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Lanark....................	1874	62	20	2		
	1875	62	20	1		
	1876	32	9	2		
	1877	32	9			
	1878	7	4	... .	......	Dunkin Act in force, except in Perth.
	1879	33	6			
	1880	34	8			
	1881	36	6			
	1882	36	7			
	1883	35	7			
	1884	36	7			
	1885	37	6			
	1886	....	......	......	....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	....	....	....	....	" "
	1888	....	....	....	....	" "
	1889	39	6			
	1890	45	7			
	1891	44	6			
	1892	44	7			
	1893	44	7			
	1894	44	6			
	1895	44	6			
	1896	44	6			
	1897	43	6			
	1898	43	6			
	1899	43	6			
	1900	44	6			
	1901	44	6			
	1902	45	6			
	1903	43	6			
	1904	42	6			
	1905	40	6			
	1906	37	3			
	1907	35	3			
	1908	35	3			
	1909	32	3			
	1910	22	3			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Leeds and Grenville.... ...	1874	145	32	1		
	1875	136	23	1		
	1876	79	23	3		
	1877	101	25			
	1878	97	19			
	1879	97	18			
	1880	97	20	1		
	1881	89	18			
	1882	92	21			
	1883	94	21			
	1884	88	17			
	1885	77	17			
	1886	....	....	....	....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	....	....	....	....	" "
	1888	....	....	....	....	" "
	1889	73	13			
	1890	70	10			
	1891	69	10			
	1892	66	8			
	1893	67	7			
	1894	64	7			
	1895	65	7			
	1896	61	7			
	1897	57	7			
	1898	57	7	1		
	1899	58	8			
	1900	56	8			
	1901	58	8	....	Clubs	
	1902	55	8			
	1903	57	8			
	1904	56	8			
	1905	36	6			
	1906	48	8	....	1	
	1907	46	6	....	1	
	1908	47	4	....	2	
	1909	40	4	....	2	
	1910	31	4	....	2	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Lennox and Addington	1874	52	7	....	1	
	1875	46	8			
	1876	28	6	1		
	1877	....	....	1	......	Dunkin Act in force
	1878	36	6			
	1879	37	5			
	1880	37	5			
	1881	41	5			
	1882	43	6			
	1883	45	6			
	1884	44	5			
	1885	42	5			
	1886	....	....	....	....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	....	....	....	....	" "
	1888	....	....	....	....	" "
	1889	52	3			
	1890	49	2			
	1891	46	2			
	1892	47	2			
	1893	47	2			
	1894	44	1			
	1895	40	1			
	1896	37	1			
	1897	39	1			
	1898	37	1			
	1899	36	1			
	1900	35	1			
	1901	31	2			
	1902	34	2			
	1903	34	2			
	1904	34	2			
	1905	33	2			
	1906	33	2			
	1907	31	2			
	1908	31	2			
	1909	31	2			
	1910	29	2			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Lincoln (not including St. Catharines).	1874	94	23			
	1875	103	37			
	1876	70	31			
	1877	70	25			
	1878	69	21			
	1879	72	16			
	1880	73	12			
	1881	69	14			
	1882	73	15			
	1883	72	13			
	1884	71	11			
	1885	64	10			
	1886	....	....	....	....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	....	....	....	....	" "
	1888	....	....	....	....	" "
	1889	36	3			
	1890	36	3			
	1891	35	3			
	1892	34	1			
	1893	29	1			
	1894	28	1			
	1895	28	1			
	1896	27	1			
	1897	27	1			
	1898	27	1			
	1899	26	1			
	1900	26	1			
	1901	26	1			
	1902	26	1			
	1903	25	1			
	1904	21	1			
	1905	21	1			
	1906	13	1			
	1907	11	1			
	1908	11	1			
	1909	11	1			
	1910	14	1			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Middlesex (not including London).	1874	188	17	1		
	1875	174	33			
	1876	122	26	3		
	1877	139	23			
	1878	143	21			
	1879	141	19			
	1880	134	18			
	1881	138	18			
	1882	133	16			
	1883	130	18			
	1884	126	17			
	1885	128	16	.. ..	1	
	1886	....	... ...	....	. ...	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	....	.....	....	....	" "
	1888	....	....	....	....	" "
	1889	82	8			
	1890	93	6			
	1891	93	5			
	1892	90	5			
	1893	80	4			
	1894	73	4			
	1895	69	4			
	1896	68	4			
	1897	67	4			
	1898	65	4			
	1899	67	4			
	1900	68	4			
	1901	67	4			
	1902	66	4			
	1903	63	2			
	1904	60	2			
	1905	56	1			
	1906	55				
	1907	49				
	1908	50				
	1909	44				
	1910	25				

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Muskoka and Parry Sound..	1874	9				
	1875	23				
	1876	19				
	1877	22				
	1878	29				
	1879	38	1			
	1880	44	4			
	1881	45	4			
	1882	48	5			
	1883	49	6			
	1884	48	4			
	1885	37	1			
	1886	23				
	1887	21				
	1888	32	1			
	1889	45	2			
	1890	47	1			
	1891	47	1			
	1892	53	1			
	1893	50	2			
	1894	56	2			
	1895	60	1			
	1896	60	1			
	1897	59	1			
	1898	58	1			
	1899	57	1			
	1900	59	1			
	1901	56	1			
	1902	58	1			
	1903	55	1			
	1904	52	1			
	1905	53	2			
	1906	53	2			
	1907	50	2			
	1908	45	2			
	1909	44	2			
	1910	46	2			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Nipissing (including Temiskaming and Sturgeon Falls).	1878	2	1			
	1879	3	1			
	1880	3	1			
	1881	11	8			
	1882	8	5			
	1883	9	5			
	1884	5	5			
	1885	23	6			
	1886	22	4			
	1887	24	5			
	1888	23	4			
	1889	23	4			
	1890	27	4			
	1891	26	5			
	1892	30	6			
	1893	30	6			
	1894	28	5			
	1895	31	6			
	1896	34	6			
	1897	36	6			
	1898	34	5			
	1899	32	5			
	1900	34	5			
	1901	37	5			
	1902	39	5	Clubs.		
	1903	40	7			
	1904	43	8			
	1905	46	9			
	1906	56	8			
	1907	54	9			
	*1908	42	8			
	1909	43	8	2		
	1910	44	6	1		

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* Apparent decrease is caused by re-arrangement of districts; increase of same number in Algoma.

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks
Norfolk	1874	73	6			
	1875	74	6			
	1876	51	4	2		
	1877	51	5	1		
	1878	55	5			
	1879	51	7			
	1880	51	6			
	1881	55	6			
	1882	56	6			
	1883	54	6			
	1884	51	4			
	1885	....	......	....	....	C. T. A. in force
	1886	......	....	......	....	" "
	1887	......	....	....	....	" "
	1888	37	4			
	1889	41	3			
	1890	39	2			
	1891	39	2			
	1892	41	2			
	1893	39	2			
	1894	35	2			
	1895	37	2			
	1896	31	2			
	1897	33	2			
	1898	32	2			
	1899	30	2			
	1900	29	2			
	1901	29	2			
	1902	29	2			
	1903	30	2			
	1904	29	2			
	1905	25	2			
	1906	22	2			
	1907	16	2			
	1908	17	2			
	1909	14	2			
	1910	15	2			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Northumberland & Durham.	1874	135	35	2	1	
	1875	121	32	2	1	
	1876	102	27	4	1	
	1877	103	25	2	1	
	1878	89	21	2	2	Dunkin Act in force for ten months except in Port Hope and Cobourg.
	1879	98	21	....	1	
	1880	100	22	....	1	
	1881	100	23	....	1	
	1882	102	23	....	1	
	1883	104	23	....	1	
	1884	101	19			
	1885	97	16			
	1886	....	....	....	....	C. T. A. in force.
	1887	....	....	....	....	" "
	1888	....	....	....	....	" "
	1889	81	14			
	1890	74	13			
	1891	77	15			
	1892	76	14			
	1893	75	10			
	1894	68	9			
	1895	66	8			
	1896	64	9			
	1897	61	7			
	1898	59	7			
	1899	57	7			
	1900	55	7			
	1901	56	7			
	1902	56	7			
	1903	55	7			
	1904	53	7			
	1905	50	7			
	1906	48	6			
	1907	44	5			
	1908	26	4			
	1909	23	4			
	1910	23	4			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Ontario	1874	86	35			
	1875	87	23			
	1876	60	10			
	1877	58	9			
	1878	55	8	2	....	Dunkin Act in force for ten months.
	1879	61	9			
	1880	65	11			
	1881	66	12			
	1882	71	13			
	1883	72	12			
	1884	68	11			
	1885	67	12			
	1886	....	....	....	....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	....	....	....	....	" "
	1888	....	....	....	....	" "
	1889	64	7			
	1890	62	7			
	1891	60	4			
	1892	57	6			
	1893	50	5			
	1894	47	4			
	1895	45	4			
	1896	44	4			
	1897	50	4			
	1898	49	4			
	1899	45	4			
	1900	46	4			
	1901	46	4			
	1902	46	4			
	1903	44	4			
	1904	41	3			
	1905	42	3			
	1906	32	3			
	1907	31	3			
	1908	30	3			
	1909	30	3			
	1910	25	3			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Oxford	1874	104	39			
	1875	102	25			
	1876	73	9	4		
	1877	70	10	1		
	1878	71	10			
	1879	74	12			
	1880	74	14			
	1881	73	13			
	1882	74	11			
	1883	72	9			
	1884	62	8			
	1885	....	....	....	....	C.T.A. in force.
	1886	....	....	....	....	" "
	1887	....	....	....	....	"
	1888	....	....	....	....	" "
	1889	52	6	1		
	1890	58	7	1		
	1891	57	5	1		
	1892	50	5			
	1893	50	6			
	1894	48	6			
	1895	48	5			
	1896	47	5			
	1897	47	5			
	1898	47	5			
	1899	47	5			
	1900	47	5			
	1901	47	5			
	1902	45	5			
Not including Woodstock....	1903	33	3			
" " "	1904	31	3			
" " "	1905	28	3			
" " "	1906	24	3			
" " "	1907	22	2			
" " "	1908	19	2			
" " "	1909	20	3			
" " "	1910	16	3			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Peel	1874	91	15			
	1875	86	15			
	1876	49	10			
	1877	57	9			
	1878	60	8			
	1879	57	7			
	1880	62	7			
	1881	56	7			
	1882	57	6			
	1883	57	5			
	1884	55	4			
	1885	58	4			
	1886	55	5			
	1887	56	4			
	1888	57	3			
	1889	52	3			
	1890	52	3			
	1891	51	3			
	1892	47	3			
	1893	48	2			
	1894	47	2			
	1895	46	2			
	1896	47	2			
	1897	47	2			
	1898	42	2			
	1899	40	2			
	1900	42	2			
	1901	40	2			
	1902	39	2			
	1903	39	1			
	1904	41	1			
	1905	25				
	1906	24				
	1907	20				Club.
	1908	20				
	1909	20				2
	1910	8				2

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Perth	1874	145	23			
	1875	135	25			
	1876	101	13	3		
	1877	105	17			
	1878	105	17			
	1879	110	18			
	1880	110	19			
	1881	106	19			
	1882	110	19			
	1883	109	17			
	1884	102	14			
	1885	93	14			
	1886	95	12			
	1887	95	13			
	1888	96	10			
Not including Stratford.....	1889	74	5			
" "	1890	72	5			
" "	1891	69	4			
" "	1892	68	5			
" "	1893	65	6			
" "	1894	62	5			
" "	1895	61	5			
" "	1896	58	5			
" "	1897	59	5			
" "	1898	57	5			
" "	1899	55	5			
" "	1900	53	6			
" "	1901	53	6			
" "	1902	54	6			
" "	1903	53	6			
" "	1904	48	6			
" "	1905	48	6			
" "	1906	40	6			
" "	1907	44	6			
" "	1908	46	6			
" "	1909	43	4			
" "	1910	40	4			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Peterborough	1874	98	16			
	1875	72	16			
	1876	40	11	2	1	
	1877	43	11	....	1	
	1878	35	11	....	1	Dunkin Act in force in part of West Riding for 10 months.
	1879	42	13	....	1	
	1880	46	12	....	1	
	1881	46	14	....	1	
	1882	50	15	....	1	
	1883	50	14	....	1	
	1884	46	13	....	1	
	1885	43	12			
	1886	....	....	....	....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	....	....	....	....	" "
	1888	....	....	....	....	" "
	1889	43	10	... .	1	" "
	1890	41	11			
	1891	45	9			
	1892	46	8			
	1893	43				
	1894	39				
	1895	47	6			
	1896	47	6			
	1897	43	6			
	1898	40	6			
	1899	38	6	1		
	1900	38	5	1		
	1901	38	5	1		
	1902	37	5	1		
	1903	37	6	1		
	1904	37	6	1		
	1905	33	5	1		
	1906	27	4			
Not including City of Peterborough	1907	6				
" " "	1908	5				
" " "	1909	2				
" " "	1910	2				

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Prescott and Russell.......	1874	63	10	1		
	1875	58	11			
	1876	52				
	1877	46	5			
	1878	49	5			
	1879	41	5			
	1880	42	4			
	1881	50	5			
	1882	53	6			
	1883	62	7			
	1884	65	4			
	1885	65	3			
	1886	68	1			
	1887	78	1			
	1888	76	1			
	1889	76	1			
	1890	78	2			
	1891	75	3			
	1892	77	2			
	1893	72	2			
	1894	69	3			
	1895	71	3			
	1896	76	3			
	1897	76	4			
	1898	72	4			
	1899	74	4			
	1900	76	4			
	1901	77	5			
	1902	78	5			
	1903	77	5			
	1904	75	5			
	1905	76	4			
	1906	77	4			
	1907	69	4			
	1908	71	3			
	1909	72	3			
	1910	66	3			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Prince Edward	1874	22	3	....	3	
	1875	33	3	....	1	
	1876	....	....	1	1	Dunkin Act in force.
	1877	....	....	....	....	" "
	1878	....	....	....	....	" "
	1879	23	2	....	1	
	1880	24	2	....	3	
	1881	24	3	....	1	
	1882	22	3	....	2	
	1883	23	4	....	2	
	1884	21	1	....	2	
	1885	23	2	....	2	
	1886	24	2			
	1887	21	2	....	2	
	1888	18	2			
	1889	16	2			
	1890	18	2			
	1891	18	2			
	1892	17	2			
	1893	16	2			
	1894	15	2			
	1895	15	2			
	1896	14	2			
	1897	13	2			
	1898	13	2			
	1899	12	2			
	1900	12	2			
	1901	12	2			
	1902	12	2			
	1903	13	1			
	1904	12	1			
	1905	11	1			
	1906	9	1			
	1907	9	1			
	1908	9	1			
	1909	5	1			
	1910	6	1			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Renfrew	1874	100	35	....	1	
	1875	102	30	1	1	
	1876	51	20	....	1	
	1877	42	17			
	1878	31	15			
	1879	36	16			
	1880	42	21			
	1881	47	17			
	1882	48	23			
	1883	63	30			
	1884	44	20	....	....	C.T.A. in force.
	1885	....	....	....	....	" "
	1886	....	....	....	....	" "
	1887	....	....	....	....	" "
	1888	55	12			
	1889	55	16			
	1890	56	16			
	1891	55	13			
	1892	58	14			
	1893	60	13			
	1894	66	15			
	1895	65	17			
	1896	63	16			
	1897	62	14			
	1898	58	14			
	1899	60	14			
	1900	60	14			
	1901	60	14			
	1902	59	15			
	1903	59	10			
	1904	58	10			
	1905	56	10			
	1906	57	9			
	1907	56	9			
	1908	52	9			
	1909	46	8			
	1910	35	6			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Simcoe	1874	223	42			
	1875	196	35	2	2	
	1876	135	24	2	2	
	1877	137	24	1	2	
	1878	149	21	1	1	
	1879	142	20	1	1	
	1880	155	23	1	1	
	1881	144	23	1	1	Mono and Mulmur attached to new County of Dufferin.
	1882	146	23			
	1883	147	26			
	1884	138	24			
	1885	....	....	....	....	C. T. A. in force.
	1886	....	....	....	....	" "
	1887	....	....	....	....	" "
	1888	121	17			
	1889	134	18			
	1890	123	17			
	1891	113	15			
	1892	117	12			
	1893	113	11			
	1894	106	11			
	1895	105	11			
	1896	102	10			
	1897	100	9			
	1898	97	9			
	1899	95	9			
	1900	97	8			
	1901	96	8			
	1902	95	8			
	1903	90	8			
	1904	88	8			
	1905	84	8			
	1906	81	7			
	1907	69	6			
	1908	54	6			
	1909	51	5			
	1910	24	2			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.	1874	122	31			
	1875	80	28			
	1876	82	22			
	1877	87	17			
	1878	94	17			
	1879	91	16			
	1880	91	18			
	1881	96	18			
	1882	95	18			
	1883	89	17			
	1884	92	15			
	1885	....	....	....	....	C. T. A. in force.
	1886	....	....	....	....	" "
	1887	....	....	....	....	" "
	1888	105	8			
	1889	111	10			
	1890	103	8			
	1891	96	10			
	1892	94	10			
	1893	84	8			
	1894	82	8	1		
	1895	80	4			
	1896	79	4			
	1897	78	4			
	1898	74	3	1		
	1899	75	3			
	1900	73	2			
	1901	74	2			
	1902	73	2			
	1903	71	2			
	1904	72	3			
	1905	64	4			
	1906	54	2			
	1907	54	2			
	1908	53	2			
	1909	40	2			
	1910	38	2			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Victoria	1874	78	13	1		
	1875	70	9	....	1	
	1876	55	5	1	......	Including Haliburton.
	1877	56	5	....	......	
	1878	56	6	....	......	
	1879	60	6	....	......	
	1880	59	5	....	......	
	1881	62	4	....	......	
	1882	62	3	....	1	
	1883	62	3	....		
	1884	58	3	....	......	
	1885	54	3			
	1886	....	....	....	....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	....	....	....	....	" "
	1888	....	....	....	......	" "
	1889	46	2			
	1890	44	2			
	1891	47	2			
	1892	40	3			
	1893	39	3			
	1894	38	3			
	1895	33	2			
	1896	33	2			
	1897	33	1			
	1898	32	1			
	1899	29	1			
	1900	29	1			
	1901	30	1			
	1902	30	1			
	1903	26	1			
	1904	25	1			
	1905	26	1			
	1906	25	1			
	1907	24	1			
	1908	15	1			
	1909	15	1			
	1910	13	1			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Waterloo	1874	136	21			
	1875	136	20	3		
	1876	86	19	13		
	1877	84	17	10		
	1878	87	17			
	1879	89	15			
	1880	87	15			
	1881	88	16			
	1882	90	17			
	1883	91	15	....	1	
	1884	92	14			
	1885	90	13			
	1886	87	12			
	1887	87	12			
	1888	90	9	1		
	1889	91	10	1		
	1890	92	10	1		
	1891	91	10	1		
	1892	90	11	1		
	1893	90	10	1		
	1894	88	10	1		
	1895	89	10	3		
	1896	90	10	5		
	1897	88	10	3		
	1898	86	10	2		
	1899	85	11	2		
	1900	86	10	2		
	1901	85	10	2		
	1902	85	8	1		
	1903	81	8	1		
	1904	80	10	1		
	1905	78	10		Clubs.	
	1906	78	10			
	1907	76	10			
	1908	76	10	....	1	
	1909	75	10	....	1	
	1910	68	8	....	1	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Welland	1874	145	28	3		
	1875	151	23			
	1876	73	19			
	1877	80	19			
	1878	89	21			
	1879	92	25			
	1880	87	29			
	1881	81	19			
	1882	78	20			
	1883	79	18			
	1884	82	14			
	1885	79	15			
	1886	82	12			
	1887	78	10			
	1888	70	8			
	1889	73	9			
	1890	73	9			
	1891	70	9			
	1892	71	9			
	1893	66	10			
	1894	64	10			
	1895	66	10			
	1896	65	9			
	1897	63	9			
	1898	62	9			
	1899	60	9			
	1900	64	9			
	1901	65	10			
	1902	64	10			
	1903	61	10			
	1904	61	10			
	1905	59	10			
	1906	64	10			
	1907	65	10			
	1908	64	10			
	1909	59	10		Club	
	1910	60	10		1	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Wellington	1874	183	52			
	1875	182	41	3		
	1876	138	29	3		
	1877	130	28	3		
	1878	134	29			
	1879	138	29			
	1880	145	30			
	1881	134	24	....	....	Orangeville, Amaranth and East Garafraxa attached to new County of Dufferin.
	1882	128	26			
	1883	126	22			
	1884	116	19			
	1885	104	13			
	1886	....	....	....	....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	....	....	....	....	" "
	1888	....	....	....	....	" "
Not including Guelph.......	1889	78	5			
" "	1890	77	4			
" "	1891	80	3			
" "	1892	79	3			
" "	1893	76	2			
" "	1894	72	2			
" "	1895	71	1			
" "	1896	71	1			
" "	1897	68	1			
" "	1898	64	1			
" "	1899	63	1			
" "	1900	62	1			
" "	1901	62	1			
" "	1902	61	1			
" "	1903	58	1			
" "	1904	57				
" "	1905	49				
" "	1906	44				
" "	1907	42				
" "	1908	39				
" "	1909	39				
" "	1910	35				

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Wentworth not including Hamilton).	1874	110	32	4		
	1875	107	19	2		
	1876	61	11	2		
	1877	56	10			
	1878	47	6			
	1879	63	6			
	1880	56	6			
	1881	55	6			
	1882	51	6			
	1883	52	6			
	1884	54	6			
	1885	54	6			
	1886	49	6			
	1887	51	5			
	1888	47	4			
	1889	49	3			
	1890	49	4			
	1891	49	3			
	1892	46	3			
	1893	45	3			
	1894	42	3			
	1895	41	3			
	1896	38	3			
	1897	38	3			
	1898	39	3			
	1899	39	3			
	1900	39	3			
	1901	39	3			
	1902	37	3		Clubs.	
	1903	34	3			
	1904	34	3			
	1905	35	1			
	1906	33	1		1	
	1907	30	1		2	
	1908	22	1		2	
	1909	21	1		2	
	1910	17	1		2	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
York (not including Toronto).	1874	148	39			
	1875	164	35			
	1876	108	16	1		
	1877	97	15			
	1878	....	......	....	....	Dunkin Act in force.
	1879	114	15	....	....	Dunkin Act in force one month, May.
	1880	117	16			
	1881	128	21			
	1882	131	24			
	1883	132	23			
	1884	121	13			
	1885	114	12			
	1886	116	10			
	1887	109	7			
	1888	107	2			
	1889	112	1			
	1890	108	2			
	1891	105	3			
	1892	108	4			
	1893	104	4			
	1894	103	4			
	1895	102	4			
	1896	100	4			
	1897	100	4			
	1898	98	4			
	1899	97	2			
	1900	92	2			
	1901	92	2	1		
	1902	92	2	1		
	1903	91	2	1		
	1904	84	1	1		
	1905	73	1		Clubs.	
	1906	54	1			
	1907	50	1		2	
	1908	51	1		4	
	1909	46	1		4	
	1910	36			3	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc:—Continued.

City.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Toronto	1874	309	184	21	16	
	1875	299	128	28	9	
	1876	216	100	39	9	
	1877	182	100	26	6	
	1878	181	92	20	10	
	1879	195	88	19	6	
	1880	204	94	18	4	
	1881	210	95	15	6	
	1882	216	100	14	7	
	1883	197	98	14	5	
	1884	217	88	13	3	
	1885	227	71	*14	2	
	1886	224	66	13	3	
	1887	150	50	13	1	
	1888	150	50	12	3	
	1889	150	50	14	3	
	1890	150	50	11		
	1891	150	50	11		
	1892	150	50	10		
	1893	149	50	10		
	1894	150	50	11		
	1895	150	50	8		
	1896	150	50	9		
	1897	150	50	6		
	1898	150	50	6		
	1899	150	50	6		
	1900	150	50	5		
	1901	150	50	7		
	1902	150	50	5		
	1903	150	50	6		
	1904	150	50	8	Clubs.	
	1905	147	50	11		
	1906	146	50		12	
	1907	144	50		15	
	1908	144	50		14	
	1909	110	50		20	
	1910	110	50		21	

* Dominion issues.

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

City.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Hamilton.	1874	127	93	....	3	
	1875	110	72			
	1876	68	61	11	1	
	1877	68	55	7	2	
	1878	68	64	7	2	
	1879	68	61	8		
	1880	74	57	7		
	1881	89	55	7		
	1882	98	58	8		
	1883	105	54	8		
	1884	97	47	4		
	1885	110	48	3		
	1886	112	45	5		
	1887	107	40	4		
	1888	111	37	2		
	1889	91	38	3		
	1890	92	38	3		
	1891	91	37	3		
	1892	94	34	3		
	1893	94	30	3		
	1894	75	20	4		
	1895	75	20	4		
	1896	76	20	4		
	1897	75	20	3		
	1898	75	20	2		
	1899	75	20	2	Clubs.	
	1900	75	19	3		
	1901	75	19	3		
	1902	75	19	3		
	1903	75	19	3		
	1904	73	18	3		
	1905	68	17	5		
	1906	68	17		2	
	1907	68	17		3	
	1908	69	17		3	
	1909	66	16		3	
	1910	67	16		3	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

City.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Ottawa....................	1874	120	77	6		
	1875	114	148	6		
	1876	75	77	7	1	
	1877	75	80	2	1	
	1878	73	77	....	1	
	1879	73	71	....	1	
	1880	75	72	....	1	
	1881	75	77	....	1	
	1882	75	76	....	1	
	1883	75	84	....	1	
	1884	75	78	....	1	
	1885	75	77			
	1886	75	69	1		
	1887	75	68	1	1 B. & W.	
	1888	76	54	2	1	
	1889	80	56	1	1 B. & W	
	1890	88	59	2		
	1891	87	59	1		
	1892	78	46	1		
	1893	72	40	5		
	1894	71	38	5		
	1895	70	33	3		
	1896	76	33	4		
	1897	77	33	5		
	1898	80	33	6		
	1899	78	32	7		
	1900	75	32	9		
	1901	76	32	8		
	1902	76	32	7		
	1903	77	31	6	Clubs.	
	1904	67	31	5		
	1905	67	31	5		
	1906	67	31	....	3	
	1907	65	31	....	3	
	1908	65	26	....	3	
	1909	64	24	....	3	
	1910	55	20		4	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

City.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
London....................	1874	75	40	3		
	1875	75	74	2		
	1876	57	34	5		
	1877	58	35	1		
	1878	58	37	1		
	1879	57	36	2		
	1880	45	27	2		
	1881	45	24	2		
	1882	47	26	3		
	1883	47	24	2		
	1884	48	22	2		
	1885	49	23	1		
	1886	61	21	2		
	1887	54	19	2		
	1888	57	14	1		
	1889	58	13	1		
	1890	56	12	1		
	1891	41	10	1		
	1892	34	6	3		
	1893	34	6	5		
	1894	34	6	2		
	1895	35	6	2		
	1896	34	6	2		
	1897	34	6	2		
	1898	34	6	2		
	1899	34	6	2	Clubs.	
	1900	35	6	2		
	1901	35	6	2		
	1902	35	6	2		
	1903	35	6	*1		
	1904	35	6	*1		
	1905	32	5	1		
	1906	26	5	....	1	
	1907	26	5	....	2	
	1908	26	5	....	2	
	1909	26	5	....	2	
	1910	26	5		2	

*6 months.

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

City.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Kingston	1874	97	25	....	1	
	1875	75	20	3	1	
	1876	53	23	6	5	
	1877	61	21	3	8	
	1878	61	21	3	8	
	1879	62	20	3	8	
	1880	62	20	3	8	
	1881	64	20	2	11	
	1882	53	22	2	9	
	1883	53	23	3	6	
	1884	39	20	2	6	
	1885	38	22	1	4	
	1886	41	22	1	6	
	1887	43	20	1	6	
	1888	44	15	1	7	
	1889	40	15	1		
	1890	38	15	1		
	1891	39	15	1		
	1892	41	15	1		
	1893	40	14	1		
	1894	38	13	1		
	1895	39	12			
	1896	37	12			
	1897	37	12			
	1898	36	12			
	1899	34	11			
	1900	34	11			
	1901	34	10			
	1902	34	10			
	1903	33	10	....	Clubs.	
	1904	33	8			
	1905	33	7			
	1906	31	7			
	1907	28	7			
	1908	28	7	....	2	
	1909	28	7	....	1	
	1910	25	6	....	1	
St. Catharines	1886	26	7			
	1887	29	7			
	1888	23	7			
	1889	26	6			
	1890	26	5			
	1891	26	4			
	1892	26	3			
	1893	26	3			
	1894	26	3			
	1895	26	3			
	1896	26	2			
	1897	26	2			
	1898	22	2			
	1899	24	2			
	1900	22	2			
	1901	21	2			
	1902	24	2	... .	Clubs.	
	1903	19	2			
	1904	19	2			
	1905	18	2			
	1906	19	2	....	1	
	1907	19	2	....	1	
	1908	19	2	....	1	
	1909	16	2	....	1	
	1910	10	2	....	1	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

City.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Brantford................	1886	19	5	3		
	1887	18	5	3		
	1888	18	5	3		
	1889	18	5	3		
	1890	18	5	2		
	1891	18	5	1		
	1892	18	5	1		
	1893	18	5	1		
	1894	18	5	1		
	1895	16	5	1		
	1896	16	5	1		
	1897	16	5	....	1	
	1898	16	4			
	1899	16	4			
	1900	17	4			
	1901	17	4			
	1902	16	4			
	1903	17	4	....	Clubs	
	1904	16	4			
	1905	17	4			
	1906	16	4			
	1907	16	4	....	1	
	1908	16	4	....	1	
	1909	16	4	....	1	
	1910	9	3		1	
St. Thomas................	1889	20	6			
	1890	18	4			
	1891	18	4			
	1892	18	4			
	1893	18	4			
	1894	18	4			
	1895	18	4			
	1896	18	4			
	1897	18	3			
	1898	17	3			
	1899	17	4			
	1900	17	3			
	1901	17	2			
	1902	17	3			
	1903	17	3			
	1904	17	3			
	1905	16	3			
	1906	16	3			
	1907	16	3			
	1908	16	3			
	1909	16	3			
	1910	16	3			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

City.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Stratford	1889	21	4			
	1890	21	4			
	1891	21	4			
	1892	21	4			
	1893	19	4			
	1894	16	2			
	1895	16	2			
	1896	16	2			
	1897	16	2			
	1898	16	2			
	1899	16	2			
	1900	16	2			
	1901	16	2			
	1902	16	2			
	1903	15	2			
	1904	15	2			
	1905	13	2			
	1906	15	2			
	1907	16	2			
	1908	16	2			
	1909	15	2			
	1910	16	2			
Guelph	1889	16	2			
	1890	16	2			
	1891	16	2			
	1892	16	2			
	1893	16	2			
	1894	16	2			
	1895	16	2			
	1896	16	2			
	1897	16	2			
	1898	16	2			
	1899	16	2			
	1900	14	2			
	1901	15	2			
	1902	15	2			
	1903	15	2		Clubs.	
	1904	15	2			
	1905	15	2			
	1906	15	2		1	
	1907	15	2		1	
	1908	15	2		1	
	1909	15	2		1	
	1910	14	2		1	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

City.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Belleville	1889	25	3	2		
	1890	25	3	2		
	1891	25	3	2		
	1892	25	3	2		
	1893	24	3	2		
	1894	24	3	2		
	1895	25	3	2		
	1896	26	3	1		
	1897	26	3	1		
	1898	21	2	1		
	1899	17	2			
	1900	18	2			
	1901	18	2			
	1902	18	2			
	1903	17	2			
	1904	16	3			
	1905	16	3			
	1906	16	3			
	1907	16	3			
	1908	16	3			
	1909	16	3			
	1910	16	3			
Windsor	1891	22	4			
	1892	25	5			
	1893	27	4			
	1894	27	4			
	1895	27	4			
	1896	27	4			
	1897	27	3	1		
	1898	24	3	1		
	1899	22	3			
	1900	21	3			
	1901	23	3			
	1902	23	3			
	1903	23	3			
	1904	23	3			
	1905	19	3			
	1906	23	3			
	1907	23	3			
	1908	23	3			
	1909	23	3			
	1910	23	3			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

City.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Chatham	1895	17	2			
	1896	18	2			
	1897	17	2			
	1898	16	2			
	1899	15	2			
	1900	15	2			
	1901	15	2			
	1902	15	2			
	1903	15	2			
	1904	15	2			
	1905	12	2			
	1906	13	2			
	1907	13	2			
	1908	14	2			
	1909	14	2			
	1910	13	2			
Woodstock	1903	12	2			
	1904	12	2			
	1905	9	2			
	1906	9	2			
	1907	8	2			
	1908	9	2			
	1909	9	2			
	1910	7	2			
					Club.	
Peterborough	1907	20	4	....	1	
	1908	19	4	....	1	
	1909	18	4	....	1	
	1910	12	3	....	1	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Concluded.

RECAPITULATION, showing the total number of Provincial licenses issued in the several counties in the province, including the cities, during the license years 1874-5-6-7-8-9-80-1-2 3-4-5-6-7-8-9-90-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-1900-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9–10.

Years.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale	Vessel.	Club.	Total.
1874	4,793	1,307	52	33	....	6,185
1875	4,459	1,257	78	24	....	5,818
1876	2,977	787	147	27	....	3,938
1877	2,845	739	65	27	....	3,676
1878	2,910	724	52	29	....	3,715
1879	3,199	757	42	22	....	4,020
1880	3,227	760	40	22	....	4,049
1881	3,311	764	34	24	....	4,133
1882	3,317	787	35	24	....	4,163
1883	3,363	781	36	21	....	4,201
1884	3,253	675	28	14	....	3,970
1885	2,574	525	24	9	....	3,132
1886	1,567	367	28	12	....	1,974
1887	1,496	325	28	13	....	1,862
1888	2,066	336	26	17	....	2,445
1889	3,073	445	37	15	....	3,560
1890	3,071	428	24	....	....	3,523
1891	2,990	403	21	....	....	3,414
1892	2,966	378	25	....	....	3,369
1893	2,888	357	31	....	....	3,276
1894	2,785	337	29	....	....	3,151
1895	2,779	327	26	....	....	3,132
1896	2,747	323	26	....	....	3,096
1897	2,725	317	22	....	....	3,064
1898	2,641	312	23	....	....	2,976
1899	2,611	308	21	....	....	2,950
1900	2,621	303	24	....	....	2,948
1901	2,613	308	26	....	....	2,947
1902	2,628	307	22	....	....	2,957
1903	2,577	300	22	....	....	2,899
1904	2,516	298	22	....	....	2,836
1905	2,384	283	24	....	....	2,691
1906	2,207	267	23	....	24	2,521
1907	2,110	262	25	....	35	2,432
1908	2,010	253	23	....	42	2,328
1909	1,873	245	32*	....	50	2,200
1910	1,630	226	31*	....	51	1,938

The Six Months' Licenses and the Licenses *extended* do not appear in the above Schedule or recapitulation. Beer and Wine Licenses are included with the ordinary licenses, under the heads of Tavern Licenses and Vessel Licenses respectively. An *extended* License is good for a period not exceeding three months. It is not in the nature of a new License, but simply a permission, granted by the Board of Commissioners to the holder of a License expiring in April, to continue his business under the old license for the specified period, that he may be able to dispose of his stock on hand and quit the business without loss. Six Months' Licenses run from the first day of May to the thirty-first day of October, and are not valid after the latter date. They are granted to localities which are largely resorted to in summer by visitors, where the Board of Commissioners is of the opinion that increased tavern accommodation for the summer months is necessary.

* A change in the Act, compelling firms outside of the Province to take out a License to sell to the trade in Ontario, is the cause of the increase. Eleven Wholesale Licenses were issued to firms and chartered companies, who formerly sold to the trade in Ontario without having to procure a license in this Province.

SCHEDULE B.

SCHEDULE B.

STATEMENT BY MUNICIPALITIES, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, whether ordinary, Beer and Wine, or Club, issued; the number extended or transferred; number of bartenders' licenses issued; the sums deposited to the credit of the License Fund Accounts for licenses only; the revenue paid over to the Municipal treasurers, and the amounts received by the Province from licenses for the license year 1910-11.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Addington ...	Newburg, Village	1					1					250 00	87 50	87 50
	Camden	7					7					790 00	244 00	294 00
	Sheffield	5					5					600 00	210 00	210 00
	Kaladar and Anglesea	1	1				2			1		187 50	65 63	65 62
	Barrie	1					1					120 00	42 00	42 00
	*Kennebec													
	Olden													
	Oso	2					2			1		240 00	84 00	84 00
	Hinchinbrooke	2					2					240 00	84 00	84 00
	Palmerston and Canonto	1					1					120 00	42 00	42 00
	Clarendon and Millar													
	Abinger, Ashby and Denbigh													
	Transferred from previous year											137 65		
	Refund of costs											25 00		
	Totals	20	1				21			2		2,710 15	859 13	909 12

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Algoma	St. Joseph													
	Hilton	1					1			1	6	132 00	52 80	52 80
	Thessalon, Town	3					3				16	782 00	312 80	312 80
	*Thessalon, Township													
	Plummer, add'l													
	Hallam													
	Salter and May and 116													
	*Johnson, Tarbutt, etc.													
	*Denison, Drury and Graham													
	Blind River	4					4			1	28	3,056 00	1,222 40	1,222 40
	Webbwood	2					2				9	518 00	207 20	207 20
	*McDonald, Meredith, etc.													
	*Bruce Mines, Town													
	Massey, Town	2					2				7	1,414 00	565 60	565 60
	Thompson													
	†Unorganized Territory	4					4				5	490 00		392 00
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	16					16			2	71	6,392 00	2,360 80	2,752 80

* Local Option. † Payable to Province, less proportion of expenses.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary.	Tavern. Beer and Wine.	Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions Tavern.	Extensions Shop.	Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
North Brant..	*South Dumfries													
	*Brantford Township, North													
	*Onondaga													
	*Burford													
	Paris, Town	4			1		5	2		2	13	1,951 00	629 45	629 45
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	4			1		5	2		2	13	1,951 00	629 45	629 45
South Brant..	*Brantford Township, South													
	*Oakland													
	Brantford City	9			3	1	13	7	1	3	41	7,132 00	2,843 20	2,843 20
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	9			3	1	13	7	1	3	41	7,132 00	2,843 20	2,843 20
Brockville ...	Brockville, Town	6			2	1	9	2		1	14	5,893 00	2,660 92	2,660 92
	*Rear of Yonge and Escott													
	Elizabethtown	1					1					120 00	54 30	54 30
	*Athens, Village													
	Elmsley, South	1					1					120 00	54 30	54 30
	Kitley	3					3					360 00	162 90	162 90
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	11			2	1	14	2		1	14	6,493 00	2,932 42	2,932 42

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Centre Bruce.	Paisley, Village	3					3					750 00	296 25	296 25
	Kincardine, Town	5			1		6			2	7	2,114 00	835 06	835 06
	*Chesley, Town													
	Greenock	4					4			2		480 00	189 60	189 60
	*Huron													
	*Kincardine, Township													
	Elderslie													
	Transferred from previous year											86 17		
	Totals	12			1		13			4	7	3,430 17	1,320 91	1,320 91
North Bruce.	Tiverton, Village	1					1					250 00	88 55	88 54
	Port Elgin, Village	3					3			1		750 00	265 62	265 63
	*Southampton, Town													
	*Tara, Village													
	Wiarton, Town	4					4				8	1,416 00	501 83	501 83
	*Bruce													
	*Saugeen													
	*Arran													
	*Amabel													
	*Eastnor													
	Albemarle	1					1					135 00	47 81	47 81
	Hepworth, Village	1					1					250 00	88 55	48 54
	Lindsay and St. Edmunds													
	St. Edmunds, Township													
	Refund from L. O.											59 21		
	Transferred from previous year											220 21		
	Totals	10					10			1	8	3,080 42	992 36	992 35

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
South Bruce	Lucknow, Village	3	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	750 00	318 75	318 75
	Teeswater, Village	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Walkerton, Town	6	....	....	1	....	7	....	....	....	5	2,460 00	1,045 50	1,045 50
	Culross	1		....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	120 00	51 00	51 00
	Carrick	7	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	1	....	840 00	357 00	357 00
	Brant	4	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	480 00	204 00	204 00
	Kinloss	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	120 00	51 00	51 00
	Transferred from previous year	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	46 62	....	....
	Totals	22	....	....	1	....	23	....	....	1	5	4,816 62	2,027 25	2,027 25
Carleton	Richmond, Village	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	250 00	37 50	37 50
	*March	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	*Huntley	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	*Nepean	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	North Gower	3	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	360 00	54 00	54 00
	*Goulborn	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Marlborough	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	120 00	18 00	18 00
	Fitzroy	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	240 00	36 00	36 00
	Torbolton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Refund of costs	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14 00	....	....
	Transferred from previous year	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	51 22	....	....
	Totals	7	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	2	....	1,035 22	145 50	145 50

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Dufferin	*Orangeville, Town									2	†4	8 00	2 00	2 00
	*Mulmur													
	*Mono													
	*Melancthon													
	*Garafraxa, East													
	*Shelburne, Village													
	*Amaranth													
	*East Luther													
	Grand Valley, Village	3					3					750 00	187 50	187 50
	Transferred from previous year											72 56		
	Transferred from L. O.											200 00		
	Grant from Province											275 00		
	Totals	3					3			2	4	1,305 56	189 50	189 50
Dundas	*Iroquois, Village													
	Chesterville, Village	2					2					520 00	151 67	151 67
	Morrisburg, Village	3					3					750 00	218 75	218 75
	Winchester, Township													
	Matilda													
	Williamsburg													
	*Winchester, Village													
	*Mountain													
	Transferred from previous year											70 24		
	Totals	5					5					1,340 24	370 42	370 42

* Local Option. † Belong to Previous Year.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
E. Durham...	Port Hope, Town..............	8	......	.....	1	.....	9	.....	.....	3	7	3,324 00	1,412 35	1,412 35
	*Millbrook, Village	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
	*Hope	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
	*Cavan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
	*Manvers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75 99	....	....
	Totals	8	.....	.....	1	.....	9	.....	.....	3	7	3,399 99	1,412 35	1,412 35
W. Durham...	*Bowmanville, Town	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
	Newcastle, Village	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	250 00	....	....
	*Clarke	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
	*Darlington..................	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
	*Cartwright	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
	Transferred from L. O.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 00	....	....
	Grant from the Province	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275 00	....	....
	Totals	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	625 00	....	....
East Elgin....	Aylmer, Town	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	10	1,420 00	497 00	497 00
	Port Stanley, Village.........	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	650 00	227 50	227 50
	Springfield, Village	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00	87 50	87 50
	Vienna, Village	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	250 00	87 50	87 50
	*Yarmouth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
	South Dorchester	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
	*Malahide	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
	Bayham	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	600 00	210 00	210 00
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
	Totals	13	.....	1	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	3	10	3,170 00	1,109 50	1,109 50

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
West Elgin...	St. Thomas, City	16			3		19			3	29	9,558 00	4,181 95	4,181 95
	*Southwold													
	*Dunwich													
	Aldborough	1					1					130 00	56 88	56 87
	Dutton, Village	2					2					520 00	227 50	227 50
	West Lorne, Village	3					3			1		750 00	328 12	328 13
	Rodney, Village	2					2			1		500 00	218 75	218 75
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	24			3		27			5	29	11,458 00	5,013 20	5,013 20
North Essex..	Maidstone	2		1			3			1		300 00	115 50	115 50
	Rochester	4					4					480 00	185 25	185 25
	East Sandwich	12					12			2		1,440 00	558 00	558 00
	West Sandwich	10		1			11					1,260 00	486 00	486 00
	Belle River, Village	3			1		4			1		1,020 00	393 69	393 69
	Anderdon	2					2			3		240 00	93 00	93 00
	Tilbury N.	2					2					400 00	153 75	153 75
	*South Sandwich													
	Transferred from previous year											163 63		
	Totals	35		2	1		38			7		5,303 63	1,985 19	1,985 19

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
South Essex..	*Mersea													
	*Leamingtown, Town										1	2 00	0 75	0 75
	Amherstburg, Town	3			1		4			1	7	2,164 00	892 72	892 73
	Malden							2				60 00	22 50	22 50
	*Gosfield, South													
	*Kingsville, Town													
	Essex, Town	3					3			1	6	822 00	339 08	339 07
	*Colchester, North													
	*Colchester, South													
	Pelee Island	1					1				1	122 00	50 40	50 40
	*Tilbury, West													
	Gosfield, North													
	Transferred from previous year											241 13		
	Totals	7			1		8	2		2	15	3,411 13	1,305 45	1,305 45
Fort William.	Fort William	13			3	1	17			3	64	8,178 00	3,846 75	3,846 75
	Paipoonge	1					1				1	202 00	94 93	94 93
	†Unorganized	1					1					120 00		114 00
	Transferred from previous year											213 33		
	Totals	15			3	1	19			3	65	8,713 33	3,941 68	4,055 68

* Local Option.

† Payable to Province, less expenses.

Schedule B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Frontenac ...	Portsmouth, Village	2					2					500 00	118 75	118 75
	*Kingston, Township													
	*Portland													
	*Pittsburg, Township													
	Garden Island, Village													
	*Storrington													
	Wolfe Island	2					2			1		240 00	57 00	57 00
	Howe Island													
	Loughboro	2					2					240 00	57 75	57 75
	Bedford	1					1					120 00	28 50	28 50
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	7					7			1		1,100 00	262 00	262 00
Glengarry	Alexandria	3					3				9	1,068 00	427 20	427 20
	*Charlottenburg													
	Lancaster, Township	2					2					250 00	100 00	100 00
	Kenyon	4					4			3		500 00	200 00	200 00
	Lochiel	2					2					300 00	120 00	120 00
	Lancaster, Village	2					2			1		500 00	200 00	200 00
	Maxville, Village	1					1	1				312 50	125 00	425 00
	Transferred from previous year											284 03		
	Totals	14					14	1		4	9	3,214 53	1,172 20	1,172 20

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Grenville	Prescott, Town	5			2		7			1	6	2,462 01	923 25	923 26
	*Cardinal, Village													
	Kemptville, Village	2					2			1		500 00	187 50	187 50
	Merrickville, Village	2					2					500 00	187 50	187 50
	*Augusta													
	Wolford	1					1					120 00	45 00	45 00
	*Oxford													
	South Gower													
	Edwardsburg													
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	10			2		12			2	6	3,582 01	1,343 25	1,343 26
Centre Grey.	*Thornbury, Town													
	*Artemesia													
	*Holland													
	*Collingwood, Township													
	*Euphrasia													
	*Osprey													
	Sullivan	1					1					120 00	20 00	20 00
	Markdale Village	3					3			2		750 00	125 00	125 00
	Chatsworth, Village	1					1			1		250 00	41 67	41 68
	Transferred from previous year											53 14		
	Totals	5					5			3		1,173 14	186 67	186 68

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.			$ c.	$ c	$ c.
North Grey...	*Owen Sound, Town													
	Meaford, Town	3					3				9	1,068 00	400 50	400 50
	*Derby													
	*Keppell													
	*Sydenham													
	St. Vincent											800 00†		
	*Sarawak													
	*Shallow Lake, Village													
	Transferred from previous year											4 55		
	Totals	3					3				9	1,872 55	400 50	400 50
South Grey...	*Proton													
	*Durham, Town													
	*Bentinck													
	Glenelg	1					1			1		120 00	45 00	45 00
	Normanby	5					5			3		600 00	225 00	225 00
	*Egremont													
	*Dundalk, Village													
	Hanover, Town	4					4			1	5	1,410 00	528 60	528 60
	Neustadt, Village	2					2					500 00	187 50	187 50
	Transferred from previous year											87 22		
	Totals	12					12			5	5	2,717 22	986 10	986 10

* Local Option. † Transferred from L.O.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Haldimand ...	Cayuga, Village	3					3			1		750 00	312 50	312 50
	Caledonia, Village	3					3			1		750 00	312 50	312 50
	Oneida													
	Cayuga, North, Township	1					1					120 00	50 00	50 00
	Cayuga, South													
	Dunn	1		1			2					180 00	75 00	75 00
	Rainham	4					4			1		480 00	200 00	200 00
	Walpole									1				
	*Seneca													
	Hagersville, Village	3					3					750 00	312 50	312 50
	Jarvis, Village	3					3					750 00	312 50	312 50
	Transferred from previous year											59 73		
	Totals	18		1			19			4		3,839 73	1,575 00	1,575 00
Haliburton ...	Minden	1					1					120 00	12 00	12 00
	*Dysart													
	Anson	1					1					120 00	24 00	24 00
	Sherbourne	1					1	1				150 00	30 00	30 00
	Glamorgan	1					1					120 00	24 00	24 00
	Snowden													
	Monmouth													
	Stanhope													
	Transferred from previous year											5 22		
	Totals	4					4	1				515 22	90 00	90 00

* Local Option.

Schedule B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Halton	* Nelson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	*Nassagaweya	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Esquesing	3	....			....	3	....	....	....	....	360 00	144 00	144 00
	Burlington, Village	2	....			....	2	....	....	....	....	500 00	200 00	200 00
	Georgetown, Village	3	....			....	3	....	....	1	....	750 00	300 00	300 00
	Oakville, Town	2	....			....	2	....	....	1	8	716 00	286 40	286 40
	Milton, Town	3	....			....	3	....	....	1	9	768 00	307 20	307 20
	*Acton, Village	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	*Trafalgar	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Transferred from previous year	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	102 59	....	....
	Totals	13	....	....	....	....	13	....	....	3	17	3,196 59	1,237 60	1,237 60
Hamilton	Hamilton, City	66	1	....	16	3	86	....	....	10	127	58,329 00	28,150 00	28,150 00
	Transferred from previous year	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9 16	....	....
	Totals	66	1	....	16	3	86	....	....	10	127	58,338 16	28,150 00	28,150 00
East Hastings	Tyendinaga	5	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	600 00	252 00	252 00
	Hungerford	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	250 00	103 13	103 12
	*Thurlow	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Deseronto, Town	3	....	....	1	....	4	1	....	1	3	1,493 50	612 72	612 71
	*Tweed, Village	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	*Huntingdon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Transferred from previous year	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	234 77	....	....
	Totals	10	....	....	1	....	11	1	....	2	3	2,578 27	967 85	967 83

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
North Hastings	Marmora and Lake	1					1					120 00	42 00	42 00
	*Stirling, Village													
	*Madoc, Township													
	Elzevir and Grimsthorpe	2					2			1		240 00	84 00	84 00
	*Tudor and Cashel													
	*Wollaston													
	Monteagle and Herschel	2					2					240 00	84 00	84 00
	*Rawdon													
	Madoc, Village	2					2					520 00	182 00	182 00
	Wicklow, Bangor and McClure	1					1					120 00	42 00	42 00
	*Dungannon													
	Carlow and Mayo													
	*Limerick													
	Faraday													
	Marmora, Village	2			1		3			1		770 00	269 50	269 50
	Bancroft, Village	2					2					500 00	175 00	175 00
	Transferred from previous year											120 08		
	Totals	12			1		13			2		2,630 08	878 50	878 50
West Hastings	Belleville, City	16			3		19			2	25	9,550 00	4,464 40	4,464 40
	Trenton, Town	7			2		9	1		1	11	3,259 51	1,525 25	1,525 25
	*Sidney													
	Transferred from previous year											296 72		
	Totals	23			5		28	1		3	36	13,106 23	5,989 65	5,989 65

* Local Option.

Schedule B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Centre Huron.	*Grey													
	McKillop	1					1					120 00	52 50	52 50
	Brussels, Village	3					3					750 00	328 13	328 12
	Seaforth, Town	4			1		5	1		1	2	1,841 50	804 51	804 52
	Goderich, Town	8			1		9				7	3,164 00	1,384 28	1,384 27
	Clinton, Town	5			1		6			2	7	2,114 00	924 85	924 85
	*Colborne													
	*Hullett													
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	21			3		24	1		3	16	7,989 50	3,494 27	3,494 26
North Huron.	Morris	2					2					240 00	82 00	82 00
	Turnberry	1					1					120 00	41 00	41 00
	Wroxeter, Village	1					1					250 00	85 42	85 42
	Blyth, Village	2					2			1		500 00	170 83	170 83
	Wingham, Town	5					5			1	4	1,758 00	600 62	600 62
	*Howick													
	Wawonash W.													
	Wawonash E.													
	*Ashfield													
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	11					11			2	4	2,868 00	979 87	979 87

* Local option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern,	Shop.			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
South Huron	Exeter, Village	3					3					750 00	262 50	262 50
	Bayfield, Village	2					2			1		500 00	175 01	174 99
	Stephen	6					6					720 00	252 00	252 00
	Hay	3					3					360 00	126 00	126 00
	*Tuckersmith													
	Goderich, Tp.													
	*Usborne													
	*Stanley													
	Hensall, Village	1					1					250 00	87 50	87 50
	Transferred from previous yea											68 66		
	Totals	15					15			1		2,648 66	903 01	902 99
Kenora	Dryden, Town	2			1		3				4	1,008 00	428 40	428 40
	Van Horne													
	Kenora, Town	10			2	1	13			1	32	5,614 00	2,385 95	2,385 95
	Keewatin, Town	2			1		3	1			2	1,066 50	453 26	453 27
	Machin	1					1					120 00	51 00	51 00
	†Unorganized Territory	3					3			1	3	366 00		311 10
	Transferred from previous yea													
	Totals	18			4	1	23	1		2	41	8,174 50	3,318 61	3,629 72

*Local Option. †Payable to Province, less expenses.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
East Kent....	Howard	1					1					120 00	42 00	42 00
	Blenheim, Town	3					3			2	6	822 00	287 70	287 70
	Dresden, Town	2					2			1	2	544 00	190 40	190 40
	Thamesville, Village	2					2	1		1		562 50	196 88	196 87
	*Camden													
	Zone													
	Bothwell, Town	2			1		3			1	2	774 00	270 90	270 90
	Harwich	2					2					250 00	87 50	87 50
	Orford													
	Ridgetown, Town	2			1		3				6	1,062 00	371 70	371 70
	Transferred from previous year											1 00		
	Totals	14			2		16	1		5	16	4,135 50	1,447 08	1,447 08
West Kent....	Chatham, City	13			2		15			2	24	7,548 00	414 31	414 31
	Chatham, Township													
	Dover, E. and W.	6					6	1		2		750 00	339 00	339 00
	Wallaceburg, Town	4			1		5			2	5	1,760 00	795 98	795 96
	*Raleigh													
	Tilbury, Town	3					3				4	1,058 00	478 76	478 77
	*Tilbury, East													
	Romney													
	Transferred from previous year											29 24		
	Totals	26			3		29	1		6	33	11,145 24	5,028 05	5,028 04

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern	Shop.			$ c.	$ c.	$ c
Kingston	Kingston, City	25			6	1	32	3	1	3	31	15,945 33	7,422 67	7,422 66
	Transferred from previous year											77 19		
	Totals	25			6	1	32	3	1	3	31	16,022 52	7,422 67	7,422 66
East Lambton.	Bosanquet	1					1					120 00	42 00	42 00
	Forest, Town	2					2				6	512 00	179 20	179 20
	*Warwick													
	*Brooke													
	*Wyoming, Village													
	Watford, Village	3					3					750 00	262 50	262 50
	*Euphemia													
	Plympton	1					1					160 00	56 00	56 00
	*Arkona, Village													
	Thedford, Village	2					2					500 00	175 00	175 00
	Alvinston, Village	3					3			1		750 00	262 50	262 50
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	12					12			1	6	2,792 00	977 20	977 20

* Local Option

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions.		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
West Lambton	Petrolia, Town	5			1		6				7	2,114 00	951 30	951 30
	*Moore													
	*Sarnia, Township													
	Sombra	5					5			2		625 00	281 25	281 25
	Oil Springs, Village	3					3			1	1	752 00	338 40	338 40
	*Enniskillen													
	Sarnia, Town	10			2		12				17	5,434 00	2,445 30	2,475 30
	Point Edward, Village	2					2				2	504 00	226 80	226 80
	*Dawn													
	Courtright, Village	1					1					400 00	180 00	180 00
	Transferred from previous year											42 15		
	Totals	26			3		29			3	27	9,871 15	4,423 05	4,423 05
North Lanark	Lanark, Village	2					2					500 00	175 00	175 00
	Pakenham													
	*Dalhousie													
	*Almonte, Town													
	Carleton Place, Town	6					6				5	2,110 00	738 00	738 00
	*Ramsay													
	*Lanark, Township													
	Lavant	1					1					120 00	42 00	42 00
	Darling													
	*Beckwith													
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	9					9				5	2,730 00	955 00	955 00

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
South Lanark.	Perth, Town	6			2		8			1	9	2,818 00	1,197 20	1,197 20
	Smith's Falls, Town	5			1		6			1	11	2,722 00	1,156 30	1,156 30
	Montague													
	Elmsley, North													
	Burgess, North													
	Sherbrooke, North													
	Bathurst													
	Drummond	2					2					240 00	102 00	102 00
	*South Sherbrooke													
	Transferred from previous year											6 11		
	Totals	13			3		16			2	20	5,786 11	2,455 50	2,455 50
Leeds	Gananoque, Town	4		1			5				8	1,591 00	636 40	636 40
	Newboro', Village	1		1			2					375 00	150 00	150 00
	Bastard and Burgess	2					2					240 00	96 00	96 00
	North Crosby													
	*Leeds and Lansdowne, front													
	*Leeds and Lansdowne, rear													
	South Crosby	1		1		1	3					230 00	92 00	92 00
	Young, Front													
	Escott, Front			1			1					100 00	40 00	40 00
	Westport, Village	2					2	1				562 50	225 00	225 00
	Transferred from previous year											48 85		
	Totals	10		4		1	15	1			8	3,147 35	1,239 40	1,239 40

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Lennox	Napanee, Town	6			2		8			1	13	2,826 00	1,101 35	1,101 34
	Bath, Village	1					1					250 00	97 40	97 39
	Adolphustown													
	Amherst Island	1					1					120 00	50 00	50 00
	*Ernestown													
	North Fredericksburg													
	South Fredericksburg													
	*Richmond													
	Transferred from previous year											112 22		
	Totals	8			2		10			1	13	3,308 22	1,248 75	1,248 73
Lincoln	*Niagara, Township													
	*Grimsby, North													
	Grantham	1					1					120 00	53 85	53 85
	Merritton, Village	3					3					750 00	280 47	280 47
	*Grimsby, South													
	Port Dalhousie, Village	3					3					750 00	336 56	336 56
	*Clinton													
	Grimsby, Village	2					2					500 00	280 47	280 47
	Niagara, Town	4		1	1		6			1	8	1,411 00	631 69	631 69
	*Beamsville, Village													
	Louth	1					1					120 00	53 85	53 85
	Transferred from previous year											179 59		
	Totals	14		1	1		16			1	8	3,830 59	1,636 89	1,636 89

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Extensions						
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.	Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
London	London, City	26	......	.....	5	2	33	.....	.....	4	64	21,928 00	9,899 15	9,899 15
	Transferred from previous year	......	......	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
	Totals	26	......	.....	5	2	33	.....	.....	4	64	21,928 00	9,899 15	9,899 15
Manitoulin ...	Little Current, Town	2	......	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	3	506 00	177 10	177 10
	Gore Bay, Town	2	......	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	504 00	176 40	176 40
	Assignac	1	......	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	4	128 00	44 80	44 80
	Howland	1	......	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	42 00	42 00
	Gordon	......	......	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
	*Tehkummah	......	......	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
	Billings	1	......	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	42 00	42 00
	Carnarvon	1	......	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	42 00	42 00
	May, Slater and Massey	......	......	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
	Nairn, Lorne and Hyman	2	......	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	252 00	88 20	88 20
	Hallam	......	......	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
	Graham	......	......	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
	Cockburn Island	......	......	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
	†Unorganized Territory	2	......	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	248 00	....	173 60
	Transferred from previous year	......	......	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	228 62	....	....
	Totals	12	......	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	2	19	2,226 62	612 50	786 10

* Local Option.

† Payable to Province, less Expenses.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
East Middlesex	London, Township	9	1				10	1		2		1,180 00	174 38	174 37
	*Dorchester, North													
	*Westminster													
	***Nissouri, West**													
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	9	1				10	1		2		1,180 00	174 38	174 37
North Middlesex	*East Williams													
	West Williams													
	McGillivray													
	*Adelaide													
	Biddulph	1					1					135 00	23 63	23 62
	*Ailsa Craig, Village													
	Parkhill, Town	3					3				6	762 00	133 25	133 35
	Lucan, Village	3					3					750 00	136 50	136 49
	*Strathroy, Town													
	Metcalfe													
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	7					7				6	1,647 00	293 38	293 36

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c
West Middlesex ...	Ekfrid	2					2					240 00	66 44	66 43
	Wardsville, Village	1					1					250 00	66 96	66 96
	Delaware	1					1					120 00	34 29	34 29
	*Caradoc													
	Glencoe, Village	3					3			3		780 00	208 93	208 93
	Mosa													
	Newbury, Village	1					1					250 00	66 96	66 96
	*Lobo													
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	8					8			3		1,640 00	443 58	443 57
Monck	Wainfleet													
	Canborough													
	*Caistor													
	Sherbrooke	1		1			2					180 00	63 00	63 00
	Dunnville, Town	5			1		6				6	2,112 00	739 20	739 20
	*Gainsborough													
	*Pelham													
	Moulton													
	Transferred from previous year											32 93		
	Totals	6		1	1		8				6	2,324 93	802 20	802 20

*Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Muskoka	*McLean and Ridout													
	Draper	1					1					120 00	50 00	50 00
	Gravenhurst, Town	3					3				9	1,068 00	445 00	445 00
	Medora and Wood	1		2			3					240 00	100 00	100 00
	Bracebridge, Town	4			1		5				11	1,922 00	707 51	800 83
	Huntsville, Town	4					4				8	1,416 00	683 33	590 00
	Monck													
	*Morrison													
	Stisted													
	Stephenson	1					1					120 00	50 00	50 00
	McAuley													
	*Port Carling, Village													
	Chaffey			1			1					60 00	25 00	25 00
	Ryde													
	†Unorganized Territory			3			3					180 00		150 00
	Transferred from previous year											266 27		
	Totals	14		6	1		21				28	5,392 27	2,060 84	2,210 83

* Local Option.

† Payable to Province, less expenses.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions.		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Nipissing	North Bay, Town	7			2		9			2	24	4,198 00	1,862 67	1,862 66
	McKim													
	Mattawa, Town	4			2		6				11	2,102 00	932 70	932 70
	Widdifield	1					1			1	1	202 00	89 63	89 62
	Bonfield, Town	2					2			1	4	508 00	225 43	225 42
	Head, Clara and Maria	3					3				2	364 00	161 50	161 50
	*Jocelyn													
	Ferris	2					2				1	242 00	107 40	107 40
	Milberta													
	Bonfield													
	†Unorganized Territory													
	Transferred from previous year											86 38		
	Totals	19			4		23			4	43	7,702 38	3,379 33	3,379 30
North Norfolk.	Middleton	1					1					120 00	45 00	45 00
	Simcoe, Town	4			2		6				7	2,114 00	792 75	792 76
	*Windham													
	Townsend													
	*Waterford, Village													
	Delhi, Village	2					2			1		500 00	187 50	187 50
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	7			2		9			1	7	2,734 00	1,025 25	1,025 26

*Local Option. †Payable to Province, less expenses.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
South Norfolk	Walsingham, South	1					1					120 00	40 00	40 00
	Woodhouse and Gore													
	Charlotteville	1	1				2					210 00	70 00	70 00
	Houghton													
	Port Dover, Village	3					3			2		750 00	250 00	250 00
	*Walsingham, North.													
	Port Rowan, Village	2					2			1		500 00	166 67	166 67
	Transferred from previous year											11 97		
	Totals	7	1				8			3		1,591 97	526 67	526 67
East Northumberland	*Seymour													
	*Murray													
	*Cramahe													
	Percy	2					2					300 00	67 50	67 50
	*Colborne, Village													
	*Campbellford, Town													
	Hastings, Village	2			1		3					770 00	173 25	173 25
	*Brighton, Village													
	Brighton, Township													
	Transferred from previous year											21 67		
	Totals	4			1		5					1,091 67	240 75	240 75

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
West Northumberland	Alnwick	1					1					120 00	52 50	52 50
	*South Monaghan													
	*Haldimand, Township													
	*Hamilton, Township													
	Cobourg, Town	9	(1-6m)	1	2		13				22	5,387 75	2,357 15	2,357 14
	Transferred from previous year											95 92		
	Totals	10	1	1	2		14				22	5,603 67	2,409 65	2,409 64
North Ontario.	Uxbridge, Town	3			1		4				4	1,028 00	385 50	385 50
	Brock	2	1				3					330 00	123 75	123 75
	Mara	3					3				2	364 00	136 50	136 50
	Thorah													
	*Uxbridge, Township													
	*Scott													
	Rama													
	Cannington, Village	2					2					500 00	187 50	187 50
	Beaverton, Village	2					2					500 00	187 50	187 50
	Transferred from previous year											132 58		
	Totals	12	1		1		14				6	2,854 58	1,020 75	1,020 75

* Local option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
South Ontario.	*Reach													
	Oshawa, Town	4					4			1	11	1,902 00	760 80	760 80
	Whitby, Town	4			1		5			1	4	1,758 00	703 20	703 20
	*Whitby, Township									1				
	Whitby, East, Township	2					2					260 00	104 00	104 00
	Scugog													
	*Pickering, Township													
	Port Perry, Village	2			1		3			2		770 00	308 00	308 00
	Transferred from previous year											3 07		
	Totals	12			2		14			5	15	4,693 07	1,876 00	1,876 00
Ottawa	Ottawa, City	55			20	4	79	4	3	7	170	54,148 34	25,800 17	25 800 17
	Transferred from previous year											90.30		
	Totals	55			20	4	79	4	3	7	170	54,238 34	25,800 17	25 800 17
North Oxford.	*East Nissouri													
	Blandford	1					1					120 00	52 50	52 50
	East Zorra	1					1					120 00	51 75	51 75
	Embro, Village	2					2			1		500 00	215 63	215 62
	West Zorra													
	Woodstock, City	7			2		9	2			22	4,244 00	1,831 25	1,831 23
	*Blenheim, Township													
	Tavistock	3			1		4			1		1,020 00	439 87	439 88
	Transferred from previous year											57.19		
	Totals	14			3		17	2		2	22	6,061 19	2,591 00	2,590 98

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
South Oxford.	Ingersoll, Town	6			1		7				10	3,170 00	1,313 05	1,313 05
	Tillsonburg, Town	3			1		4			1	7	1,414 00	585 34	585 34
	*Norwich, Village													
	*North Oxford													
	North Norwich													
	*South Norwich													
	Dereham													
	West Oxford													
	*East Oxford													
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	9			2		11			1	17	4,584 00	1,898 39	1,898 39
Parry Sound East	Nipissing	1					1				1	122 00	48 80	48 80
	Chapman	1					1				1	122 00	48 80	48 80
	Himsworth, North	2					2			1	1	242 00	96 80	96 80
	Perry	3					3				7	374 00	149 60	149 60
	Machar													
	Sundridge, Village	1					1			2	2	254 00	101 60	101 60
	Burk's Falls, Village	2					2				4	508 00	203 20	203 20
	Himsworth, South	2					2					240 00	96 00	96 00
	McMurrich	1					1				1	122 00	48 80	48 80
	Powassan, Town	2					2				2	504 00	201 60	201 60
	South River, Village	**1					1				2	210 33	84 94	84 93
	Kearney, Town	2					2				1	502 00	200 80	200 80
	†Unorganized Territory	1					1					120 00		96 00
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	19					19			3	22	3,612 49	1,280 94	1,376 94

* Local Option.

** 10 months

† Payable to Province, less expenses.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c
Parry Scund West	McKellar													
	Christie	2					2			1		300 00	122 25	122 25
	Parry Sound, Town	2			‡1		3				8	2,816 00	1,171 21	1,171 21
	Foley	1					1				1	202 00	82 20	82 20
	Humphrey	1	1-6 ms	1			3					225 00	97 73	97 72
	Hagerman	1					1			1		120 20	55 80	55 80
	*McDougall													
	†Unorganized Territory	6					6				2	724 00		617 66
	Transferred from previous year											234 50		
	Totals	13	1	1	1		16			2	11	4,621 50	1,529 19	2,146 84
Peel	Brampton, Town													
	*Chinguacousy													
	*Bolton, Village													
	Toronto, Township	5				1	6					650 00	123 50	123 50
	Toronto, Gore	1					1					120 00	22 80	22 80
	Streetsville, Village	2					2					500 00	95 00	95 00
	*Albion													
	*Caledon					1						50 00	9 50	9 50
	Transferred from previous year											24 59		
	Totals	8				2	10					1,344 59	250 80	250 80

* Local Option. † Payable to Province, less expenses. ‡ 18 months.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
North Perth..	Mornington	8					8			2		960 00	439 20	439 20
	Ellice	4					4					480 00	219 60	219 60
	Wallace	1					1					120 00	54 90	54 90
	Elma	3					3					360 00	164 70	164 70
	Listowel, Town	4			1		5				3	1,756 00	803 36	803 35
	Stratford, City	16			2		18			1	23	9,046 00	4,139 13	4,139 12
	North Easthope	2					2					240 00	109 80	109 80
	Milverton, Village	2					2					500 00	228 75	228 75
	Transferred from previous year											11 06		
	Totals	40			3		43			3	26	13,473 06	6,159 44	6,159 42
South Perth..	South Easthope	3					3					360 00	144 00	144 00
	*Fullarton													
	Mitchell, Town	4			1		5				3	1,276 00	510 40	510 40
	Hibbert	2					2					240 00	96 00	96 00
	*Downie													
	St. Mary's, Town	6			2		8			2	9	2,818 00	1,127 20	1,127 20
	Blanshard													
	Logan	1					1					120 00	48 00	48 00
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	16			3		19			2	12	4,814 00	1,925 60	1,925 60

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
East Peterborough	*Asphodel													
	*Dummer													
	Douro													
	*Otonabee													
	Burleigh and Anstruther	2					2					240 00		
	*Norwood, Village													
	*Lakefield, Village													
	Belmont and Methuen													
	Havelock, Village													
	Chandos													
	Transferred from previous year											4 29		
	Fines											120 00		
	From Prov. Treasury											275 00		
	From Local Option											130 82		
	Totals	2					2					770 11		
West Peterborough	*Smith													
	Peterborough, City	12			3	1	16		1	3	45	†7,954 70	3,347 15	3,347 14
	North Monaghan													
	Ennismore													
	Harvey													
	Galway and Cavendish													
	Transferred from previous year											30 94		
	Totals	12			3	1	16		1	3	45	7,985 64	3,347 15	3,347 14

* Local Option.

†Including 1 for 4½ mos. in 1909-10.

Schedule B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary.	Tavern. Beer and Wine.	Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions Tavern.	Extensions Shop.	Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Port Arthur..	Neebing													
	Port Arthur, City	15			2	1	18			3	66	8,682 00	3,711 57	3,711 56
	*Schreiber													
	Nepigon	2			1		3					740 00	323 75	323 75
	†Unorganized Territory	1					1					120 00		105 00
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	18			3	1	22			3	66	9,542 00	4,035 32	4,140 31
Prescott	South Plantagenet	5		1			6	1				680 00	295 00	295 00
	East Hawkesbury	6					6					720 00	313 50	313 50
	Longeuil	1					1					120 00	52 50	52 50
	North Plantagenet	7					7	2		2		880 00	387 50	387 50
	Caledonia	3					3					360 00	157 50	157 50
	Alfred	5					5	1		1		640 00	277 00	277 00
	*West Hawkesbury													
	Hawkesbury, Town	7			2		9			2	2	3,154 00	1,379 93	1,379 92
	L'Orignal, Village	3					3			2	1	752 00	329 03	329 02
	Vankleek Hill, Town	4			1		5				2	1,274 00	557 37	557 38
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	41		1	3		45	4		7	5	8,580 00	3,749 33	3,749 32

* Local Option.

† Payable to Province, less expenses.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Prince Edward	Picton, Town	6			1		7			1	12	2,474 00	896 68	896 67
	*South Marysburg													
	*Wellington, Village													
	*Sophiasburg													
	*Hillier													
	*Ameliasburg													
	*Hallowell													
	North Marysburg													
	Transferred from previous year											93 96		
	Totals	6			1		7			1	12	2,567 96	896 68	896 67
Rainy River..	Emo	2					2			1	1	302 00	132 13	132 12
	McIrvine													
	Chappell	1					1					120 00	52 50	52 50
	Atwood													
	Fort Frances, Town	4			1		5			1	8	1,596 00	698 26	698 25
	Rainy River, Town	4			1		5				13	1,606 00	702 62	702 63
	Morley							1				50 00	21 88	21 87
	Lavallee	3					3					360 00	157 50	157 50
	Dilke	2					2				2	404 00	176 75	176 75
	Delhi													
	†Unorganized Districts	1		2			3				4	248 00		217 00
	Transferred from previous year											272 16		
	Totals	17		2	2		21	1		2	28	4,958 16	1,941 64	2,158 62

* Local Option. † Payable to Province, less expenses.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
North Renfrew	Bromley	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	240 00	100 00	100 00
	Pembroke, Town	10	.....	.....	3	.....	13	.....	.....	2	23	5,896 00	2,456 68	2,456 66
	Ross	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Westmeath	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wilberforce, etc.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	50 00	50 00
	Petawawa	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	50 00	50 00
	Rolph, Buchanan and Wylie	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	50 00	50 00
	*Cobden, Village	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 71	.....	.....
	Totals	15	.....	.....	3	.....	18	.....	.....	2	23	6,502 71	2,706 68	2,706 66
South Renfrew	Eganville, Village	3	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,020 00	355 62	355 63
	*McNab	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Renfrew, Town	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	†7	14 00	4 67	4 67
	Grattan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Brougham	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brudenell and Lyndock	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	240 00	85 00	85 00
	Arnprior, Town	5	.....	.....	2	.....	7	.....	.....	2	19	2,488 00	881 21	881 20
	Radcliffe and Raglan	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	240 00	80 00	80 00
	Griffith and Matawachan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bagot and Blithfield	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	240 00	85 00	85 00
	Admaston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sherwood, Jones & Burns	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	360 00	125 00	125 00
	Hagarty, etc.	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	240 00	85 00	85 00
	Sebastopol	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	90 00	31 88	31 87
	Horton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Killaloe Stn., Village	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	19	1	.....	3	.....	23	.....	.....	3	26	4,932 00	1,733 38	1,733 37

* Local Option. † Balance from 1909-10.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Russell	Cambridge	2					2			1		240 00	104 00	104 00
	Russell	6					6			1		900 00	390 00	390 00
	Clarence	6					6			1		720 00	312 00	312 00
	Gloucester	4				1	5			1		570 00	246 17	246 17
	Cumberland	3					3					360 00	156 00	156 00
	*Osgoode													
	Rockland Town	4					4			1	2	1,404 00	608 34	608 33
	Casselman, Village	2					2					500 00	216 66	216 67
	Eastview, Town	2					2			1	1	702 00	304 17	304 16
	Transferred from previous year											127 27		
	Totals	29				1	30			6	3	5,523 27	2,337 34	2,337 33
Sault Ste. Marie	Sault Ste. Marie	13				1	14			4	50	6,000 00	2,400 00	2,400 00
	*Korah													
	†Unorganized Districts	1					1					120 00		96 00
	Transferred from previous year											19 12		
	Totals	14				1	15			4	50	6,139 12	2,400 00	2,496 00
St. Catharines	St. Catharines, City	10			2	1	13	4			22	6,594 00	2,800 10	2,800 10
	Transferred from previous year											24 12		
	Totals	10			2	1	13	4			22	6,618 12	2,800 10	2,800 10

* Local Option.

† Payable to Province, less expenses.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartender	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Centre Simcoe	Barrie, Town	10			1		11				18	4,836 00	1,934 40	1,934 40
	Sunnidale													
	Flos	4					4					600 00	240 00	240 00
	Tiny	1					1					120 00	48 00	48 00
	Vespra													
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	15			1		16				18	5,556 00	2,222 40	2,222 40
East Simcoe.	Orillia, Township													
	*Oro													
	Tay	2					2				3	246 00	82 00	82 00
	*Medonte													
	Penetanguishene, Town	4		1	1		6			2	10	1,886 67	628 88	628 90
	Orillia, Town													
	Matchedash													
	*Midland, Town													
	Victoria Harbor, Village													
	Transferred from previous year											96 22		
	Totals	6		1	1		8			2	13	2,228 89	710 88	710 90

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
South Simcoe.	Adjala	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	30 00	30 00
	Bradford, Village	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	500 00	125 00	125 00
	*Tecumseth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Innisfil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*West Gwillimbury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Beeton, Village	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Tottenham, Village	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	From Province	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275 00	.....	.....
	From Fines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270 00	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 31	.....	.....
	Totals	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1,171 31	155 00	155 00
West Simcoe.	*Essa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Nottawasaga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Stayner, Town	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Collingwood, Town	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Tossorontio	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Alliston, Town	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Creemore, Village	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Stormont	Cornwall, Town	7			2		9			2	13	4,076 00	1,622 67	1,622 67
	Cornwall, Township	5					5					600 00	232 50	232 50
	*Osnabruck													
	Finch	3					3			1		450 00	175 00	175 00
	Roxborough	4					4					640 00	250 00	250 00
	*Finch, Village													
	Transferred from previous year											92 87		
	Totals	19			2		21			3	13	5,860 87	2,280 17	2,280 17
Sturgeon Falls	Springer	1					1				1	167 00	62 63	62 63
	Caldwell	2					2				2	334 00	125 25	125 25
	Dunnett and Rutter	2					2		1	1	2	325 68	122 14	122 12
	Sturgeon Falls, Town	4			1		5				9	1,918 00	719 25	719 25
	Martland	1					1				1	122 00	45 75	45 75
	†Unorganized Territory	2					2	1		2		270 00		202 50
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	12			1		13	1	1	3	15	3,136 68	1,075 02	1,277 50

*Local Option. †Payable to Province, less expenses.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Sudbury	Chelmsford, Town	2					2				2	504 00	189 00	189 00
	Balfour													
	Blezard	1					1			2	2	124 00	46 50	46 50
	Chapleau	2					2			1	1	382 00	143 25	143 25
	Drury, Denison and Graham	2					2					380 00	142 50	142 50
	Hagar	2					2					240 00	90 00	90 00
	Hanmer	1					1			1	1	122 00	45 75	45 75
	Rayside	1					1					120 00	45 00	45 00
	Sudbury	6			2		8			1	32	3,164 00	1,186 50	1,186 50
	†Unorganized Territory	2					2					240 00		180 00
	Totals	19			2		21			5	38	5.276 00	1,888 50	2,068 50
Temiskaming.	New Liskeard, Town	3			1		4			1	6	1,562 00	390 50	390 50
	Haileybury, Town	4					4			1	18	2,036 00	509 00	509 00
	Cobalt, Town													
	Latchford, Town	1					1				5	260 00	65 00	65 00
	Englehardt, Town	2					2				6	1,512 00	378 00	378 00
	Evanturel													
	Coleman													
	Dymond													
	Bucke													
	Dack	1					1				1	122 00	30 50	30 50
	*Harley													
	†Unorganized Territory	2		2			4				2	364 00		182 00
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	13		2	1		16			2	38	5,922 60	1,373 00	1,555 00
Toronto	Toronto, City	110	‡1		50	21	182	3		25	430	229,710 00	111,150 00	111,150 00
	Transferred from previous year											33 44		
	Totals	110	‡1		50	21	182	3		25	430	229,743 44	111,150 00	111,150 00

*Local Option. †Payable to Province, less expenses. ‡ Six months.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
East Victoria.	*Omemee, Village													
	Fenelon Falls, Village	3					3					750 00	168 75	168 75
	*Fenelon, Township													
	*Bobcaygeon, Village									1				
	*Somerville													
	Bexley	2					2					240 00	54 00	54 00
	Digby													
	Verulam													
	Laxton													
	Emily													
	Transferred from previous year											89 55		
	Totals	5					5			1		1,079 55	222 75	222 75
West Victoria.	Lindsay, Town	8			1		9			1	14	4,078 00	1,580 07	1,580 08
	*Woodville, Village													
	*Eldon													
	Ops													
	Cardon													
	Dalton													
	*Mariposa													
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	8			1		9			1	14	4,078 00	1,580 07	1,580 08

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern,	Shop.			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
North Waterloo	Waterloo Tp., N. Part	5	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	600 00	276 00	276 00
	Woolwich	5	....	....	1	....	6	....	....	1	....	800 00	368 00	368 00
	Wellesley	13	....	....	1	....	14	....	....	....	....	1,760 00	809 60	809 60
	Berlin, Town	9	....	....	2	....	11	....	....	1	12	5,524 00	2,541 04	2,541 04
	Waterloo, Town	7	....	....	1	....	8	....	....	2	11	2,822 00	1,298 12	1,298 12
	Elmira, Village	3	....	....	1	....	4	....	....	1	....	1,020 00	469 20	469 20
	Transferred from previous year	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Totals	42	....	....	6	....	48	....	....	5	23	12,526 00	5,761 96	5,761 96
South Waterloo	*Galt, Town	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Preston, Town	5	....	....	1	....	6	....	....	1	9	2,118 00	926 63	926 62
	Wilmot	10	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	1,200 00	525 00	525 00
	Waterloo Tp., S. Part	3	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	360 00	157 50	157 50
	Hespeler, Town	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	6	712 00	311 50	311 50
	*North Dumfries	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	50 00	21 87	21 88
	New Hamburg, Village	4	....	....	1	....	5	....	....	1	....	1,270 00	555 63	555 63
	Ayr, Village	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	500 00	218 75	218 75
	Transferred from previous year	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19 63	....	....
	Totals	26	....	....	2	1	29	....	....	2	15	6,229 63	2,716 88	2,716 88

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Welland	Niagara Falls, City	14	.....	.....	4	.....	18	.....	.....	4	26	8,152 00	3,749 92	3,749 92
	Crowland	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	55 20	55 20
	Chippawa, Village	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	770 00	354 20	354 20
	Fort Erie, Village	3	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	1,020 00	469 20	469 20
	Port Colborne, Village	3	.....	1	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,145 00	526 70	526 70
	Humberstone	8	.....	1	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	1	.....	1,020 00	469 20	469 20
	Stamford	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	360 00	165 60	165 60
	Thorold, Township	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	480 00	220 80	220 80
	Thorold, Town	3	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	1,406 00	646 76	646 76
	Welland, Town	6	.....	.....	2	1	9	.....	.....	1	12	2,874 00	1,322 04	1,322 04
	Willoughby	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	240 00	110 40	110 40
	Bertie	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	2	.....	875 00	402 50	402 50
	Bridgeburg, Village	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	460 00	460 00
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137 71	.....	.....
	Totals	60	.....	2	10	1	73	.....	.....	10	41	19,599 71	8,952 52	8,952 52
East Wellington ..	Mount Forest, Town	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	6	1,762 00	748 85	748 85
	Elora, Village	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	750 00	318 75	318 75
	Nichol	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	120 00	51 00	51 00
	Fergus, Village	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	750 00	318 75	318 75
	*West Garafraxa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	***Erin, Township**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Arthur, Township	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	51 00	51 00
	*West Luther	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Erin, Village	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	500 00	212 51	212 50
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	258 98	.....	.....
	Totals	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	3	6	4,260 98	1,700 86	1,700 85

* Local Option.

Schedule B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
South Wellington ..	Pilkington	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	108 00	43 53	43 54
	*Eramosa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Guelph, Township	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	120 00	49 00	49 00
	Puslinch	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	240 00	98 00	98 00
	Guelph, City	14	....	....	2	1	17	1	....	2	48	8,196 87	3,345 27	3,345 26
	Transferred from previous year	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Totals	18	....	....	2	1	21	1	....	2	48	8,664 87	3,535 80	3,535 80
West Wellington ..	Clifford, Village	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	500 00	197 50	197 50
	Arthur, Village	3	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	2	....	750 00	296 25	296 25
	Harriston, Town	4	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	3	1,086 00	428 94	428 94
	Drayton, Village	3	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	1	....	750 00	298 13	298 12
	Palmerston, Town	4	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	6	1,092 00	431 34	431 34
	*Maryborough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Minto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	*Peel	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Transferred from previous year	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50 74	....	....
	Totals	16	....	....	....	....	16	....	....	3	9	4,228 74	1,652 16	1,652 15

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
North Wentworth ..	Dundas, Town	5	2		1		8			1	8	2,378 50	864 20	864 19
	*Beverley													
	West Flamborough	2					2			1		240 00	87 00	87 00
	East Flamborough	1					1	1				168 75	61 31	61 31
	Waterdown, Village	2					2					500 00	181 25	181 25
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	10	2		1		13			2	8	3,287 25	1,193 76	1,193 75
South Wentworth .	*Binbrook													
	*Ancaster													
	Saltfleet													
	Barton	4				1	5					530 00	88 34	88 33
	*Glanford													
	Burlington Beach	2				1	3					290 00	48 34	48 33
	Transferred from previous year											33 56		
	Totals	6				2	8					853 56	136 68	136 66
†Windsor	City of Windsor	23			3		26			3	44	13,088 00	6,020 48	6,020 48
	Sandwich	6			1		7	1		1	8	2,553 50	1,174 61	1,174 61
	Walkerville	3			2		5				11	1,772 00	815 12	815 12
	Transferred from previous year											79 05		
	Totals	32			6		38	1		4	63	17,492 55	8,010 21	8,010 21

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
East York	Scarborough	4				1	5			1		650 00	162 50	162 50
	*Markham, Township													
	York, east of Yonge St.	3				1	4					410 00	102 50	102 50
	Markham, Village	2					2					500 00	125 00	125 00
	*Richmond Hill, Village													
	*North Toronto, Town													
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	9				2	11			1		1,560 00	390 00	390 00
North York	Aurora, Town	3					3				2	754 00	276 40	276 40
	Holland Landing, Village	1					1					250 00	93 75	93 75
	North Gwillimbury	2					2					240 00	90 00	90 00
	King	5					5			1		650 00	240 50	240 50
	*East Gwillimbury													
	*Whitchurch													
	*Newmarket, Town									1	1	2 00	70	70
	Georgina	1					1					120 00	45 00	45 00
	*Stouffville, Village													
	Sutton, Village	2	†1				3					593 75	220 32	220 31
	Transferred from previous year											19 09		
	Totals	14	1				15			2	3	2,628 84	966 67	966 66

* Local Option. † 6 months.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Concluded.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
West York....	York, west of Yonge St.	4				1	6			1		530 00	132 50	132 50
	*Vaughan													
	Etobicoke	6					6					720 00	180 00	180 00
	Woodbridge, Village	2					2			1		500 00	125 00	125 00
	*Weston, Village													
	Transferred from previous year											132 70		
	Totals	12				1	13			2		1,882 70	437 50	437 50
	Grand Totals	1,621	†17	21	226	51	1,936	40	7	264	2,290	824,827 42	358,467 34	361,353 84

*Local Option.

† 8 for 6 months.

SCHEDULE B.—ADDENDA.

Showing amounts collected under Municipal By-Laws for tavern and shop licenses in excess of Statutory Duties.

License District.	Municipality.	Number of Licenses.	Amount of Excess.
			$ c.
Algoma	Massey	2	900 00
	Blind River	4	2,000 00
Bruce, North	Albemarle	1	15 00
Brockville	Brockville	8½	990 00
Dundas	Chesterville	2	20 00
Elgin, East	Port Stanley	2½	25 00
Elgin, West	Aldboro'	1	10 00
	Dutton	2	20 00
Essex, North	Tilbury, N.	2	160 00
Essex, South	Essex	3	60 00
	Tilbury, W.	3	165 00
	Colchester, S.	1	55 00
	Amherstburg	3	750 00
Fort William	Paipoonge	1	80 00
Glengarry	Lancaster	2	10 00
	Kenyon	4	20 00
	Lochiel	2	60 00
Hastings, East	Hungerford	2	10 00
Hastings, North	Madoc	2	20 00
Kent, East	Blenheim	3	60 00
	Dresden	2	40 00
	Harwich	2	10 00
Lambton, East	Plympton	1	40 00
Lambton, West	Sombra	5	25 00
	Courtright	1	150 00
Leeds	Escott Front	½	40 00
Middlesex, North	Biddulph	1	15 00
Middlesex, West	Glencoe	3	30 00
Nipissing	Mattawa	4	80 00
	Widdifield	1	80 00
Northumberland, East	Percy	2	60 00
Ontario, South	Oshawa	4	80 00
	Whitby, East	2	20 00
Parry Sound, West	Christie	2	60 00
	Parry Sound	3½	1,575 00
	Foley	1	80 00
Rainy River	Emo	2	60 00
	Fort Frances	4	80 00
	Rainy River	4	80 00
	Morley	....	....
	Dilke	2	160 00
Russell	Gloucester	4	40 00
	Russell	6	180 00
Simcoe, Centre	Flos	4	120 00
Simcoe, West	Alliston	3	450 00
Stormont	Finch	3	90 00
	Roxboro	4	160 00
Sturgeon Falls	Springer	1	45 00
	Caldwell	2	90 00
	Rutter and Dunnett	2	40 00
Sudbury	Balfour	2	40 00
	Chapleau	2	140 00
	Drury, D. and G.	2	140 00
Temiskaming	Haileybury	4	600 00
	Englehardt	2	1,000 00
Welland	Bertie	7	35 00
Wentworth, North	Flamboro', E.	1¼	18 75
Wellington, West	Harriston	4	80 00
	Palmerston	4	80 00
York, East	Scarborough	4	120 00
York, North	King	3	30 00

SCHEDULE C.

STATEMENT of the amounts received for Fines and Transfers in each License District for the license year 1910-11.

License District.	Amounts received for Fines.	Amounts received for Transfers.
	$ c.	$ c.
Addington	70 00	70 00
Algoma	1,075 00	290 00
Brant, North	65 00	233 34
Brant, South	235 00	500 01
Brockville	370 00	190 00
Bruce, Centre	95 00	313 32
Bruce, North	206 15	83 34
Bruce, South	170 00	40 00
Carleton	....	80 00
Dufferin	....	233 42
Dundas	120 00	....
Durham, East	....	370 02
Durham, West	60 00	83 35
Elgin, East	565 00	166 68
Elgin, West	435 00	666 69
Essex, North	605 00	330 00
Essex, South	10 00	290 00
Fort William	617 00	500 01
Frontenac	350 00	40 00
Glengarry	394 65	208 35
Grenville	255 00	200 00
Grey, Centre	100 00	249 99
Grey, North	180 00	....
Grey, South	35 00	276 67
Haldimand	10 00	246 68
Haliburton	....	....
Halton	100 00	283 44
Hamilton	585 00	2,333 34
Hastings, East	85 00	156 67
Hastings, North	130 00	123 34
Hastings, West	292 00	433 33
Huron, Centre	520 00	350 01
Huron, North	20 00	199 99
Huron, South	195 00	83 34
Kenora	540 00	142 00
Kent, East	512 50	436 69
Kent, West	1,053 00	646 64
Kingston	420 00	500 01
Lambton, East	71 00	83 34
Lambton, West	90 00	166 68
Lanark, North	220 00	....
Lanark South	95 00	267 00
Leeds	117 00	....

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

STATEMENT of the amounts received for Fines and Transfers in each License District for the license year 1910-11.

License District.	Amounts received for Fines.	Amounts received for Transfers.
	$ c.	$ c.
Lennox	90 00	116 67
Lincoln	788 50	83 34
London	400 00	933 36
Manitoulin	255 00	123 34
Middlesex, East	50 00	80 00
Middlesex, North	220 00	....
Middlesex, West	200 00	260 01
Monck	190 00	....
Muskoka	330 00	....
Nipissing	20 00	450 01
Norfolk, North	190 00	83 34
Norfolk, South	....	250 03
Northumberland, East	150 00	50 00
Northumberland, West	100 00	....
Ontario, North	167 00	40 00
Ontario, South	190 00	483 35
Ottawa	190 00	1,633 35
Oxford, North	60 00	166 67
Oxford, South	150 00	116 67
Parry Sound, East	225 00	206 67
Parry Sound, West	555 00	90 00
Peel	250 00	....
Perth, North	160 00	246 66
Perth, South	187 00	233 34
Peterborough, East	....	....
Peterborough, West	375 00	500 01
Port Arthur	760 00	500 01
Prescott	1,376 00	520 00
Prince Edward	215 00	116 66
Rainy River	910 00	140 00
Renfrew, North	325 00	300 00
Renfrew, South	840 00	273 34
Russell	120 00	406 66
Sault Ste. Marie	1,830 00	600 00
St. Catharines	....	166 67
Simcoe, Centre	405 00	....
Simcoe, East	70 00	233 34
Simcoe, South	325 00	83 34
Simcoe, West	60 00	....
Stormont	325 00	350 00
Sturgeon Falls	410 00	126 67
Sudbury	1,675 00	300 00
Temiskaming	11,442 00	283 34
Toronto	4,075 00	11,533 34
Victoria, East	25 00	166 67
Victoria West	265 21	150 00

SCHEDULE C.—Concluded.

STATEMENT of the amounts received for Fines and Transfers in each License District for the license year 1910-11.

License District.	Amounts received for Fines.	Amounts received for Transfers.
	$ c.	$ c.
Waterloo, North	40 00	529 99
Waterloo, South	240 00	200 01
Welland	1,811 00	963 35
Wellington, East	150 00	240 01
Wellington, South	525 00	333 32
Wellington, West	85 00	225 02
Wentworth, North	210 00	156 66
Wentworth, South	....	....
Windsor	550 00	616 68
York, East	75 00	50 00
York, North	60 00	160 01
York, West	785 15	123 34
Totals	46,545 16	37,862 94

SCHEDULE D.

STATEMENT, showing the amounts paid for expenses of Commissioners, salaries of Inspectors, office rent, postage, stationery, printing, advertising and legal expenses for the license year 1910-11, in each license district.

	$ c.
Addington	784 67
Algoma	1,402 77
Brant, North	641 37
Brant, South	1,379 91
Brockville	811 12
Bruce, Centre	704 08
Bruce, North	948 53
Bruce, South	725 92
Carleton	649 70
Dufferin	674 95
Dundas	543 33
Durham, East	622 98
Durham, West	626 60
Elgin, East	819 42
Elgin, West	1,464 29
Essex, North	1,262 33
Essex, South	879 42
Fort William	642 20
Frontenac	577 13
Glengarry	805 18
Grenville	846 04
Grey, Centre	696 68
Grey, North	1,242 45
Grey, South	661 60
Haldimand	673 41
Haliburton	291 60
Halton	686 26
Hamilton	1,962 56
Hastings, East	737 12
Hastings, North	902 83
Hastings, West	1,198 76
Huron, Centre	987 88
Huron, North	894 99
Huron, South	733 01
Kenora	1,084 32
Kent, East	1,180 33
Kent, West	1,222 22
Kingston	1,138 15
Lambton, East	972 76
Lambton, West	987 72
Lanark, North	963 31
Lanark, South	860 26
Leeds	684 75
Lennox	718 36
Lincoln	562 13
London	1,828 32
Manitoulin	719 09
Middlesex, East	715 05
Middlesex, North	1,127 06
Middlesex, West	795 35
Monck	537 59
Muskoka	918 40

SCHEDULE D.—Concluded.

Statement, etc.—*Concluded.*

	$	c.
Nipissing	896	59
Norfolk, North	738	85
Norfolk, South	578	70
Northumberland, East	617	32
Northumberland, West	712	23
Ontario, North	863	73
Ontario, South	789	39
Ottawa	2,527	25
Oxford, North	776	89
Oxford, South	930	27
Parry Sound, East	815	30
Parry Sound, West	962	21
Peel	704	51
Perth, North	957	32
Perth, South	844	41
Peterborough, East	918	72
Peterborough, West	1,155	77
Port Arthur	1,374	64
Prescott	1,086	27
Prince Edward	675	86
Rainy River	817	86
Renfrew, North	1,010	28
Renfrew, South	1,251	90
Russell	874	82
Sault Ste. Marie	1,133	20
St. Catharines, City	743	41
Simcoe, Centre	939	28
Simcoe, East	842	50
Simcoe, South	745	71
Simcoe, West	....	
Stormont	1,269	72
Sturgeon Falls	644	23
Sudbury	1,138	45
Temiskaming	2,541	48
Toronto	7,433	39
Victoria, East	625	75
Victoria, West	947	64
Waterloo, North	975	72
Waterloo, South	728	51
Welland	1,595	13
Wellington, East	795	13
Wellington, South	1,649	98
Wellington, West	772	06
Wentworth, North	761	04
Wentworth, South	502	25
Windsor	1,515	21
York, East	765	21
York, North	802	87
York, West	861	59
Total	$100,106	81

RECAPITULATION

OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES,

1910–11.

Total Receipts for Licenses, Schedule "B"	$824,827 42	
" " " Fines, " "C"	46,545 16	
" " " Transfers, " "C"	37,862 94	
		$909,235 52
Paid to Municipalities, Schedule "B"	$358,467 34	
" Province, " "B"	361,353 84	
" " " "C"	84,408 10	
" for Inspectors' Salaries, Commissioners and Office Expenses, Schedule "D"	100,106 81	
Balances transferred to 1911–12	4,899 43	
		$909,235 52

SCHEDULE E.

Giving names and addresses of holders of Distiller's, Brewer's, Brewer's Warehouse, Sample and Wholesale licenses for 1910-11.

DISTILLERS.

Corby, H., Distilling Co., Limited, Belleville.
General Distillery Co., Limited, Toronto.
Gooderham & Worts, Limited, Toronto.
Hamilton Distillery Co., Hamilton.
Maclaren, John A., Estate of, Perth.
Spalding & Stewart, Perth.
Seagram, Joseph E., Waterloo.
Walker & Sons Co., The Hiram, Limited, Walkerville.
Wiser & Sons, The Jos., Limited, Prescott.

BREWERS.

Barrie Malting and Extract Co., Barrie.
Bauer, A. (Kuntz & Co.), Waterloo.
Bernhardt, V. P., Preston.
Bixell Brewing and Malting Co., Brantford
Bowie & Co., Brockville.
Brading Brewing Co., Limited, Ottawa.
British American Brewing Co., Limited, Windsor.
Calcutt Brewing and Malting Co., Limited, Peterborough.
Carling Brewing and Malting Co., Limited, London.
Capital Brewing Co., Limited, Ottawa.
Copland Brewing Co., Limited, Toronto.
Cosgrave Brewing Co., Limited, Toronto.
Cronmiller & White, Brewing and Malting Co., Limited, Port Colborne.
Devlin, Felix, Stratford.
Dominion Brewing Co., Limited, Toronto.
Egmondville Brewing Co., Egmondville.
Farquarson & Granger, Limited, Walkerton.
Fisher, John, Portsmouth.
Grant Spring Brewing Co., Limited, Hamilton.
Hamilton, Joseph, London.
Heisz & Tiede, Formosa.
Holliday, W. R., Guelph.
Heuther, C. N., Berlin.
Heuther, W.. Neustadt.
Hamilton Brewing Association, Limited, Hamilton.
Kakabeka Falls Brewing Co., Fort William.
Kemp, D. C., Hornby.
Korman Brewing Co., Limited, Toronto.
Labatt, John, London.
Lakewood Brewery Co., Kenora.
McCarthy, Sons & Co., Limited, Prescott.
New Ontario Brewing Co., Limited, North Bay.
O'Keefe Brewery Co., of Toronto, Limited, Toronto.
Oland, Jno. C., Woodstock, 4 months.
Port Hope Brewing and Malting Co., Limited, Port Hope.
Raw, Mary, New Hamburgh.
Reinhardt Salvador Brewery, Ltd., Toronto.
Roy, James A., Belleville.
Rudolph & Begg, St. Thomas.
Schwan, David, Carlsruhe.
Simpson, W. H., Lindsay.
Sleeman & Sons, Guelph.
Soo Falls Brewing Co., Limited, Sault Ste. Marie.
Stevenson, Robert, Kingston.
Strathroy Brewing Co., Limited, Strathroy.
Superior Brewing and Malting Co., Limited, Port Arthur.
Schwan, William, Owen Sound.
Sudbury Brewing and Malting Co., Limited, Sudbury.
St. Lawrence Brewery, Limited, Cornwall.
Taylor & Bates, St. Catharines.
Toronto Brewing & Malting Co., Limited, Toronto.
Union Brewing Co., Limited, Sarnia.
Walkerville Brewing Co., Limited, Walkerville.
Watson, John, Listowel.
Wright, Alfred J., Orillia.

BREWERS' WAREHOUSES.

BARRIE	A. Bauer (Kuntz & Co.)
BELLEVILLE	C. N. Heuther. Grant Spring Brewing Co.
BERLIN	Sleeman & Sons.
BROCKVILLE	Capital Brewing Co., Limited. Hamilton Brewing Association, Limited.
COBOURG	O'Keefe Brewery Co., of Toronto, Limited. Copland Brewing Co. Reinhardt & Co.
CHATHAM	J. Labatt. British American Brewing Co.
FORT WILLIAM	Reinhardt & Co. Soo Falls Brewing Co., Limited. Superior Brewing Co., Limited.
GANANOQUE	Carling, B. & M., Co., of London, Limited.
GUELPH	A. Bauer (Kuntz & Co.)
HAMILTON	Carling Brewing and Malting Co., of London, Limited. Dominion Brewing Co. J. Labatt. A. Bauer (Kuntz & Co.) Walkerville Brewery Co., Limited.
LINDSAY	A. Bauer (Kuntz & Co.)
NIAGARA FALLS	Taylor & Bates. Reinhardt & Co.
OTTAWA	Carling Brewing and Malting Co., of London Limited. John Labatt. O'Keefe Brewery Co., of Toronto, Limited. Grant Spring Brewing Co., Limited. McCarthy, Sons, & Co. Sudbury Brewing Co.

SCHEDULE E.—Concluded.

PERTH	O'Keefe Brewery Co.
PENETANGUISHENE	A. Bauer (Kuntz & Co.)
PARRY SOUND	do.
PORT ARTHUR	Soo Falls Brewing Co., Kakabeka Falls Brewing Co.
SMITH'S FALLS	O'Keefe Brewery Co.
STRATFORD	A. Bauer (Kuntz & Co.) C. N. Heuther.
SUDBURY	A. Bauer. Reinhardt & Co.
SAULT STE. MARIE	Walkerville Brewing Co., Limited. Sudbury Brewing Co.
TORONTO	Carling Brewing and Malting Co., of London, Limited. John Labatt. Sleeman & Sons. Hamilton Brewing Association. A. Bauer (Kuntz & Co.)
TRENTON	C. N. Heuther.
WALLACEBURG	British American Brewing Co., Limited.
WOODSTOCK	A. Bauer (Kuntz & Co.)

WHOLESALE LICENSES.**

BERLIN	Randall & Roos.
HAMILTON	Turner & Co. Scarrone, L. P. Hamilton Wine & Spirits' Vaults, Ltd. W. G. Reid, 4 mos.
KINGSTON	Gillespie & Co., of Montreal.
LONDON	Garvey, John.
OTTAWA	Bate, H. N., & Son. Grant, Jos. Major, S. J., Ltd. National Breweries Ltd. of Quebec. Ross, W. A., & Bro., of New York.
PETERBOROUGH	A. Elliott & Co.
SAULT STE. MARIE	Geo. A. McNally.
TORONTO	Calvert, J. H. Ciceri, Chas. A. Edwards, F., & Co. Foy & Co., Geo. J. Howard, Wilson S. Perkins, Ince & Co. Roblin, D. O. Fuller, Murray, 9 mos. California Winery, Ltd., 4 mos.
MONTREAL.	Hudon Hebert & Cie. Maison, Fournier & F., Robertson, J., & Co., Limited. St. Charles, F. X., & Co., Townsend, S. B., & Co., Chaput, Fils, et Cie. J. H. R. Molson & Bros. Chambaud, F., 6 mos. Boivin, Wilson & Co. Hill, Thompson & Co.

SAMPLE AND COMMISSION LICENSES (New).

D. M. O'Meara	(L. A. Wilson & Co., Montreal.)
And. Gorrie	(Meagher Bros. & Co., Montreal.)
J. Marcon	(Stroh Brewery Co., Detroit.)
H. M. Stanway	J. Hope & Co., Montreal.)
A. Terroux	(Law, Young & Co., Montreal.)
F. H. Lauder	(J. M. Douglass & Co., Montreal.)
W. C. Wonham	(W. C. Wonham & Sons, Montreal.) 3 mos.
F. R. Scandrett.	Montreal, 3 mos.
N. L. De Martini.	(Larne & Clouthier, Ltd. Montreal, 6 mos.

**Owing to the new law compelling firms of other provinces and of the United States to take out licenses there is an increase in the number of wholesale licenses issued.

SCHEDULE F.—Showing Statutory Duties payable for tavern, shop and wholesale licenses in the Province of Ontario.

In a city having a population of more than 200,000:

For a tavern license	$1,600
For a shop license	1,000

In a city having a population of more than 100,000 and less than 200,000:

For a tavern license	$1,200
For a shop license	1,000

In a city having a population of more than 30,000 and not more than 100,000:

For a tavern license	$700
For a shop license	700

In a city or town having a population of more than 10,000 and not more than 30,000:

For a tavern license	$500
For a shop license	500

In a city having a population of 10,000 or less and in a town having a population of more than 5,000 and not more than 10,000:

For a tavern license	$450
For a shop license	450

In a town or incorporated village having a population of more than 2,000 and not more than 5,000:

For a tavern license	$350
For a shop license	350

In a town or incorporated village having a population of 2,000 or less:

For a tavern license	$250
For a shop license	270

In a township:

For a tavern license	$120
For a shop license	200

Provided that in any locality in a Provincial Judicial District other than an incorporated city, town or village there shall be payable:

For a tavern license	$120

And provided that in a city, town, village, or other municipality, or a locality without municipal organization in a Provincial Judicial District, there shall be payable:

For a shop license	$500

For a beer and wine license a fee of three-fourths of that imposed for a tavern license in the municipality or unorganized district in which the beer and wine license is issued.

For each wholesale license	$500
For each sample and commission license	300

For every transfer of a tavern or shop license a fee amounting to one-third of the fee payable for the license transferred.

Provided that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may increase the duties payable for tavern or shop licenses in any Provincial Judicial District or in any municipality or locality situated therein to such an amount as may be deemed proper, and such increase shall take effect as may be directed by Order-in-Council or from the date of the publication thereof in the *Ontario Gazette*.

SCHEDULE G.

Showing municipalities in which Local Option is in force in 1911.

License District.	Municipality.	Status.	Dunkin Act or Local Option.	Year of passing.	No. of voters on list.	Vote for.	Against.	Majority for.	No. of licenses cut off	Remarks.
Addington	**Kennebec**	Tp.	L.O.	1909	308	181	42	139	1	
Algoma	**Johnson, Tarbutt, &c.**	"	"	1905	296	109	61	48	..	
	MacDonald, Meredith and Aberdeen	"	"	1905	249	101	33	68	..	
	Thessalon	"	"	1906	212	77	28	49	..	
	Bruce Mines	Vil.	"	1910	199	86	51	35	2	
Brant, North	**Onondaga**	Tp.	"	1907	361	152	91	61	2	Car. '10, mj. 147
	Brantford	"	"	1910	2,137	999	521	478	3	
	Burford	"	"	1910	1,574	728	449	279	2	
	Dumfries, S.	"	"	1910	837	356	234	122	2	
Brant, South	**Oakland**	"	"	1910	348	194	91	103	1	
Brockville	Yonge & Escott, R.	"	"	1909	438	264	95	169	2	
Bruce, Centre.	Huron	"	"	1907	1,019	529	197	332	2	
	Kincardine	"	"	1910	777	407	127	280	1	
	Chesley	Vil.	"	1910	553	267	176	91	3	
	Paisley	"	"	1911	288	138	75	63	3	
Bruce, North	Amabel	Tp.	"	1906	940	295	219	76	1	Car. '09, mj. 239
	Southampton	Vil.	"	1906	518	233	157	76	2	" " " 48
	Tara	"	"	1906	215	89	76	13	2	" " " 19
	Bruce	Tp.	"	1907	962	300	149	151	1	" '10, " 283
	Arran	"	"	1907	761	372	196	176	1	
	Saugeen	"	"	1907	508	232	153	79	1	
	Eastnor	"	"	1910	468	261	122	139	3	
	Lindsay	"	"	1910	219	84	28	56	..	
Bruce, South	Teeswater	Vil.	"	1910	286	160	87	73	3	
Carleton	Goulburn	Tp.	"	1907	810	353	212	141	2	
	Huntley	"	"	1907	660	286	112	174	2	
	March	"	"	1907	332	145	88	57	2	Car. '10, mj. 72
	Torbolton	"	"	1910	312	114	75	39	..	
	Nepean	"	"	1910	1,810	709	361	348	..	
	Richmond, W.	Vil.	*	....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	
Dufferin	Amaranth	Tp.	"	1894	878	215	80	135	1	Car. '09, mj. 236
	E. Garafraxa	"	"	1895	618	201	157	44	1	" '07, " 100
	E. Luther	"	"	1893	639	311	186	125	2	
	Melancthon	"	"	1898	1,145	413	234	179	2	
	Mulmur	"	"	1908	1,020	461	198	263	2	
	Mono	"	"	1910	.....	509	112	397	..	
	Orangeville	Town.	"	1910	830	383	250	133	6	
	Shelburne	Vil.	"	1910	365	203	112	91	3	
Dundas	Mountain	Tp.	"	1906	411	286	125	161	2	Car. '09, mj. 290
	Winchester	Vil.	"	1907	374	198	83	115	2	
	Iroquois	"	"	1909	376	183	94	89	2	
Durham, East.	Cavan	Tp.	"	1905	1,015	256	71	185	2	
	Hope	"	"	1906	.....	358	307	51	1	
	Manvers	"	"	1907	1,118	529	213	316	2	
	Millbrook	Vil.	"	1908	327	202	82	120	3	
Durham, West.	Clarke	Tp.	"	1905	1,368	641	189	452	2	
	Cartwright	"	"	1904	559	284	111	173	1	
	Darlington	"	"	1900	1,295	438	73	365	1	
	Bowmanville	Town.	"	1909	908	456	233	223	3	
Elgin, East	Yarmouth	Tp.	"	1905	1,770	663	508	155	4	Car. '08, mj. 240
	Malahide	"	"	1909	1,280	662	241	421	..	
Elgin, West	Southwold	"	"	1906	1,348	536	315	221	4	
	Dunwich	"	"	1910	1,200	481	300	181	2	
	Rodney	Vil.	"	1911	260	136	80	56	2	
	Aldborough	Tp.	"	1911	1,296	580	330	250	1	

* Part of Goulburn Township when L.O. carried.

SCHEDULE G.—*Continued.*

Showing municipalities in which Local Option is in force in 1911.—Concluded.

License District.	Municipality.	Status.	Dunkin Act or Local Option.	Year of passing.	No. of voters on list.	Vote for.	Against.	Majority for.	No. of licenses cut off.	Remarks.
Essex, North..	Sandwich, South ...	Tp.	L.O.	1910	515	254	111	143	2	
Essex, South..	N. Colchester	"	D.A.	....	.....	.....	....	....	..	
	S. Gosfield	"	L.O.	1907	658	313	173	140	1	B. and W.
	Mersea	"	"	1907	1,373	646	319	327	1	
	Tilbury, W.	"	"	1910	514	264	166	98	3	
	Colchester, S.	"	"	1910	823	410	173	237	1	
	Kingsville	Town	"	1910	491	257	140	117	2	
	Leamington	"	"	1910	822	444	213	231	3	
Frontenac ...	Kingston	Tp.	"	1906	1,040	349	301	48	5	
	Storrington	"	"	1892	614	233	195	38	3	
	Portland	"	"	1907	926	433	189	244	3	Car.'10, mj. 295
	Pittsburgh	"	"	1908	775	275	174	101	3	
	Kennebec...........	"	"	1909	308	181	42	139	1	
	Lougboro'............	"	"	1911	753	343	204	139	2	
Glengarry	Charlottenburgh ...	"	"	1910	1,390	573	362	211	5	
	Kenyon	"	"	1911	1,240	596	255	341	4	
	Lancaster	Vil.	"	1911	205	115	58	57	2	
	Lochiel	Tp.	"	1911	1,178	556	277	279	2	
	Maxville	Vil.	"	1911	271	149	64	85	1	
	Alexandria	Town	"	1911	456	224	120	104	3	
Grenville	Cardinal	Vil.	"	1905	314	121	117	7	2	Car.'08, mj. 177
	Oxford	Tp.	"	1910	975	414	255	159	2	
	Augusta	"	"	1910	1,200	491	308	183	2	
	Wolford	"	"	1911	570	283	153	130	1	
Grey, Centre..	Euphrasia	"	"	1905	1,218	332	276	56	1	
	Artemesia	"	"	1906	1,148	521	212	309	6	
	Collingwood	"	"	1906	1,127	394	313	81	..	" " " 249
	Osprey	"	"	1906	1,003	379	273	106	2	
	Thornbury	Town	"	1906	278	120	89	31	2	" '09 " 49
	Holland	Tp.	"	1910	1,049	397	224	173	2	
Grey, North...	Sarawak	"	D.A.	....	.....	.....	....	....	..	
	Derby	"	L.O.	1906	632	335	80	255	..	
	Keppel	"	"	1906	1,134	441	161	355	2	
	Owen Sound	Town	"	1906	2,300	1,238	762	438	13	" " " 186
	Sydenham	Tp.	"	1906	1,170	686	238	448	3	
	*Shallow Lake	Vil.	"	1906	.....	.....	....	....	..	
Grey, South ..	Egremont	Tp.	"	1906	995	504	206	298	1	" " " 360
	Proton	"	"	1907	827	456	227	229	3	
	Durham	Town	"	1908	666	297	179	118	3	
	Dundalk	Vil.	"	1910	264	132	85	47	3	
	Bentinck	Tp.	"	1910	1,048	377	234	143	2	
Haliburton ...	Dysart	"	"	1910	370	162	78	84	1	
Haldimand ...	Seneca	"	"	1909	600	317	170	147	2	
Halton	Nassagaweya	"	"	1906	686	330	156	174	1	
	Trafalgar	"	"	1906	1,176	272	174	98	1	
	Nelson	"	"	1910	1,112	463	175	288	..	
	Acton	Vil.	"	1910	481	235	139	96	3	
Hastings, East	Tweed	"	"	1909	413	213	124	89	4	
	Thurlow	Tp.	"	1909	1,600	705	443	162	4	
Hastings, N...	Huntingdon	"	"	1906	790	416	149	267	..	Car. '07, mj.75
	Madoc	"	"	1902	.....	432	195	237	2	
	Rawdon	"	"	1902	.....	272	169	103	3	
	Stirling	Vil.	"	1908	283	151	86	65	3	
	Limerick	Tp.	"	1909	117	45	5	40	1	
	Tudor	"	"	1909	252	117	61	56	1	
	Wollaston	"	"	1909	213	128	21	107	1	
	Faraday	"	"	1910	234	101	49	52	..	

*Part of Keppel Township when L. O. carried.

SCHEDULE G.—*Continued.*

Showing municipalities in which Local Option is in force in 1911.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Status.	Dunkin Act or Local Option.	Year of passing.	No. of voters on list.	Vote for.	Against.	Majority for.	No. of licenses cut off	Remarks.
Hastings, Nth. (Con.)	Dungannon	Tp.	L.O.	1910	247	102	54	48	1	
Hastings, West	Sidney	"	"	1909	1,633	855	322	533	4	
Huron, Centre.	Colborne	"	"	1910	600	307	178	129	2	
	Hullett	"	"	1905	894	357	349	8	2	Car. '08, mj.116
Huron, North.	Wawonosh E.	"	"	1906	565	158	88	70	1	
	Ashfield	"	"	1909	1,009	512	266	246	4	
	Grey	"	"	1910	1,060	514	202	312	4	
	Howick	"	"	1911	1,117	511	274	237	..	
Huron, South .	Stanley	"	"	1907	611	288	118	170	2	
	Usborne	"	"	1907	702	352	178	174	1	
	Tuckersmith	"	"	1910	715	305	197	108	2	
Kent, East ...	Camden	"	"	1905	886	295	252	43	1	Car.'08, mj. 116
	Orford	"	"	1910	956	487	247	240	1	
Kent, West ..	Raleigh	"	"	1904	1,645	522	463	59	2	Car.'07, mj. 113
	Tilbury, E.	"	"	1891	889	323	152	171	4	
Lambton, East	Arkona	Tp.	"	1906	170	72	49	23	2	" '09, " 14
	Euphemia	Tp.	"	1906	650	243	225	17	3	" " " 245
	Warwick	"	"	1906	1,049	471	189	282	..	
	Wyoming	"	"	1909	242	132	65	67	3	
	Brooke	"	"	1910	1,088	541	214	327	1	
	Plympton..........	"	"	1911	1,132	392	140	252	1	
Lambton, West	Dawn	"	"	1905	.....	371	300	71	1	
	Enniskillen	"	"	1906	650	243	226	17	4	
	Moore	"	"	1906	1,483	586	455	131	8	Car.'09, mj. 300
	Sarnia	"	"	1906	749	351	147	204	1	
Lanark, North	Lanark	"	"	1890	449	149	42	107	2	" '07 " 336
	Dalhousie	"	"	1906	508	249	124	125	1	
	Almonte	Town	"	1910	781	327	187	140	4	
	Beckwith	Tp.	"	1910	496	208	65	143	1	
	Pakenham	"	"	1910	510	274	140	134	3	
	Ramsey	"	"	1910	688	332	173	159	..	
Lanark, South	S. Sherbrooke	"	"	1907	260	107	59	48	1	
Leeds	Leeds & Lansdowne, Front	"	"	1900	1,203	411	338	73	1	
	Leeds & Lansdowne, Rear	"	"	1910	729	361	214	147	2	
	Athens	Vil.	"	1909	438	264	95	169	2	
Lennox	Richmond	"	"	1907	824	401	145	256	1	
	Ernestown..........	Tp.	"	1910	1,105	519	320	199	3	
Lincoln	Niagara	"	"	1904	734	224	208	16	3	Car.'10, mj. 53
	Beamsville	Vil.	"	1906	.....	109	103	6	3	" '07 " 31
	Grimsby, N.	Tp.	"	1906	653	202	101	101	..	" '10 " 48
	Grimsby, S.	"	"	1906	518	179	149	30	2	" '10 " 142
	Clinton	"	"	1906	.....	265	70	195	..	" '09 " 31
Manitoulin ...	Tehkummah	"	"	1900	103	54	22	32	..	
Middlesex, E..	Nissouri, W.	"	"	1907	890	415	203	212	3	
	Dorchester, N.	"	"	1910	1,184	554	354	200	4	
	Westminster	"	"	1910	1,870	824	482	342	3	
Middlesex, N..	E. Williams	"	"	1905	619	193	168	25	2	
	Adelaide	"	"	1910	750	425	157	268	2	
	Ailsa Craig	Vil.	"	1910	243	146	58	88	2	
	Strathroy	Town	"	1910	1,010	477	309	168	5	
Middlesex, W..	Caradoc	Tp.	"	1909	1,148	605	297	308	3	
	Lobo	"	"	1910	1,050	409	237	172	2	

SCHEDULE G.—*Continued.*

Showing municipalities in which Local Option is in force in 1911.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Status.	Dunkin Act or Local Option.	Year of passing.	No. of voters on list.	Vote for.	Against.	Majority for.	No. of licenses cut off	Remarks.
Monck	Gainsboro'	Tp.	L.O.	1893	893	385	202	183	2	
	Pelham	"	D.A.	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	Car. '07, mj. 332
	Caistor	"	L.O.	1908	571	270	114	156	1	
	Wainfleet	"	"	1910	1,013	419	204	215	1	
Muskoka	McLean and Ridout.	"	"	1904	229	74	59	15	2	" '07 and '10
	Morrison	"	"	1906	.....	111	35	76	1	
	Port Carling	Vil.	"	1907	130	50	28	22	1	" '10, mj. 2
	Brunel	Tp.	"	1908	150	100	26	74	..	
	Bracebridge	Town.	"	1911	689	337	210	127	3	
Nipissing	Dymond	"	"	1907	175	46	20	26	..	
	Jocelyn	"	"	1907	208	61	15	46	..	
Norfolk, North	Windham	"	"	1905	1,221	402	220	182	3	
	Waterford	Vil.	"	1907	367	168	98	70	3	
Norfolk, South	Walsingham, N.	Tp.	"	1907	598	239	90	149	2	
N'mberland, E.	Cramahe	"	"	1907	1,026	525	218	307	1	
	Murray	"	"	1908	1,070	577	196	381	2	
	Seymour	"	"	1908	1,176	521	107	414	1	
	Brighton	Vil.	"	1908	641	316	150	166	2	
	Colborne	"	"	1908	407	206	101	105	3	
	Campbellford	Town.	"	1908	798	372	241	131	4	
N'mberland, W	Haldimand	Tp.	"	1906	1,412	473	386	87	1	
	S. Monaghan	"	"	1906	298	101	6	95	1	
	Hamilton	"	"	1908	1,284	575	273	302	5	
Ontario, North	Scott	"	"	1906	748	251	214	37	2	
	Uxbridge	"	"	1910	1,021	420	237	183	3	
	Beaverton	Vil.	"	1911	343	169	111	58	2	
Ontario, South	Reach	Tp.	"	1899	1,223	272	174	98	3	
	Pickering	"	"	1906	1,752	694	489	205	5	Car. '09, mj. 320
	Whitby	"	"	1910	680	306	195	111	2	
Oxford, North.	E. Nissouri	"	"	1906	899	338	311	27	1	
	Blenheim	"	"	1910	1,376	704	331	373	4	
Oxford, South.	E. Oxford	"	"	1905	693	243	194	49	1	
	N. Oxford	"	"	1906	411	177	149	28	2	Car.'09, mj. 132
	Norwich, S.	"	"	1907	825	333	215	118	2	
	Norwich	Vil.	"	1908	408	217	122	95	3	
P'ry Sound, W.	McDougall	Tp.	"	1891	130	30	9	21	..	" '07, " 6
	McKellar	"	"	1908	.....	70	33	37	..	
Peel	Chinguacousy	"	"	1907	1,213	480	308	172	2	
	Albion	"	"	1910	936	440	283	157	3	
	Caledon	Tp.	"	1910	1,388	627	408	219	5	
Perth, South..	Fullerton	"	"	1907	701	346	172	174	1	
	Downie	"	"	1910	908	417	249	168	3	
Peterboro', E..	Dummer	"	"	1906	658	288	126	162	1	
	Otonabee	"	"	1906	1,011	376	181	195	1	
	Asphodel	"	"	1908	584	289	147	142	1	
	Norwood	"	"	1908	299	178	63	115	2	
	Havelock	Vil.	"	1909	485	217	86	131	3	
Peterboro', W.	Smith	Tp.	"	1905	900	429	271	158	4	
	Lakefield	Vil.	"	1906	391	182	141	41	2	Car.'09, mj. 61
	Harvey	Tp.	"	1908	389	203	83	120	..	
Port Arthur ..	Oliver	Vil.	"	1892	.....	51	11	40	..	
	Schreiber	Tp.	"	1908	162	63	36	27	2	
Prescott	W. Hawkesbury	"	"	1898	350	98	64	34	5	
	Vankleek Hill	Vil.	"	1911	405	212	129	83	5	
Prince Edward	Hallowell	"	D.A.	1866	....	.....	.....	.....	..	
	E. Marysburgh	Tp.	L.O.	1897	531	211	77	134	2	

SCHEDULE G.—*Continued.*

Showing municipalities in which Local Option is in force in 1911.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.*	Status.	Dunkin Act or Local Option.	Year of passing.	No. of voters on list.	Vote for.	Against.	Majority for.	No. of licenses cut off.	Remarks.
Prince Edward (Con.)	Ameliasburgh	Tp.	L. O.	1906	953	295	219	76	1	
	Sohpiasburgh	"	"	1906	749	253	100	153	1	
	Hillier	"	"	1909	579	320	120	200	1	
	Wellington	Vil.	"	1909	334	170	105	65	2	
	Bloomfield	"	D.A.	....	.....	.....	....	....	..	
Renfrew, N...	Cobden	"	L.O.	1910	219	102	61	41	2	
	Westmeath	Tp.	"	1910	884	443	85	358	3	
Renfrew, S....	McNabb	"	"	1906	970	340	184	156	3	Car.'09, mj, 411
	Brougham	"	"	1909	110	47	25	22	2	
	Renfrew	Town	"	1910	851	371	232	139	8	
Russell........	Osgoode	Tp.	"	1906	1.443	597	349	248	5	
S. Ste. Marie..	Sault Ste. Marie ...	Town	"	1891	500	67	52	15	3	Shop only.
	Korah	Tp.	"	1905	750	300	200	100	..	
Simcoe, Centre	Sunnidale	"	"	1910	750	374	168	206	1	
Simcoe, East..	Oro	"	L.O.	1906	1,099	423	142	281	1	
	Midland	Town	"	1907	940	477	234	243	5	
	Orillia	"	"	1907	1,302	585	219	316	..	Shops only.
	Medonte	Tp.	"	1908	1,089	544	273	271	6	
	Orillia	Town	"	1910	1,489	715	440	275	..	
	Coldwater	Vil.	†	....	.....	.....	....	....	..	
Simcoe, South	Bolton	"	"	1906	.....	101	90	11	2	
	Tecumseh	Tp.	"	1907	1,138	474	288	186	2	
	W. Gwillimbury	"	"	1907	786	335	145	190	..	
	Innisfil	"	"	1907	1,238	513	233	280	3	Car. '10, mj. 457
	Beeton	Vil.	"	1910	234	121	59	62	2	
	Tottenham	"	"	1910	223	111	70	41	2	
Simcoe, West.	Nottawasaga	Tp.	"	1902	1,807	635	455	170	2	" '09, " 352
	Creemore	Vil.	"	1908	228	120	57	63	2	
	Collingwood	Town	"	1910	2,109	918	557	361	9	
	Alliston	"	"	1910	421	213	137	76	4	
	Stayner	"	"	1910	374	178	109	69	3	
	Essa	Tp.	"	1910	1,146	513	241	272	4	
	Tossorontio	"	"	1910	529	254	152	102	2	
Stormont	Osnabruck	"	"	1906	1,575	536	434	102	7	" " " 200
	Finch	Vil.	"	1910	158	72	43	29	1	
	Roxborough	Tp.	"	1911	1,348	619	377	242	4	
Temiskaming .	Harley	"	"	1907	182	29	13	16	..	
Victoria, East.	Fenelon	"	"	1904	.....	231	97	134	2	" " " 345
	Omemee	Vil.	"	1908	192	97	55	42	2	
	Somerville	Tp.	"	1908	553	226	137	89	2	
	Bobcaygeon	Vil.	"	1910	325	158	74	84	2	
Victoria, West	Mariposa	Tp.	"	1892	1,399	397	394	73	..	Repeal defeated 1898 and 1902.
	Eldon	"	"	1908	861	387	208	179	5	
	Woodville	Vil.	"	1908	147	75	38	37	1	
Waterloo, S. ..	N. Dumfries	Tp.	"	1907	725	312	160	152	2	
	Galt	Town	"	1910	2,718	1,337	878	459	9	
Wellington, E.	W. Garafraxa	Tp.	"	1905	850	302	235	67	2	Carried in '93, '98 and 1905.
	Erin	"	"	1908	1,120	499	292	207	4	
	Luther, W.	"	"	1910	637	250	127	123	1	
Wellington, S .	Eramosa	"	"	1910	793	378	209	169	3	
Wellington, W.	Maryborough	"	"	1905	848	453	255	198	3	
	Peel	"	"	1906	1,100	438	314	124	4	Car.'09. mj. 18

*Part of Hallowell Township when D. A. was carried.
†Part of Medonte Township when Local Option carried.

SCHEDULE G.—Concluded

Showing municipalities in which Local Option is in force 1911.—Concluded

License District.	Municipality	Status.	Dunkin Act or Local Option.	Year of passing.	No. of voters on list.	Vote for.	Against.	Majority for.	No. of licenses cut off	Remarks.
Wentworth, N.	Beverly	Tp.	L. O.	1908	1,265	611	288	323	2	
	Flamboro, E.	"	"	1911	890	352	216	136	2	
Wentworth, S.	**Binbrook**	"	"	1899	408	185	87	98	1	
	Ancaster	"	"	1908	1,235	579	388	221	4	
	Glanford	"	"	1910	527	263	136	127	2	
York, East ...	**Markham**	"	"	1906	1,525	624	430	194	5	Car.'09, mj. 139
	Richmond Hill	Vil.	"	1906	213	99	78	21	..	" " " 191
York, North...	**Whitchurch**	Tp.	"	1905	1,225	366	191	175	1	" " " 321
	Stouffville	Vil.	"	1906	475	221	122	99	2	" " " 80
	Gwillimbury, E. ...	Tp.	"	1910	1,227	658	266	392	2	
	Newmarket	Town	"	1910	932	492	253	239	4	
York, West ...	**Toronto Junction** ..	"	"	1904	2,600	869	679	190	7	Car.'07, mj. 337
	Weston	Vil.	"	1907	469	227	148	79	3	
	Vaughan	Tp.	"	1906	.....	459	373	86	7	" '09, " 170
	North Toronto	Town	"	1905	.....	268	243	25	3	" '08, " 111
	Gwillimbury, N. ...	Tp.	"	1911	722	371	144	227	2	

THE ORGANIZED MUNICIPALITIES IN ONTARIO ARE:

Cities	18	Under Local Option	1 (in part)
Towns	127	" " "	24
Villages	138	" " "	48
Townships	542	" " "	215
Total	825	Total	289

Besides the 289 as above, under Local Option, there are 154 other municipalities in which no licenses are issued, leaving 383 under license.

SCHEDULE H.

STATEMENT showing number of convictions and dismissals of cases, for infraction of the Liquor License Act, against licensees and others, during the license year 1910-11.

(This statement does not include Local Option cases, which appear in Schedule I.)

License District.	Against Licensees.		Against Non-licensees.	
	No. of Convictions.	No. of Dismissals.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Dismissals.
Addington	2	......	......	......
Algoma	16	5	18	6
Brant, North	1	2	4	1
Brant, South	4	1	8	3
Brockville	1	......	11	1
Bruce, Centre	2	......	3	......
Bruce, North	......	......	9	4
Bruce, South	2	1	7	2
Carleton	......	......	......	......
Dundas	......	......	2	......
Durham, West	......	......	......	......
Elgin, East	2	......	3	2
Elgin, West	6	2	20	4
Essex, North	11	15	3	......
Essex, South	1	......	......	......
Fort William	4	......	8	7
Frontenac	......	......	4	......
Glengarry	5	......	9	2
Grenville	1	1	13	3
Grey, Centre	1	......	3	1
Grey, North	......	......	13	2
Grey, South	2	......	1	......
Haldimand	3	3	5	......
Haliburton	1	2	......	......
Halton	6	2	1	2
Hamilton	4	5	2	2
Hastings, East	4	2	2	......
Hastings, North	2	......	13	2
Hastings, West	17	1	......	......
Huron, Centre	7	1	5	1
Huron, North	......	......	5	......
Huron, South	7	......	2	......
Kenora	5	4	14	1
Kent, East	......	1	23	4
Kent, West	12	6	52	4
Kingston	7	1	15	1
Lambton, East	2	......	5	2
Lambton, West	4	1	......	......
Lanark, North	6	9	10	2
Lanark, South	2	1	17	2
Leeds	1	1	21	1
Lennox	......	......	10	8
Lincoln	2	......	5	......
London	5	2	2	......
Manitoulin	4	1	7	......
Middlesex, East	......	......	......	......
Middlesex, North	......	1	8	1
Middlesex, West	3	......	......	......

SCHEDULE H.—*Concluded.*

Statement showing number of cases prosecuted, etc.—*Concluded.*

License District.	Against Licensees.		Against Non-licensees.	
	No. of Convictions.	No. of Dismissals.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Dismissals.
Monck	1	1	15	2
Muskoka	10	....	16	2
Nipissing	2	....	6	2
Norfolk, North	....	....	7	......
Northumberland, East	3	....	....	......
Northumberland, West	5	....	3	......
Ontario, North	2	....	6	1
Ontario, South	....	....	13	4
Ottawa	1	....	4	20
Oxford, North	2	....	1	......
Oxford, South	....	....	11	2
Parry Sound, East	3	....	16	2
Parry Sound, West	4	3	22	2
Peel	3	2	9	6
Perth, North	3	1	1	......
Perth, South	1	....	7	3
Peterborough, East	....	....	1	3
Peterborough, West	2	....	26	3
Port Arthur	11	1	10	......
Prescott	31	11	35	4
Prince Edward	....	....	22	4
Rainy River	11	4	2	......
Renfrew, North	....	....	3	......
Renfrew, South	6	3	9	1
Russell	1	....	1	......
St. Catharines	....	....	1	1
Sault Ste. Marie	7	4	9	2
Simcoe, Centre	5	5	19	3
Simcoe, East	2	1	11	4
Simcoe, South	1	1	24	1
Simcoe, West	....	....	....	......
Stormont	4	6	24	......
Sturgeon Falls	2	1	3	1
Sudbury	2	....	28	......
Temiskaming	6	17	135	20
Toronto	2	1	81	52
Victoria, East	1	....	3	......
Victoria, West	4	2	12	2
Waterloo, North	3	....	4	......
Waterloo, South	10	1	4	1
Welland	8	1	24	3
Wellington, East	2	....	6	3
Wellington, South	21	11	29	6
Wellington, West	....	....	2	2
Wentworth, North	4	....	12	2
Windsor	5	4	9	3
York, East	1	....	....	......
York, North	1	2	1	......
York, West	5	....	1	......
Totals	363	154	1,062	237

*Included in the number of prosecutions against unlicensed persons are 780 cases against persons who were prohibited under Sec. 125 of the Act from obtaining liquor (inebriates) and of persons supplying such persons. There were 670 convictions and 110 dismissals in this class.

of

17					
25	33	31			
20	7	8	1		Peterborough.
27	23	40	17		Port Arthur.
209	195	232	37		Parry Sound.
25	28	35	[illegible]		Simcoe.
37	37	39	2		St. Catharines.
43	42	73	31	16	Sarnia.
80	92	76			Stratford.
[illegible]	29	29			
		32	1		

SCHEDULE J,

Statement showing number of convictions and dismissals of cases for violation of Local Option By-laws during the license year, 1910-11.

Municipality.	License District.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Dismissals.
Brantford Tp.	Brant North	1	
Burford	" "	1	
South Dumfries	" "	2	
Eastnor	Bruce North		1
Tara	" "	3	1
Teeswater	" South	2	
Orangeville	Dufferin	2	5
Mountain	Dundas		1
Millbrook	Durham East	2	
Artemesia	Grey Centre		1
Collingwood Tp.	" "	1	
Holland	" "	4	
Keppel	" North	1	
Owen Sound	" "	68	77
Durham	" South		1
Seneca	Haldimand	1	
Acton	Halton	2	
Thurlow	Hastings East	1	
Moore	Lambton West	4	
Sarnia Tp.	" "	1	
Lanark Tp.	Lanark North	1	
Pakenham	" "		1
Rear of Leeds & Lansdowne	Leeds		1
Dorchester, North	Middlesex East	1	
Ailsa Craig	" North	1	
Strathroy	" "	7	4
Caradoc	" West	1	
Brighton	Northumberland East	1	
Colborne	" "	4	2
Cramahe	" "	1	1
Scott	Ontario North		1
Norwich	Oxford South	1	
Caledon	Peel	1	1
Havelock	Peterborough East	1	
Norwood	" "	1	2
Smith	" West	1	
West Hawkesbury	Prescott	2	
Renfrew	Renfrew South	2	
Sunnidale	Simcoe Centre	2	2
Medonte	" East	8	2
Midland	" "	12	1
Orillia	" "	5	2
Tecumseth	" South	3	
Alliston	" West	2	
Collingwood	" "	6	78
Creemore	" "	3	
Stayner	" "	2	
Tosorontio	" "		2
Bobcaygeon	Victoria East	1	
Somerville	" "		2
Eldon	" West	1	
Peel	Wellington West	1	
Beverly	Wentworth North	1	
Ancaster	" South	1	1
Richmond Hill	York East	1	
East Gwillimbury	" North	1	
Vaughan	" West	1	
Weston	" "		1
Totals		173	191

SCHEDULE K.

Showing fines imposed and collected in Municipalities under Local Option during the license years 1909-10 and 1910-11.

Municipality.	License District.	Fines imposed. 1909–10	Fines collected. 1909–10	Fines imposed. 1910–11	Fines collected. 1910–11
Kennebec	Addington	$100	$100		
Athens	Brockville	100	100		
Brantford Tp.	Brant North			$100	$100
Burford	" "			20	20
South Dumfries	" "			120	120
Amabel	Bruce North	20	20		
Saugeen	" "	10	10		
Southampton	" "	93	93		
Tara	" "	100		200	200
Teeswater	" South			200	200
Orangeville	Dufferin			200	100
Millbrook	Durham East			120	120
Bowmanville	" West	150	150		
Pittsburg	Frontenac	150	150		
Artemesia	Grey Centre	265	265		
Collingwood Tp.	" "			10	
Holland	" "			245	145
Keppel	" North			20	20
Owen Sound	" "	3,280	3,030	6,235	4,885
Durham	" South	100	100		
Egremont	" "	100	100		
Proton	" "	440	440		
Seneca	Haldimand			100	100
Acton	Halton			60	60
Thurlow	Hastings East	190	190	200	200
Tweed	" "	310	310		
Sidney	" West	140	140		
Raleigh	Kent West	150	150		
Euphemia	Lambton East	20	20		
Wyoming	" "	40	40		
Moore	" West	130	130	150	150
Sarnia Tp.	" "			30	30
Lanark Tp.	Lanark North			100	100
Niagara Tp.	Lincoln	200	200		
North Dorchester	Middlesex East			100	100
Ailsa Craig	" North			20	20
Strathroy	" "			900	900
Caradoc	" West			20	20
Caistor	Monck	60	60		
Port Carling	Muskoka	160	160		
Waterford	Norfolk North	160	160		
Brighton	Northumberland East	120	120	20	20
Campbellford	" "	225	225		
Colborne	" "	160	160	320	320
Cramahe	" "			20	20
Reach	Ontario South	80	80		
Norwich	Oxford South			200	200
Caledon	Peel			100	100
Chinquacousy	"	75	75		
Havelock	Peterborough East			100	
Lakefield	" "	25	25		
Norwood	" "	100	100		
Smith	" West			100	100
West Hawkesbury	Prescott			200	200

SCHEDULE K.—*Continued.*

Municipality.	License District.	Fines imposed.	Finse collected.	Fines imposed.	Fines collected.
		1909-10	1909-10	1910-11	1910-11
Renfrew	Renfrew South			100	100
Sunnidale	Simcoe Centre			120	120
Medonte	" East			465	465
Midland	" "	110	110	860	660
Orillia	" "			260	260
Tecumseth	Simcoe South			200	200
Alliston	" West			20	20
Collingwood	" "			500	500
Cremore	" "	180	180	175	175
Stayner	" "			60	60
Osnabruck	Stormont	130	130		
Bobcaygeon	Victoria East			100	100
Eldon	" West	20	20	30	30
North Dumfries	Waterloo South	100	100		
Erin	Wellington East	20	20		
Beverly	Wentworth North	50	50	100	100
Ancaster	" South	250	250	40	40
North Toronto	York East	100	100		
Richmond Hill	" "	50	50	200	200
Stouffville	" "	100	100		
East Gwillimbury	" North			100	100
Whitchurch	" "	100	100		
Vaughan	" West	100	100	100	100
Totals		$8,563	$8,213	$13,640	$11,780

SCHEDULE L.

License District.	Inspector.	P. O. Address.
Addington	J. McL. Wheeler	Tamworth.
Algoma	James Grigg	Bruce Mines.
Brant, North	A. Kirkpatrick	Paris.
Brant, South	Richd. Eacrett	Brantford.
Brockville	George Ross	Brockville.
Bruce, Centre	Thomas Bradley	Bervie.
Bruce, North	J. W. Reany	Burgoyne.
Bruce, South	Benj. Cannon	Walkerton.
Carleton	Thomas Kerr	Kars.
Dufferin	S. McDowell	Dundalk.
Dundas	Edward P. Foster	Dundela.
Durham, East	John Kennedy	Pontypool.
Durham, West	J. S. McConnachie	Bowmanville.
Elgin, East	W. R. Andrews	Bayham.
Elgin, West	Edward W. Compton	St. Thomas.
Essex, North	Paul Morand	Tecumseth.
Essex, South	J. E. Stone	Essex.
Fort William	James Davidson	Fort William.
Frontenac	John Moreland	Sydenham.
Glengarry	Angus Macdonald	Alexandria.
Grenville	And. Carson	Burritt's Rapids.
Grey, Centre	S. J. Halbert	Markdale.
Grey, North	M. C. Beckett	Owen Sound.
Grey, South	Thomas Davis	Durham.
Haldimand	J. B. Wilson	Hagersville.
Haliburton	J. R. Erskine	Haliburton.
Halton	W. A. Ferrah	Oakville.
Hamilton	J. Sturdy	Hamilton.
Hastings, East	John Stokes	Tweed.
"	Robert M. Jack, Prov. Officer	Deseronto.
Hastings, North	Thomas H. Moore	Queensboro'.
Hastings, West	Richd. Arnott	Belleville.
"	P. J. Peterson, Prov. Officer	Trenton.
"	Jacob Hubble " "	Frankford.
Huron, North	William Clegg	Wingham.
Huron, South	John Torrance, Sr.	Clinton.
Huron, Centre	Alfred Asquith	Auburn.
Kenora	Thos. Dougherty	Kenora.
Kent, East	B. W. Wilson	Ridgetown.
Kent, West	Thos. M. French	Chatham.
Kingston	Clark W. Wright	Kingston.
Lambton, East	P. D. McCallum	Forest.
Lambton, West	George Lucas	Sarnia.
Lanark, North	J. J. McGregor	Carleton Place.
Lanark, South	W. Hyndman	Smith's Falls.
Leeds	F. B. Taber	Morton.
Lennox	Walter Exley	Napanee.
Lincoln	John W. King	St. Catharines.
London	A. R. Galpin	London.

SCHEDULE L.—*Continued.*

License District.	Inspector.	P. O. Address.
Manitoulin	Wm. Vincer	Mindemoya.
Middlesex, East	Thomas Duffin	Thorndale.
Middlesex, North	W. Hodgins	Lucan.
Middlesex, West	John B. Gough	Napier.
Monck	R. N. Killins	Dunnville.
Muskoka	Henry Boyer	Bracebridge.
Nipissing	Jos. N. Lewis	Mattawa.
	J. W. Richardson, Prov. Officer	North Bay.
Norfolk, North	A. W. Birdsell	Waterford.
Norfolk, South	And. Innes	Port Dover.
Northumberland, East	George Gooderich	Dundonald.
" "	A. Chapman, Prov. Officer	Hastings.
Northumberland, West	John McCaughey	Cobourg.
Ontario, North	Charles Kelly	Uxbridge.
Ontario, South	Louis Luke	Oshawa.
Ottawa	John C. Enright	Ottawa.
	Alfred Coleman	
Oxford, North	Walter Shaver	Woodstock.
Oxford, South	Wm. M. Bell	Springford.
Parry Sound, East	W. J. White	Novar.
Parry Sound, West	T. W. Quinn	Parry Sound.
Peel	John D. Orr	Meadowvale.
Perth, North	Robert T. Kemp	Listowel.
" "	**Geo. T. Jones, Prov. Officer**	Stratford.
Perth, South	Alex. B. Creighton	St. Mary's.
Peterborough, East	Elias Williams	Havelock.
Peterborough, West	Joseph Stewart	Peterborough.
Port Arthur	Alex. R. Elliott	Port Arthur.
Prescott	Joseph Lemieux	L'Orignal.
Prince Edward	W. G. Sexsmith	Picton.
Rainy River	George Campbell	Fort Frances.
Renfrew, North	A. St. James	Pembroke.
Renfrew, South	John Connolly	Renfrew.
Russell	W. J. Campbell	Metcalfe.
Sault Ste. Marie	Wm. R. Cunningham	Sault Ste. Marie.
St. Catharines	John W. King	St. Catharines.
Simcoe, Centre	Thomas Duff	Barrie.
Simcoe, East	Wellington Fisher	Orillia.
Simcoe, South	R. W. Sloan	Churchill.
Simcoe, West	Robert Henderson	Alliston.
" "	Geo. W. Montgomery, Prov. Officer	Collingwood.
Stormont	A. E. Fetterley	Aultsville.
"	J. M. McDonald, Prov. Officer	Cornwall.
Sturgeon Falls	J. J. French	Sturgeon Falls.
Sudbury	Leo Croteau	Sudbury.
Temiskaming	Wm. S. Blackwall	Haileybury.
Toronto	Joseph Johnston	Toronto.
	Robert Burroughs	
	P. J. Jennings	
Victoria, East	James Lithgow	Bobcaygeon.
Victoria, West	William Thornbury	Lindsay
Waterloo, North	Ferdinand Walter	Berlin.
Waterloo, South	R. H. Knowles	Hespeler.

SCHEDULE L.—*Concluded.*

License District.	Inspector.	P. O. Address.
Welland	Geo. House	Stevensville.
Wellington, East	G. C. Groves	Fergus.
Wellington, South	Jas. O'Brien	Guelph.
Wellington, West	John Gordon	Drayton.
Wentworth, North	John Nicholson	Waterdown.
Wentworth, South	P. T. Gould	Bartonville.
Windsor	Gaspard Pacaud	Windsor.
York, East	Wm. M. Thompson	Danforth.
York, North	James Wayling	Newmarket.
York, West	D. MacKenzie	Woodbridge.

STATEMENT OF LICENSE REVENUE FOR FINANCIAL YEARS.

Statement showing Revenue from Liquor Licenses received by the Province of Ontario for the ten months ending October 31st, 1909, and the financial years ending October 31st, 1910, and October 31st, 1911.

Revenue for :

1909 (Ten months)	Brewers' Warehouse Licenses	$ 7,000 00	
	Brewers' Licenses	31,400 00	
	Distillers' Licenses	44,666 67	
	Wholesale Licenses	8,600 00	
	Sample and Commission Licenses	3,900 00	
	Seized Liquor	1,133 83	
	Tavern and Shop Licenses, Transfers and Fines	254,895 29	
	Refund for Collection of Revenue and Premium on Fidelity Bonds	2,186 75	
	Fines from L. O. Thamesville	146 52	
			$353,929.06
1910	Brewers' Warehouse Licenses	$7,216 68	
	Brewers' Licenses	31,650 00	
	Distillers' Licenses	44,666 67	
	Wholesale Licenses	13,612 50	
	Sample and Commission Licenses	2,575 40	
	Seized Liquor	2,572 57	
	Tavern and Shop Licenses, Transfers and Fines	475,995 61	
	Refund for collection of Revenue and Premium on Fidelity Bonds	1,873 00	
			$580,162 43
1911	Brewers' Warehouse Licenses	$6,933 34	
	Brewers' Licenses	31,925 00	
	Distillers' Licenses	44.666 67	
	Wholesale Licenses	15.850 01	
	Tavern and Shop Licenses, Transfers and Fines	429.480 71	
	Sample and Commission Licenses	2.625 00	
	Seized Liquor	3.572 22	
	*Five Per Cent. Commission on Bar Sales for Five Months	118,891 71	
	Refund for Collection of Revenue and Premium on Fidelity Bonds	2.419 00	
			$656,363 66

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* New source of revenue, for first five months of 1911-12.

BINDING SECT. AUG 24 1967